POLITICAL HANDBOOK AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD

1966

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THE UNITED NATIONS: Structure for Peace, by Ernest A. Gross (A Policy Book, 1962).

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THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE HEMISPHERE CRISIS, by John C Dreier (A Policy Book, 1962).

THE POLITICS OF FOREIGN AID: American Experience in Southeast Asia, by John D. Montgomery (1962).

POLITICAL HANDBOOK AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1966



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

The POLITICAL HANDBOOK is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events in all countries which have independent governments—colonies and trust territories are not included. The material has been brought up to date as of January 1, 1966.

The sources from which information has been gathered for this volume are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to all of these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

With reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and strong local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder. Where circulation figures of newspapers are given, they have been quoted, in many cases, from the *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1965*.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Mrs. Elaine Adam, Robert Valkenier, Miss Alice E. Fine, and the staff of the Council on Foreign Relations Library who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material, and the preparation of the manuscript.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue Since the POLITICAL HANDBOOK will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

New York, January 1, 1966

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(continued over)

MAPS

POLITICAL HANDBOOK AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD

1966

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul
Area: 250,966 square miles (estimated)
Population: 13,800,000 (1963 estimate)

RULER

A'AL-HAZRAT AL-MUTAWAKKIL AL-ALLAH MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH. Born October 15, 1914; ascended the throne on November 8, 1933.

PRIME MINISTER

MOHAMMED HASHIM MAIWANDWAL

CABINET

Formed November 2, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Meshrano Jirga)

One third elected for four-year term, one third appointed by the King, one third elected by Provincial Councils for three-year term.

Number of members 87

LOWER CHAMBER (Wolesi Jirga)

Elected October 14, 1965 (for four-year term)

Number of members ... 216

CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal (Prime Minister), Khan Mohammad (Minister of Defense), Noor Ahmad Etemadi (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Abdul Satar Shalizi (Minister of Interior), Abdullah Yaftali (Minister of Finance), Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi (Minister of Justice), Miss Kobra Noorzayee (Minister of Health), Engineer Abdul Samad Salim (Minister of Mines and Industries), Mohammed Akbar Reza (Minister of Agriculture), Engineer Ahmadullah (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Abdul Hakim Zyaee (Minister of Planning), Dr Mohammed Osman Anwary (Minister of Education), Mohammed Osman Sedki (Minister of Press and Information), Mohammed Khaled Roshan (President Tribal Affairs).

PRESS

The three leading daily newspapers are published at Kabul under the general supervision of the Ministry of Press and Information.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Editor*
Anis (in Pashto and Persian)	15,000	Sayyid Khalil
Islah (in Pashto and Persian)	20,000	Sayyid Faqir Alavi
Hewad (in Pashto)	5,000	Qiamuddin Khadem
Kabul Times (in English)	2,000	Sabahuddin Kushkaki

ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana
Area: 11,096 square miles
Population 1,820,000 (1964 estimate)

HEAD OF STATE

MAJ. GEN. HAXHI LLESHI

PRESIDIUM OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Haxhi Lleshi (President), Gogo Nushi, Pilo Peristeri, Myslim Peza (Vice-Presidents); Sami Baholli (Secretary); Enver Hoxha, Rita Marko, Tonin Jakova, Vito Kapo, Todi Lubonja, Myquerem Fuga, Sadik Bekteshi, Spiro Moisiu, Quirjako Harito, Ethem Barhani (Members).

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly; elected June 3, 1962.

The National Assembly, consisting of one deputy for every 8,000 of the population, is elected on the basis of universal suffrage of all citizens over 18 years of age for a term of four years. The Assembly consists of 214 members, all of the Albanian Labor Party (Communist).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

THE ALBANIAN LABOR PARTY· The Communist and only political party in Albania.

Leaders. Enver Hoxha (First Secretary), Rita Marko, Haki Toska, Hysni Kapo, Ramiz Alija (Secretaries).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Lt Gen Mehmet Shehu (Premier); Spiro Koleka, Manush Myftiou, Col Gen. Beqir Balluku (First Vice Premiers), Abdyl Kellezi, Koço Theodhosi (Vice Premiers); Col. Gen Beqir Balluku (Defense), Peti Shamblli (Agriculture), Kiço Ngjela (Commerce), Tonin Jakova (Communications), Shinasi Dragoti (Construction), Aleks Verli (Finance), Behar Shtylla (Foreign Affairs), Xhafer Spahiu (Industry), Adil Çarçani (Mines and Geology), Bilbil Klosi (Justice), Ciril Pistoli (Public Health), Shefquet Peçi (Chairman, State Control Commission), Koço Theodhosi (Chairman, State Planning Commission), Lt. Gen. Kadri Azbiu (Interior), Thoma Deliana (Education), Fadil Pacrimin (Culture and Arts).

PRESS

Papers are published in Tirana.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Editor*
Zeri i Popullit	60,000	Organ of Central Committee of Labor Party	Todi Lubonja
Bashkimi	30,000	Organ of Democratic Front	Fiqi Vogli
Puna		Organ of trade unions.	Niko Nichkou

ALGERIA

Capital · *Algiers*
Area · 919,519 square miles
Population · 12,100,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

COL. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE. Formally assumed leadership on July 5, 1965, following overthrow of President Ahmed Ben Bella by the army on June 19, 1965.

CABINET

Appointed on July 10, 1965.

NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Formed on July 5, 1965

Number of members 26

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Algeria received its independence from France on July 5, 1962, as a result of the referendums of the French people of January 8, 1961, and April 8, 1962, and the self-determination vote of the Algerian people on July 1, 1962 The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) led by Premier Benyoussef Ben Khedda together with ministers in his government, arrived in Algiers from Tunis six hours after the proclamation of independence by France The Vice-Premier of the GPRA, Ahmed Ben Bella, a leader of the National Liberation Front, did not accompany the Cabinet He was supported by dissidents of the Algerian Liberation Army who refused to obey orders of the Provisional Government. Ben Bella returned to Algeria on July 10 and spoke at a mass meeting on July 12 against the Government. He set up headquarters in Tlemcen and gained the support of a former minister of the Provisional Government, Mohammed Khider, and Colonel Houari Boumedienne, the recently dismissed chief of the General Staff of the Algerian Liberation Army Algerian leaders failed in their attempt to mediate between Ben Bella and the Provisional Government, and the former supported by the Army proclaimed on July 22 that the dissenting leaders were supplanting the Provisional Government. They formed a seven-member Political Bureau The Bureau and the Provisional Executive proceeded to prepare general elections for a National Constituent Assembly Mohammed Khider was named Secretary-General of the Political Bureau. The Bureau prepared lists of 196 candidates for the election to the Assembly which was held on September 20, 1962 Premier Ben Khedda and other possible antagonists of Ben Bella were dropped from the list of unopposed candidates The National Constituent Assembly met on September 25 and elected Ferhat Abbas as its Speaker On September 26, 1962, it chose Ahmed Ben Bella to form the first regular government of independent Algeria On September 15, 1963, Ben Bella was elected President of Algeria for a term of five years

On September 20, 1964 the National Assembly of 138 deputies, named on September 3 by the National Liberation Front, was elected.

On June 19, 1965, a bloodless *coup d'état* by the army ousted President Ben Bella. A Council of the Revolution was formed under the leadership of Col.

Houari Boumedienne, the Vice-President and Minister of Defense, of which he became the President

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Col. Houari Boumedienne (President of the Council, Minister of Defense), Rabat Bitat (Minister of State), Abdelaziz Bouteflika (Foreign Affairs), Ahmed Medeghrir (Interior), Ali Mahsas (Agriculture), Ahmed Kaid (Finance), Bachir Boumaza (Information), Abdenour Ali Yahia (Public Works), Mohammed Bedjaoui (Justice), Belaid Abdessalam (Industry), Nourredine Delleci (Commerce), Abdelkader Zaibek (Posts and Telegraph), Mohammed El Hadi Hadj Smain (Reconstruction), Tedjini Haddam (Public Health), Ahmed Taleb (Education), Boualem Ben Hamouda (Ex-Freedom Fighters), Abdelaziz Zerdani (Labor), Abdelaziz Maaoui (Tourism), Abdelkrim Ben Mahmoud (Youth and Sports), Larbi Saadouni (Religious Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Algiers

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Publisher or Editor*
Al Chaab	10,000	Daily in Arabic	A Meftahi
El Moudjahid	15,000	Daily in French	D Bendimred
An Nasr (Constantine)	15,000	Daily in French	D Amrani
La Republique (Oran)	15,000	Daily in French	M Othmane
Révolution Africaine	5,000	Weekly in French	A Ouzegane
Revolution et Travail	10,000	Weekly in Arabic and French	M Chafai

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area 1,554,326 square miles (including Antarctica and South Atlantic)
Population 21,247,420 (1961 census)

PRESIDENT

DR. ARTURO UMBERTO ILLIA. Assumed office October 12, 1963, for a six-year term.

VICE PRESIDENT

DR. CARLOS HUMBERTO PERETTE

PARLIAMENT

Congreso Nacional

UPPER CHAMBER: Senado

Elected July 7, 1963; renewed by a third every three years

Number of members 46

LOWER CHAMBER: Cámara de Diputados

Elected March 14, 1965; renewed by half every two years

Number of members 192

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

President Arturo Frondizi, who assumed office on May 1, 1958, was ousted on March 29, 1962, by a military coup. Although he had been subject to military pressure for some time before that, his overthrow stemmed specifically from the results of the March 18, 1962, elections which constituted a Peronist victory. Frondizi, against military objections, had permitted the Peronists to take part in those elections through candidates of neo-Peronist parties Following Frondizi's overthrow, José María Guido, Provisional President of the National Senate, was installed as President of the nation under the law of succession, there being no vice-president.

A general election was held on July 7, 1963, for the first time in Argentina by proportional representation. Candidates were presented by UDELPA, with P. E Aramburu as candidate, by the Unión Civica Radical Intransigente, led by former President Frondizi (Dr. Oscar Alende was the candidate); the Unión Civica Radical del Pueblo, led by Dr. Arturo Illia; and several other smaller parties The party of Dr. Illia won the election, and his success was hailed as a victory for moderation and a defeat for the forces of former dictator Juan D. Perón The UCRI split before the 1963 elections, half remaining loyal to Alende, and the other half, under Dr. Frondizi, taking the name Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo (MID).

Elections were held in March 1965 for half of the members of the Lower Chamber and several Provincial Governors. The results were favorable to the UCRP by a slight majority.

CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr Miguel A. Zavala Ortíz (Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship), Dr. Juan Palmero (Interior), Dr. Juan Carlos Pugliese (Economy), Dr. Carlos Alconada Aramburú (Education and Justice), Dr. Leopoldo Suárez (National Defense), Dr. Arturo Oñativia (Social Assistance and Public Health), Ing. Miguel A. Ferrando (Public Works and Service),

Dr. Fernando Solá (Labor and Social Security); and the following Secretaries of State: General Ignacio Avalos (War), Admiral Manuel A. Pita (Navy), Brigadier Mario I. Romanelli (Air Force), Dr. Antulio Pozzio (Power and Fuels), Dr Carlos García Tudero (Treasury), Dr. Alfredo J. Concepción (Commerce, Industry and Mining), Ing Walter F. Kugler (Agriculture and Livestock), Dr. Antonio Pagés Larraya (Communications), Ing. Pedro G. Fleitas (Transportation), Dr. Miguel A. Martínez (Public Works).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Buenos Aires.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Argentinisches Tageblatt	10,000	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (*Dir.*)
Buenos Aires Herald	25,000	Independent; long-established British daily.	Norman Ingrey (*Dir.*)
Clarín	348,000	Independent	Roberto J. Noble (*Dir.*)
Crónica (morning and evening)	250,000	Independent.	Oscar J M Ruiz (*Dir*)
El Cronista Comercial	33,000	Commercial daily.	Duilio Anzisi (*Dir.*)
Freie Presse	13,000	German.	Federico Mueller (*Dir*)
El Mundo	296,000	Independent	Dr. Carlos A Infante (*Dir.*)
La Nación	237,000	Independent; long-established, influential journal	Bartolomé Mitre (*Dir.*)
La Prensa	239,000	Independent, long-established, influential journal	Alberto Gainza Paz (*Pub. and Ed*)
La Razón (evening)	486,000	Independent.	Ricardo Peralta Ramos (*Dir*)
El Siglo (evening)	60,000	Independent.	Armando Ramos (*Dir*)
La Nueva Provincia (Bahia Blanca)	32,000	Independent.	Diana Julio de Massot (*Dir*)
Los Principios (Córdoba)	41,000	Catholic	Enrique Nores Martínez (*Dir.*)
La Voz del Interior (Córdoba)	52,000	Radical Party	Luis F Remonda (*Dir*)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	35,000	Independent.	Rosa Correa de Calle (*Dir*)
El Día (La Plata)	40,000	Independent.	Dr David Kraiselburd (*Dir*)
La Capital (Rosario)	45,000	Independent.	Carlos Ovidio Lagos (*Dir.*)
Tribuna (San Juan)	15,000	Independent	Alberto Graffigna (*Dir.*)
El Litoral (Santa Fé)	37,000	Independent.	Salvador Riobó Caputto (*Dir.*)
La Gaceta (Tucumán)	73,000	Independent	Enrique García Hamilton (*Dir*)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra
Area 2,971,081 square miles (not including overseas Territories)
Population · 11,315,000 (1965 estimate)

SOVEREIGN
QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GOVERNOR-GENERAL
LORD CASEY

CABINET
Coalition: Liberal and Country Parties. Assumed office on December 19, 1949. Re-organized and re-elected several times

PRIME MINISTER
SIR ROBERT GORDON MENZIES (Liberal). Assumed office December 19, 1949. Reappointed six times since 1949.

PARLIAMENT
Federal Parliament

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Election December 5, 1964 (six-year term, renewed by halves every three years)
President · SIR ALISTER M MCMULLIN (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal and Country Parties	30
Labor Party	27
Democratic Labor Party	2
Independent	1
Total	60

LOWER CHAMBER · House of Representatives

Election of November 30, 1963 (three-year term)
Speaker · SIR JOHN MCLEAY (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal and Country Parties	72
Labor Party	52*
Total	124

* Two Labor seats have limited voting rights thus giving the Liberals a 22 seat majority

THE GOVERNMENT
Australia is a Federation, along much the same lines as the United States, but with the British system of responsibility of Executive to Parliament instead of the presidential model. The Federal or Commonwealth Parliament is restricted to legislating along certain lines as defined in a written constitution and subject to judicial review by the High Court. The state governments, of which there are six, have unrestricted legislative power outside the fields allotted to the Commonwealth by the Federal constitution. The Commonwealth has overriding defense, fiscal and financial powers.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS
Labor was in office from October 7, 1941, until December 19, 1949, first under Mr. John Curtin, and, after his death on July 5, 1945, under Mr. Joseph Benedict Chifley.

In the general election on December 10, 1949, Labor was defeated by a Liberal and Country Party coalition. Mr. Menzies, leader of the Liberals, formed a coalition cabinet on December 19, 1949. The coalition government was returned to power April 28, 1951. In the Senate elections of May 9, 1953, the government retained a marginal majority, and in the House of Representatives contest of May 29, 1954, was returned, but with a majority of 7 versus its former majority of 15. In the general election of December 10, 1955, the government greatly increased its majority in the House, but lost its majority in the Senate. In the November 22, 1958, election the government increased its majority in the House and also achieved a Senate majority; but in the December 9, 1961 election it won by the slim majority of two votes. In the November 30, 1963 election the government secured a comfortable majority; but in the Senate election of December 5, 1964 lost its Senate majority.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY: With a continuous history since the 1890's, Labor is the oldest of the existing parties. After holding power in the Federal Parliament in the early years of World War I, it suffered a split over conscription for overseas military service and was in opposition during the 1920's. After a brief term of office between 1929–31 the party was again in opposition for another ten years. Its advent to power in October 1941, a few months before the Pacific War began, meant that it had to complete the mobilization of the nation for a war close to home. It instituted controls over money, manpower, materials and production generally, the Parliament's defense power being held sufficient to justify these Assuming office as a minority government, it was given majorities at the 1943 and 1946 elections.

The Australian Labor Party, which had its inception as the political arm of the trade union movement, is still closely linked with the trade unions in both structure and policy formation. Its present platform, first adopted at the general party conference in Hobart in 1955 and endorsed by subsequent conferences, advocates socialization by constitutional means and a neutralist approach to foreign policy There is continuous division within the party itself as to the degree to which this platform should be implemented both on domestic and on international questions This division resulted in a nationwide split of the party in 1955 (see Australian Democratic Labor Party)

Extensive social services and expanded immigration, excluding non-Europeans, introduced by the wartime Labor government, are now also endorsed by the Liberal-Country Party coalition.

Leaders. A A. Calwell, former Minister for Immigration (Leader of the Opposition), E. G. Whitlam (Deputy Leader of the Opposition).

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: Established on a Federal basis in 1957 as a successor to the anti-Communist Labor Party, founded in 1955 on a platform of anti-Communism and moderate socialism.

Leaders Senator Vincent Clair Gair (Leader), Senator Francis Patrick McManus (Deputy Leader).

THE LIBERAL PARTY: Organized in 1944 as successor to the United Australia Party (UAP) which was defeated in the 1943 elections, the Liberal Party has consolidated those non-Labor forces in Australia which do not adhere to the Country Party (see below). The 1946 elections increased its membership in the House of Representatives from 14 to 17, and the 1949 elections from 17 to 52,

dropping to 51 in 1951, and to 47 in 1954, and rising to 57 in 1955, to 58 in 1958, but falling to 47 in 1961, and increasing to 52 in 1963.

The Liberal Party, which espouses private enterprise and deprecates government ownership of commercial operations (other than certain transport operations, utilities, irrigation and power projects, and communications) has a looser party organization than that of Labor. It attacks the Labor Party's program of socialization and its support of the use of the strike weapon by unions. Its successful campaigns in the last three elections have been mainly on its record of conservative financial policies, economic stability, counter-inflationary measures, and wholehearted cooperation within the British Commonwealth and with the United States in foreign affairs.

Leader Sir Robert Gordon Menzies (Prime Minister). *Deputy Leader* · H. E. Holt (Treasurer).

THE COUNTRY PARTY: A product of the post-World War I period, the Country Party claims to represent the interests of farmers and all who live in country districts. It now has 20 members in the House of Representatives

The policy of the Country Party is largely concerned with rural issues. It advocates guaranteed prices for farmers under producer marketing control, irrigation and decentralization schemes, and extension of transport and communications in rural areas.

Although the party has consistently rejected proposals for merging with the UAP or Liberals, it campaigned with the latter in 1949, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1961, and 1963 and is at present represented in the coalition cabinet

Leader John McEwen (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry) *Deputy Leader* C F. Adermann (Minister for Primary Industry).

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY: The Australian Communist Party, with an estimated membership of approximately 5,000, has never been represented in the Federal Parliament and polled only .43% of the popular vote in the 1961 elections and well under one percent in 1963. The Australian Communist Party was successful once, however, in winning representation in a state Parliament.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister (Liberal); John McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Industry (Country Party); Harold E. Holt, Treasurer (Liberal); Paul M. C. Hasluck, External Affairs (Liberal); William McMahon, Labor and National Service, Vice-President of Executive Council (Liberal); Charles F. Adermann, Primary Industry (Country Party); Senator Shane D. Paltridge, Defense, Leader in the Senate (Liberal); Allen Fairhall, Supply (Liberal); Senator Norman H. D. Henty, Civil Aviation (Liberal), Alan S. Hulme, Postmaster-General (Liberal), David E. Fairbairn, National Development (Liberal); Charles E. Barnes, Territories (Country Party).

Other Ministers not of Cabinet rank are: Senator J. G. Gorton, Minister of Works and assisting the Prime Minister on Commonwealth activities in research and education (Liberal), G. Freeth, Shipping and Transport (Liberal); H. F. Opperman, Immigration (Liberal), Ian M. Sinclair, Social Services (Country Party); Senator G. C. McKeller, Repatriation (Country Party); B. M S Snedden, Attorney-General (Liberal); L H. E. Bury, Housing (Liberal); Dr. A. J. Forbes, Army and assisting the Treasurer (Liberal); J. D. Anthony, Interior (Country Party); F. C. Chaney, Navy (Liberal); P. Howson, Air

(Liberal), Senator Kenneth Anderson, Customs and Excise (Liberal); Reginald W. C. Swartz, Health (Liberal).

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Advertiser (*m.*) (Adelaide)	203,000	Conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Advertiser Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop.*) D. G. McFarling (*Mg. Dir.*) A. R. Carter (*Mgr.*)
News (*e.*) (Adelaide)	130,000	Independent; evening paper.	News Ltd. (*Prop.*) K. R. Murdoch (*Mg. Dir.*) R. R. Boland (*Mg. Ed.*)
Courier-Mail (*m.*) (Brisbane)	246,000	Conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd (*Prop.*) D. S. Sherman (*Gen. Mgr.*) T. C. Bray (*Ed.*)
Australian (*m.*) (Canberra)	65,000	Independent; first national daily newspaper.	Nationwide News Pty, Ltd. (*Prop.*) W Kommer (*Mg. Ed.*)
Canberra Times (*m.*)	18,000	Conservative	Federal Capital Press Ltd. (*Prop.*) J. M. D. Pringle (*Ed.*)
Telegraph (*e.*) (Brisbane)	158,000	Conservative; evening paper.	R. B. Leonard (*Mg. Dir.*) J. F. Wakefield (*Ed.*)
Mercury (*m.*) (Hobart)	51,000	Conservative; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros Ltd (*Prop.*) G. F. Davies (*Mg. Dir.*) R E. Shone (*Ed.*)
Examiner (*m.*) (Launceston)	29,000	Conservative; daily.	W. R Rolph & Sons, Ltd (*Prop.*) F. G N. Ewence (*Ed.*)
Age (*m.*) (Melbourne)	185,000	Independent, moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily.	David Syme & Co. Ltd (*Prop.*) C. K. Sinclair (*Ed.*)
Herald (*e.*) (Melbourne)	512,000	Conservative.	Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (*Prop.*) G A. Caro (*Ch.*) Sir John Williams (*Mg. Dir.*) A. K. Thomas (*Ed.*)
Sun News-Pictorial (*m.*) (Melbourne)	609,000	Conservative.	Herald and Weekly Times (*Prop.*) F. B. Daly (*Ed.*)
Newcastle Morning Herald (*m.*) (Newcastle)	61,000	Independent; labor leanings.	J H. Flower (*Gen Mgr.*) E K. Lingard (*Ed.*)
Newcastle Sun (*e.*)	34,000	Independent; labor leanings	J. H Flower (*Gen. Mgr.*) K. Brock (*Ed.*)
Daily News (*e.*) (Perth)	101,000	Conservative; only evening daily in West Australia	West Australian Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop.*) S. K Joynt (*Ed.-in-chief*)
West Australian (Perth)	175,000	Conservative; leading daily of West Australia	West Australian Newspaper Co, Ltd. (*Prop.*) J. E. Macartney (*Mg. Dir.*)
Daily Mirror (*e.*) (Sydney)	288,000	Independent; evening paper.	Mirror Newspapers, Ltd (*Prop.*) K. R. Murdoch (*Mg. Dir.*) I Smith (*Exec. Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Daily Telegraph (*m*) (Sydney)	340,000	Conservative.	Australian Consolidated Press, Ltd. (*Prop.*) Sir Frank Packer (*Mg. Dir.*) D. R. McNicoll (*Ed-in-chief*)
Financial Review (Sydney)	19,000	Financial.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (*Prop*) V. Carroll (*Ed*)
Sun (*e*) (Sydney)	333,000	Conservative.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd (*Prop*) A. H. McLachlan (*Mg Dir.*) B J. Tier (*Ed.*)
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	297,000	Conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd (*Prop*) W. O Fairfax (*Ch*) John Pringle (*Ed*)

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Sunday Mail (Brisbane)	326,000	Conservative Sunday paper.	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd (*Prop*) T C Bray (*Ed-in-chief*)
Sun-Herald (Sydney)	691,000	Conservative Sunday paper, largest circulation	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd and Associated Newspapers, Ltd (*Props.*) F Peterson (*Ed*)
Sunday Telegraph (Sydney)	645,000	Conservative.	Australian Consolidated Press, Ltd (*Prop*) D R. McNicoll (*Ed-in-chief*)
Sunday Mirror (Sydney)	391,000	Independent.	Mirror Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop*) H. D Brass (*Ed. Dir*)
Sunday Mail (Adelaide)	228,000	Independent Sunday paper.	Advertiser-News Weekend Publishing Co Ltd (*Props.*) K. V. Parish (*Ed.*)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	104,000	Illustrated; rural circulation	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd (*Prop*) H. A Barnes (*Ed*)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	40,000	Independent conservative	Australian Consolidated Press, Ltd (*Prop*) P. C Coleman (*Ed*)
Truth (Editions in Victoria and Queensland) (weekly)	231,000	Independent.	Southdown Press, Ltd (Melbourne) (*Prop*)
Australian Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	59,000	Labor.	The Worker Trustees (*Prop*) H Moore (*Mgr*)
The Australian Outlook (Melbourne)	2,600	National and international affairs	Australian Institute of International Affairs Prof J. D. B Miller (*Ed*)
Australian Journal of Politics and History	1,300	Political, historical, cultural	University of Queensland Press (*Prop*) Prof G Greenwood (*Ed*)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	4,000	Political, economic and cultural	Australian Institute of Political Science (*Pub.*) G G Masterman (*Ed*)
The Economic Record (quarterly)	3,300	Economic.	Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand (*Prop*) Prof. R I Downing (*Ed.*)

NEWS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press	Independent; international news service, owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia, associated with Reuter's.	Sir Frank Packer (*Ch.*)
Australian United Press	Independent; domestic news service, controlled by country papers.	

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna
Area: 32,369 square miles
Population 7,151,000 (1962 estimate)

PRESIDENT

FRANZ JONAS (Socialist). Elected on May 23, 1965. Assumed office on June 9, 1965, for a six-year term.

CABINET

People's Party—Socialist Coalition. Assumed Office April 2, 1964.

CHANCELLOR

JOSEF KLAUS (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Bundesrat

Members are elected by Provincial Assemblies.

President (Office passes every six months to each of the Provinces in alphabetical order)

Parties	*Representation*
People's Party	28
Socialist Party	26
Total	54

LOWER CHAMBER: Nationalrat

Election of November 18, 1962 (for four-year term)

First President · ALFRED MALETA (People's Party)

Parties	*Representation*
People's Party	81
Socialist Party	75
Liberal Party	8
Independent	1
Total	165

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

On April 27, 1945, after the capture of Vienna by the Soviet Army, an Austrian Provisional Government was set up under the leadership of Dr. Karl Renner, a Socialist (who had also served as first Chancellor of the Austrian Republic in 1918) This was the first independent authority in Austria since the country had been occupied by Hitler in 1938.

The *Anschluss* with Germany was declared null and void, and on May 1, 1945, the Austrian constitution of 1920, as amended in 1929, was put into operation again. Under the supervision of the Allied Commission, composed of the four occupying powers, plans were perfected for elections for a National Assembly and for provincial assemblies

On December 19, 1945, the second Republic of Austria was established with the convocation of the newly elected National Assembly. On December 20, 1945, the upper and lower chambers of Parliament, sitting in joint session, elected Dr. Karl Renner President, who appointed Leopold Figl Chancellor. The second national elections, held in October 1949, resulted in a victory for the two coalition parties and witnessed the emergence of a new party, the Union of Independents. The latter was reorganized in 1956 under the name of the Liberal Party. Elections in 1953, 1956, 1959 and 1962 also resulted in victory for the People's and the Socialist parties

On May 15, 1955, the State Treaty, restoring an independent and democratic Austria, was signed in Vienna by the foreign ministers of the four occupying powers and Austria, and went into effect on July 27, 1955. All occupying troops were withdrawn by October 25, 1955. On October 26, 1955, the Austrian Parliament passed a law stipulating permanent neutrality for Austria.

The coalition government of Chancellor Josef Klaus resigned on October 22, 1965 after failing to reach agreement on the 1966 budget. President Franz Jonas appointed Chancellor Klaus and the Cabinet as an interim caretaker government until new elections can be held as early as possible in the Spring of 1966.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Middle-class party, dominated by peasants and businessmen but with a Catholic labor wing of growing influence. Largely Catholic; but not directly affiliated with the Church. Places emphasis on Austrian patriotism, strongly opposes Communism, advocates free enterprise and the abatement of class difference. The People's Party constitutes a federation of three free associations: one composed of peasants, another of businessmen and the third of workers and white-collar employees. In the 1962 elections it received a majority or plurality of votes in seven of the nine Austrian states.

Leaders: Josef Klaus (Chancellor and Party Chairman), Hermann Withalm (Party Secretary), Alfons Gorbach (formerly Chancellor), Heinrich Drimmel, Josef Wallner, Alfred Maleta (First President of the Nationalrat), Josef Krainer, Karl Schleinzer, Fritz Bock, Wolfgang Schmitz, and Georg Prader.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represents overwhelming majority of workers and part of lower middle-class. Exercises predominant influence on the Trade Union Federation and on its constituent labor unions. Party favors, in general terms, economic planning and far-reaching social services Advocates moderate reforms through democratic processes, plays down Marxist ideology. Vigorously opposes Communists, whose attempts to divide the party or to draw away its membership have been unsuccessful.

Leaders Vice-Chancellor Bruno Pittermann (Party Chairman), Leopold Gratz, Willy Liwanec and Alois Piperger (Party Secretaries), Bruno Kreisky, Karl Waldbrunner, Christian Broda, Felix Slavik, Otto Probst, Rosa Jochmann, Anton Benya (President of Trade Union Federation) and Otto Roesch.

LIBERAL PARTY: A relatively new party formed in 1956, composed of dissident elements who are dissatisfied with the coalition parties. Policy is as yet ill-defined but is highly critical of present coalition government and advocates fewer economic controls, anti-clericalism, reduced functions of government to cut expenses, and "social justice." Stresses cultural affinity of Austrian and German peoples.

Leaders: Friedrich Peter (Party Chairman), Gustav Zeillinger, Robert Scheuch, Emil van Tongel and Klaus Mahnert.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Advocates establishment of a "people's democracy" without, however, clearly defining that concept Opposes and attempts to obstruct, practically without exception, all measures of the coalition government. Calls for nationalization, land reform (without state farming), and broader social welfare Opposes Austrian military preparedness, attacks NATO, seeks Austrian political, economic and ideological neutrality in East-West conflict. Re-

ceived 3.0 per cent of popular vote in 1962 elections, and has not been represented in Parliament since 1959.

Leaders Franz Muhri (Chairman); Friedl Fuernberg, Otto Horn, Franz West and Erwin Scharf.

EUROPEAN FEDERALIST PARTY: A small party, organized by intellectuals, pledged to support the establishment of a unified Europe along the lines of the Swiss Confederation. In the 1962 election, running for the first time, it received about one-half of one per cent of the votes cast.

Leaders: Otto Molden, Raphael Spann, Karl Aichhorn and Karl Jelusich.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is as follows: Josef Klaus (People's Party), Chancellor; Bruno Pittermann (Socialist Party), Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Nationalized Industries; Bruno Kreisky (Socialist Party), Foreign Affairs; Hans Czettel (Socialist Party), Interior; Wolfgang Schmitz (People's Party), Finance; Fritz Bock (People's Party), Trade and Reconstruction; Otto Probst (Socialist Party), Communications and Power; Karl Schleinzer (People's Party), Agriculture and Forestry; Anton Proksch (Socialist Party), Social Administration; Theodor Piffl-Percevic (People's Party), Education; Christian Broda (Socialist Party), Justice; Georg Prader (People's Party), Defense, and the following State Secretaries: Carl H Bobleter (People's Party), Foreign Affairs; Franz Soronics (People's Party), Interior; Eduard Weikhart (Socialist Party), Trade and Reconstruction; Otto Roesch (Socialist Party), Defense; Vinzenz Kotzina (People's Party), Trade and Reconstruction; and Franz Hetzenauer (People's Party), Justice.

PRESS

Many Austrian newspapers are owned by the political parties Unless otherwise indicated, papers are published in Vienna

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Editors*
Volksblatt	93,800	People's Party.	Heinz Schramm-Schiessl
Arbeiter-Zeitung	108,500	Socialist Party.	Franz Kreuzer
Volksstimme	36,500	Communist Party	Franz West
Neues Oesterreich	61,409	Independent.	Anton Fellner
Kurier	225,826	Independent.	Hugo Portisch
Die Presse	52,311	Independent	Otto Schulmeister
Express	215,000	Socialist Party	Harald Egger
Kronen-Zeitung	105,832	Independent.	Hans Dichand
Wiener Zeitung	38,000	Official gazette.	Franz Stamprech
Salzburger Nachrichten (Salzburg)	35,979	Independent	Karl Ritschel
Oberoesterreichische Nachrichten (Linz)	45,777	Independent	Walter Pollak
Tiroler Tageszeitung (Innsbruck)	38,673	Independent	Manfred Nayer
Kleine Zeitung (Graz)	82,670	Independent	Fritz Csoklich
Neue Zeit (Graz)	51,637	Socialist Party.	Josef Riedler
Südost-Tagespost (Graz)	45,222	People's Party.	Helmut Schuster

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels
Area. 11,775 square miles
Population · 9,400,000 (1965 estimate)

RULER

KING BAUDOUIN Son of King Leopold III; born September 7, 1930. Acceded to throne July 17, 1951.

CABINET

Coalition of Social Christians and Socialists. Approved by Chamber on July 31, 1965 and by Senate on August 3, 1965.

PREMIER

PIERRE HARMEL (Social Christian)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Sénat-Senaat

Election of May 23, 1965 (for four years) *

President: PAUL STRUYE (Social Christian)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Christian	76
Socialist	52
Liberty and Progress	40
Volksunie	5
Communist	4
Front Démocratiques des Francophones	1
Total	178*

LOWER CHAMBER: Chambre des Représentants-Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers

Election of May 23, 1965 (for four years)

President: ACHILLE H. VAN ACKER (Socialist)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Christian	77
Socialist	64
Liberty and Progress	48
Volksunie	12
Communist	6
Minor parties	5
Total	212

* In the general election 106 Senators are chosen In addition 48 are elected by Provincial Councilors and 24 by their fellow Senators, making a total of 178

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Since the end of World War II, Belgium has been governed by all possible coalitions of the Catholic (PSC), Socialist and Liberal parties as well as homogeneous Catholic and Socialist governments. Coalitions, however, have predominated.

The present Catholic-Socialist coalition is headed by Prime Minister Pierre Harmel (PSC) and Vice-Premier Antoine Spinoy (Socialist).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY (former Catholic Party—now called PSC): A Catholic party, including members whose views range from conservatism to leftism, but with a strong center group. The left wing favors social reforms like those of the Socialists and supports the interests of Catholic trade unions. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor groups who are practicing Catholics, are generally supporters of the party. Its strength is greater in Flanders

than in French-speaking areas. The party gave its unqualified approval to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Western European Union, the E E C. (Common Market) and Euratom.

Leaders· Pierre Harmel (Prime Minister), Paul Vanden Boeynants (Party President), Paul Struye (President of the Senate), Auguste De Schrijver (first President of the party after World War II), Robert Vandekerckhove (President of Flemish Wing), Albert Parisis (President of Walloon Wing), Victor Leemans (Senate floor leader), Fernand Lefère (Chamber floor leader).

SOCIALIST PARTY: A moderate, constitutional, socialist party with an orthodox socialist program. It has been chiefly interested in extension of social welfare programs. It supports the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Western European Union, the Common Market and Euratom.

Leaders: Leo Collard (President of the Party), Paul-Henri Spaak (Foreign Minister), Achille Van Acker (former Prime Minister and President of the Chamber of Representatives), Fernand Dehousse (Minister of Education), Victor Larock (former Foreign Minister, Chamber floor leader), Marc-Antoine Pierson (Minister of Economic Affairs), Henri Rolin (Senate floor leader), Jos Van Eynde (Vice-President of the Party).

PARTY OF LIBERTY AND PROGRESS: Formerly the Liberal Party, which reorganized and changed its name on October 7, 1961. The party is conservative in its approach, favors free enterprise, opposes the "welfare state," and supports Belgium's policy of multilateral economic and defense alliances. It was joined in October 1961 by the Independent Social Party and several other splinter parties

Leaders Omer Vanaudenhove (President of the Party), Norbert Hougardy (Vice-President of Party), Willy De Clercq (Chamber floor leader), Jacques Van Offelen (former Minister of Foreign Trade), Armand Colle (President of the General Centrale of Liberal Unions), Maurice Destenay (Deputy and former President of the Party), Robert Gillon (Senate floor leader), René Lefèbvre (former Chamber floor leader).

COMMUNIST PARTY: A small, completely orthodox Communist Party. It follows the policies of the Communist parties in Western Europe and maintains a strong anti-U.S stand in foreign policy, often including a strong emphasis on anti-German sentiments. There is also a small pro-Chinese group which was expelled from the orthodox party in 1963.

Leaders Ernest Burnelle (President of Political Bureau), René Beelen and F. Van den Branden (Vice-Presidents of Political Bureau), J. Blume, M. Drumeaux and A. De Coninck (Secretaries of the Political Bureau), Jean Terfre (Senate floor leader).

VOLKSUNIE PARTY: A small Flemish nationalist party which supports a federal state, and accelerated industrialization of the Flemish area. It is based on Flemish linguistic and social grievances against the French-speaking south.

Leaders F. Van Der Elst (President of the Party and Chamber floor leader), R. Mattheyssens (member of Secretariat), Robert Roosens (Senate floor leader).

MINOR PARTIES. The Front Démocratique des Francophones, the Walloon Workers Party and the Walloon Front are splinter groups with linguistic or linguistic-economic bases.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Pierre Harmel (Christian Social), Prime Minister, *Minister-Coordinators:* Antoon Spinoy (Socialist), Deputy Prime Minister, Economic Policy, Paul-Henri Spaak (Socialist), Foreign Affairs; Gaston Eyskens (Christian Social), Finance and Budget; Paul-Willem Segers (Christian Social), Social Policy; Edmond Leburton (Socialist), Infrastructure Policy *Ministers* Pierre Wigny (Christian Social), Justice; Charles Heger (Christian Social), Agriculture; Ludovic Moyersoen (Christian Social), Defense, Edouard Anseele (Socialist), Post, Telegraph and Telephone; Léon Servais (Christian Social), Labor, Yves Urbain (Christian Social), Communications; Alfred Bertrand (Christian Social), Health; Fernand Dehousse (Socialist), Education; Alfons Vranckx (Socialist), Home Affairs; Marc-Antoine Pierson (Socialist), Economic Affairs, Joseph de Saeger (Christian Social), Public Works, Marguerite de Riemaecker-Ligot (Christian Social), Family Affairs and Housing; Count Adhémar d'Alcantara (Christian Social), Middle Classes, Hervé Bouhon (Socialist), Social Security. *Ministers, Secretaries of State:* Henri Fayat (Socialist), European Affairs; Albert de Clerck (Christian Social), Flemish Culture, Ernest Adam (Christian Social), Technical Assistance and Foreign Trade, M. le Chevalier Paul de Stexhe (Christian Social), French Culture; André van Cauwenberghe (Socialist), Civil Service; Elie van Bogaert (Socialist), National Education; Alfred Scokaert (Socialist), Finance, A. J. J van Bilson (Christian Social), Cooperation with Developing Countries.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Brussels

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Le Soir	290,000	Independent.	Marie-Thérèse Rossel (*Prop.*)
La Libre Belgique	170,000	Catholic independent.	Victor Zeegers (*Ed.*)
La Dernière Heure	170,000	Liberal independent	Marcel Brébart (*Pub.*)
Le Drapeau Rouge	10,000	Communist	Jean Blume (*Dir.*)
La Cité	65,000	Social Christian	José Desmarets (*Dir.*)
Le Peuple	85,000	Socialist	Albert Housiaux (*Ed.*)
Het Laatste Nieuws	285,000	Liberal independent.	M A Maertens (*Dir.*)
De Nieuwe Gids	15,000	Catholic left	Antoon Breyne (*Ed.*)
De Standaard	27,000	Catholic Flemish.	Albert De Smaele (*Ed.*)
La Lanterne	60,000	Liberal independent.	Pol Fenat (*Ed.*)
L'Écho de la Bourse	35,000	Independent, financial	Maurice Henriquet (*Ed.*)
Gazet van Antwerpen	167,000	Social Christian	Alfred Somville (*Ed.*)
Le Matin (Antwerp)	20,000	Liberal	Georges Desguin (*Ed.*)
La Métropole (Antwerp)	20,000	Catholic independent.	M van der Straten Waillet (*Ed.*)
De Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	25,000	Liberal	Frans Grootjans (*Ed.*)
Volksgazet (Antwerp)	105,000	Socialist	Ad Molter (*Ed.*)
La Meuse (Liège)	150,000	Independent	Albert Michiels (*Adm.*)
Het Volk (Ghent)	218,200	Catholic labor.	R. Reyntjens (*Ed.*)
Vooruit (Ghent)	45,000	Socialist	Julien Van Nevele (*Dir.*)
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	45,000	Socialist independent	Marius Bufquin des Essarts (*Pub.*)
La Nouvelle Gazette (Charleroi)	70,000	Liberal	Marcel Evrard (*Pub.*)
Le Rappel (Charleroi)	75,000	Catholic independent	Jean Valschaerts (*Ed.*)
La Wallonie (Liège)	59,000	Socialist left	Georges Remy (*Ed.*)

BHUTAN

Official Capital Thimbu
Administrative Capital: Paro
Area: 18,000 square miles
Population: 700,000 (1965 estimate)

RULER

MAHARAJA JIGME DORJI WANGCHUK. Installed on October 27, 1952.

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

The National Assembly, comprising 130 members, meets once a year. Since Bhutan is an absolute monarchy, the Assembly is more advisory than legislative.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The relations of Bhutan with the outside world rest on a treaty with the government of India, concluded on August 8, 1949. It provides that India will not interfere with the internal administration of Bhutan but that Bhutan will be guided by the government of India in its external relations It further provides a subsidy of Rs. 500,000 to Bhutan. No reference to defense is made in the treaty, but the Prime Minister of India declared in 1958 that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India The Indian political officer in Sikkim represents the government in Bhutan, and Bhutan keeps an agent in Calcutta.

Prime Minister Jigme P. Dorji was assassinated in April 1964 and was succeeded by his brother Lhendup Dorji in June 1964.

In November 1964 the King dismissed the Prime Minister and assumed all powers of the state as the result of the struggle between the country's first family, the Dorjis, and himself.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

BHUTAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: This party which has its headquarters in Siliguri, N.E. India, does not operate inside Bhutan. It advocates a more popular government for the country and closer relations with India. It is composed largely of Nepalese.

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre (La Paz actual Seat of Government)
Area: 419,470 square miles
Population: 3,596,000 (1963 estimate)

CO-PRESIDENTS

RENÉ BARRIENTOS ORTUÑO. Emerged on November 5, 1964 as head of military junta that overthrew President Víctor Paz Estenssoro.

ALFREDO OVANDO CANDIA. Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces. Elevated to Co-President on May 26, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senado

Election of May 31, 1964 (Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: RUBEN JULIO CASTRO (MNR)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR)	22
Partido Revolucionario de Izquierda Nacionalista (PRIN)	5
Total	27

LOWER CHAMBER: Cámara de Diputados

Election of May 31, 1964 (Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: JUAN SANJINÉS OVANDO (MNR)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR)	57
Partido Revolucionario de Izquierda Nacionalista (PRIN)	9
Falangists (FSB)	3
Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA)	2
Social Christian Party (PSC)	1
Unión Cívica Nacional (UNC)	1
Total	73

Note Parliament was dissolved after the overthrow of President Paz.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Congressional Elections were held on June 3, 1962. Five political parties participated: 1,066,480 ballots were cast The MNR received 886,572 votes, the PRA, 44,296; the FSB, 74,148; the Partido Communista de Bolivia (PCB), 20,352; and the Social Christian Party (PSC), 19,825 votes, with the remaining 21,148 ballots either blank or void

General elections were held on May 31, 1964. In protest over the decision of President Paz to seek re-election, all major parties except the President's MNR abstained. The MNR polled 1,114,717 votes, while two small opposition parties polled 23,387 votes.

Following disorders in the country in late October, military forces under General Alfredo Ovando Candia took over the government on November 4, 1964, and President Paz fled to Peru.

Since assuming control of the country, the military Junta has consistently declared its intention to carry on the basic reforms promulgated under the MNR

rule. The Junta has also announced that it will hold elections and return Bolivia to constitutional government as soon as conditions allow. The Junta has also taken some concrete steps towards rationalization of Bolivia's chronic economic problems, particularly those relating to the nationalized mining industry—COMIBOL.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At present all political parties are in announced opposition to the Junta, but the major parties, particularly the MNR suffer internal division

NATIONALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT (MNR) : This party, which held power after it led the successful revolution of April 1952, was founded in 1941. It collaborated with the military regime of Colonel Gualberto Villarroel from 1943 until its overthrow in July 1946. Thereafter it was the principal opposition party to the succeeding coalition PUSR governments and the 1951–52 military junta It sparked, in April 1952, a mass revolution of urban and rural workers which, with the aid of elements of the national police force, defeated the army, overthrew the military junta, and established an MNR government headed by Víctor Paz Estenssoro The party's program consists of nationalization (1952) and government operation of the three principal tin mining companies (Patiño, Hochschild and Aramayo groups), agrarian reform, educational reform, economic diversification, stimulation of agricultural production, and incorporation of the large Indian population into the political and economic life of the country

Leaders Víctor Paz Estenssoro (in exile), Hernan Siles (in exile), Federico Alvarez Plata, Victor Andrade.

PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO DE IZQUIERDA NACIONALISTA (PRIN) : Founded in January 1964 by former Vice-President and leader of MNR Socialist sector, Juan Lechín Oquendo.

Leader Juan Lechín Oquendo (in exile).

AUTHENTIC REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (PRA) · This party was founded in 1960 by Walter Guevara Arze who broke with the MNR over right-wing influence.

Leaders Walter Guevara Arze, Jorge Rios Gamarra

BOLIVIAN SOCIALIST FALANGE (FSB) Rightist, nationalistic party.

Leaders Mario R Gutiérrez, Gonzalo Romero.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY (PSC) : Changed name in 1964 to Christian Democratic Party (PDC). Party is left of Center.

Leader Remo DiNatale.

REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS' PARTY (POR) . This is a Trotskyist-Communist Party with membership drawn principally from factory and mine workers

Leaders Guillermo Lora, Hugo González Moscoso.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF BOLIVIA (PCB) · Formally established in the latter part of 1952. Adheres strictly to the Communist line.

Leaders Pro-Moscow Group José Luis Kolle Cueto, Mario Monje, *Pro-Peking Group* Federico Escobar, Oscar Zamora

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Col Joaquín Zenteno (Foreign Affairs), Col. Oscar Quiroga Terán (Interior), Gen. Hugo Suárez Guzmán (Defense),

Col. Hugo Banzer (Education), Col Sigfrido Montero (Public Works), Col. Jaime Berdecio (Economy), Col José Carrasco (Development), Col. Samuel Gallardo (Labor), Col. Carlos Ardiles (Health), Col. Rogelio Miranda (Agriculture), Col. Carlos Alcoreza (Finance), Col. Eduardo Méndez (Mining Affairs), Col. René Bernal (Campesino Affairs), Marcelo Galindo (Secretary General of Presidency), Col. Juan Lechín Suárez (President of Comibol).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, all papers are published in La Paz.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
El Diario	24,000	Independent	Jorge Carrasco (*Dir.*)
Jornada	5,000	Independent, Pro-MNR	Jorge Suárez (*Dir.*)
Novedades	7,000	Independent.	Armando Mariaca Valdez (*Dir.*)
Presencia	14,000	Catholic	Huáscar Cajias (*Dir*)
Ultima Hora	7,000	Independent.	Alfredo Alexander Jordan (*Dir.*)
La Patria (Oruro)	4,000	Independent	Enrique Miralles (*Prop*)
El Pueblo (weekly)	2,500	Communist	Fernando Siñani Valdivieso (*Prop and Dir.*)
Unidad (weekly)	2,000	Official Communist organ	Raul Ruis González (*Dir*)
Prensa Libre (Cochabamba)	4,000	Independent.	José Cabero Amador (*Dir.*)
La Crónica (Santa Cruz)	3,000	Independent	Serafin Díaz G. (*Dir*)

BRAZIL

Capital · *Brasília*
Area: 3,287,199 square miles
Population · 80,000,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

HUMBERTO DE ALENCAR CASTELLO BRANCO. Elected by National Congress on April 11, 1964, to serve until January 31, 1966. Congress subsequently extended term of office to March 15, 1967.

VICE PRESIDENT

JOSÉ MARIA ALKMIM

PARLIAMENT

Congresso Nacional

SENATE: Senado Federal

One-third elected in 1958, two-thirds elected in 1962.

President AUREO MOURA ANDRADE

Number of members 66

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES: Câmara dos Deputados

Election of October 7, 1962 (four-year term)

President OLAVO BILAC PINTO

Number of members 409

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

In general elections held October 3, 1950, Getúlio Vargas, backed chiefly by the Labor and Social Democratic parties, was elected President. He committed suicide in 1954 and was succeeded by Vice-President Café Filho

On November 8, 1955, President Café Filho took leave because of ill health and, in accordance with provisions of the Constitution, turned the office over to Carlos Luz, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who in turn resigned on November 11 under pressure of the army. The Vice-President of the Senate, Nereu Ramos, then became President.

Elections were held on October 3, 1955, resulting in the victory of Juscelino Kubitschek who was sworn in as President on January 31, 1956, for a five-year term. João Goulart was the Vice-President

Elections were held on October 3, 1960, and Jânio Quadros was elected President for a five-year term João Goulart was elected Vice-President

President Jânio Quadros resigned on August 25, 1961 and was succeeded by the Vice-President, João Goulart Congress amended the constitution in 1961 establishing a parliamentary system whereby the Cabinet is responsible to Congress 1962 saw a war of nerves between the Parliament and President Goulart, with the latter intent on regaining the powers of the presidency. In September 1962 an agreement was reached to hold a national referendum on January 6, 1963, on the presidential *vs.* parliamentary systems The electorate indicated a strong preference for reinstatement of the presidential powers.

Following a nationwide civil-military revolution, the Goulart government fell on April 1, 1964, and Congress declared the Office of the President to be vacant. On that day, Ranieri Mazzilli, President of the Chamber of Deputies and first in line of succession to Goulart, was sworn in as interim President of the Republic.

On April 11, the Congress elected Humberto de Alencar Castello Branco to

fill out the term of office started by Jânio Quadros on January 31, 1961. On July 22, Congress voted approval of a constitutional amendment extending Castello Branco's term of office to March 15, 1967, and postponing until 1966 the presidential election scheduled for 1965. At the same time the length of the presidential mandate was reduced from five to four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

A recent law abolished the old political parties but two new ones are in process of organization: the Aliança Renovadora Nacional, the Government party, the probable leader of which is Daniel Krieger; and the opposition Movimento Democratico Brasiliero with Martins Rodrigues as the probable leader.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Antonio Borges Leal Castello Branco Filho (Foreign Affairs), Juracy Magalhães (Justice), Ney Brega (Agriculture), Mauro Thibau (Mines and Energy), Otavio Gouveia de Bulhões (Finance), Perachi Barcelos (Labor), Flavio Suplicy de Lacerda (Education), Daniel Agostinho Faraco (Industry and Commerce), Raymundo de Brito (Health), Juarez do Nascimento Fernandes Távora (Transportation and Public Works), General Artur da Costa e Silva (War), Zilmar Campos de Araripe Macedo (Navy), Eduardo Gomes (Air), Roberto Campos (Economic Planning), Oswaldo Cordeiro de Farias (Regional Affairs), Luis Viana Filho (Civil Household), General Ernesto Geisel (Military Household).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Rio de Janeiro

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
		MORNING DAILIES	
Correio Brasiliense (Brasília, Federal District)	10,000	New Chateaubriand paper.	Edilson Varela (*Dir*)
Brazil Herald	15,000	English language paper	William Williamson (*Dir.*)
Correio da Manhã	80,000	Outstanding newspaper; opposition	Paulo Filho (*Pres. and Ed.*)
Diário Carioca	20,000	Pro-government	Mauritônio Meira (*Pres. and Dir*)
Diário de Notícias	70,000	Pro-government	João Dantas (*Dir.*)
Jornal do Brasil	50,000	Excellent news coverage, pro-Government.	Countess Pereira Carneiro (*Pres*)
Jornal do Comércio	30,000	Oldest paper in Rio, independent; conservative	Moacyr Padilha (*Ed*)
O Dia	150,000	Sensational, labor	Othon Paulino (*Dir.*)
O Jornal	45,000	Leading paper of Chateaubriand chain, commercial news; conservative	Theóphilo de Andrade (*Dir*) Paulo Vial Corrêa (*Ed*)
		AFTERNOON DAILIES	
A Notícia	40,000	Sensational	Chagas Freitas (*Dir*)
O Globo	180,000	Conservative, pro-Government.	Roberto Marinho (*Dir.*)
Tribuna da Imprensa	30,000	Independent, aggressive, Nationalistic	Hélio Fernandes (*Ed*)
Última Hora	80,000	Excessively nationalistic, opposition	Moacyr Werneck de Castro (*Dir.*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
		PROVINCIAL PAPERS	
Diário de Notícias (Salvador) (morning)	16,000	Democratic.	Odorico Tavares (*Ed.*)
Estado da Bahia (Salvador)	16,000	Democratic.	Odorico Tavares (*Ed*)
Estado de Minas (Belo Horizonte)	50,000	Chateaubriand paper	Geraldo Teixeira (*Dir.*)
Folha de Minas (Belo Horizonte)	20,000	Chateaubriand paper	Eugênio K Dutra (*Dir*)
O Estado (Florianópolis) (evening)	10,000	Long-established	Rubens A Ramos (*Dir*)
Diário de Pernambuco (Recife)	30,000	Oldest paper in North Brazil, agricultural and commercial interests Chateaubriand paper	José de Almeida Castro (*Dir*)
Jornal do Comércio (Recife)	37,000	Conservative	Francisco Pessôa de Queiroz (*Mg. Dir.*) Esmaragdo Marroquim (*Ed*)
Correio do Povo (Pôrto Alegre)	60,000	Old paper.	Breno Alcaraz Caldas (*Ed.*)
Diário de Notícias (Pôrto Alegre)	40,000	Chateaubriand paper.	Ernesto Corrêa (*Ed*)
A Tribuna (Santos)	40,000	Conservative	Giusfredo Santini (*Dir*)
Pacotilha São Luiz-Maranhão)	20,000	Chateaubriand paper	Pires Sabóia (*Dir*)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	25,000	Republican Party organ.	João de Scantimburgo (*Dir.*)
Diário de São Paulo (São Paulo)	85,000	Democratic	Joaquim Pinto Nazário and Eduardo Monteiro (*Dirs*)
Diário Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	20,000	Long-established.	Dr Rodrigo Soares, Jr. (*Dir*)
Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	150,000	Excellent newspaper; conservative	Júlio de Mesquita Filho (*Dir*)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo) (morning and evening)	70,000	Independent.	Otávio Frias de Oliveira (*Dir*)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	80,000	Conservative	Pedro Monteone (*Dir*)
O Norte (João Pessoa)	15,000	Chateaubriand paper	Veloso Borges (*Dir*)
		NEWS AGENCIES	
Agência Nacional		Official	Adonias Filho (*Dir*)
Asapress		Independent.	Francisco de Paula Monteiro Machado (*Dir*)
Meridional		Chateaubriand papers	Francisco Busto (*Dir*)

BULGARIA

Capital · *Sofia*
Area 42,729 square miles
Population 8,206,297 (1965 estimate)

CHIEF OF STATE

GEORGI TRAYKOV (Agrarian) President of the Presidium of the National Assembly; appointed April 23, 1964, after the death of Dimitur Ganev.

CABINET

Communists—26, Agrarians—2. Reorganized November 27, 1962.

PREMIER

TODOR ZHIVKOV (Communist). Elected November 19, 1962.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of February 25, 1962
President of the Presidium GEORGI TRAYKOV (Agrarian)

Number of members (all of Fatherland Front) 321

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Elections for a constituent Grand National Assembly were held on October 27, 1946, with the opposition Agrarians and Social Democrats contesting the poll Despite what the United States and Great Britain termed intimidation, coercion and fraud in the election itself, the opposition won 101 seats in the Grand National Assembly. These elections were followed by the formation of the first Communist-led government of Bulgaria, backed up by an absolute Communist majority in the Assembly

On February 10, 1947, Bulgaria was awarded a peace treaty in Paris. Pending the entry into force on September 15, 1947, of that treaty, the Sofia regime inaugurated a series of political trials of alleged conspirators among all strata of Bulgarian life, which reached its peak on August 16, 1947—a day on which the death penalty was pronounced upon Nikola Petkov. All opposition press was suppressed, the opposition Agrarian Union dissolved, and its 89 representatives in the Assembly deprived of their parliamentary mandate. A week after the coming into force of the peace treaty, Nikola Petkov, a founder of the Fatherland Front, a signatory of the Armistice agreement and the leader of the Bulgarian opposition, was executed in Sofia. His death marked the end of virtually any effective opposition to the Communist-dominated regime.

On December 4, 1947, the new constitution drafted on a Soviet model was adopted by the Assembly In succession, the regime has enacted legislation for complete state ownership or control of industry, banking, foreign and internal trade, and collectivization of agriculture

On February 2, 1948, the reorganization of the Fatherland Front was achieved. It advanced from the coalition stage of five independent political parties into a sole public-political organization, with program and by-laws compulsory for all participating parties, under secure Communist leadership

Elections for the fourth National Assembly were held February 25, 1962, on a single list of candidates They were all, of course, elected

At meetings of the Plenum of the Communist Party Central Committee on November 4, 1962, and of the 8th Congress of the Party on November 5–14, 1962 the then Premier Anton Yugov was denounced and ousted. On November 19, 1962 Todor Zhivkov was elected by the National Assembly to the post of Premier. Parliamentary elections are scheduled for February 27, 1966.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY. Leading party in the country Composed of a compact, well-organized group of workers, peasants and intellectuals with a number of Soviet-trained specialists in its all-powerful Central Committee. It directs the Government, Presidium, Assembly, Army, Militia (police), Fatherland Front, Trade Union, Dimitrov Union of Communist Youth, and, in no less degree, every public organization in Bulgaria, political parties included The party has a Central Committee of 98 members and 66 candidate members, which holds periodic meetings to define aims and policy of the party and the state. Its announced decisions are unfailingly unanimous, with most discussion and deliberation being left to the Politburo of 8 members which is the apex of power in the state.

The leader of the Fatherland Front is Encho Staykov (President).

Leaders. The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party includes: Todor Zhivkov (Premier and First Secretary of Central Committee), Encho Staykov, General Ivan Mihaylov, Boyan Bulgaranov, Stanko Todorov, Mitko Grigorov, Boris Velchev, Zhivko Zhivkov. There are three Candidate Members: Dimitur Dimov, Tano Tsolov, Pencho Kubadinski.

AGRARIAN NATIONAL UNION: Remnants of the dissident Agrarian organization which had cooperated with the Communists in 1945

Leaders· Georgi Traykov (President of the Presidium), Stoyan Tonchev (Minister without Portfolio), Petur Tanchev (Minister of Justice) and Nikolay Georgiev.

No organized semblance remains of the former agrarian or bourgeois opposition Leaders and party organizations have long since been eliminated from public life.

THE CABINET

Members of the Cabinet are. Todor Zhivkov, Premier (Communist); Zhivko Zhivkov, First Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Commission on Finance and Profitability of the National Economy (Communist), Stanko Todorov, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation (Communist); Army General Ivan Mihailov, Deputy Premier and Chairman of Commission on Social Questions (Communist); Tano Tsolov, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Council for Industry and Construction (Communist); Pencho Kubadinski, Deputy Premier and Minister of Transportation and Communications (Communist); Mitko Grigorov, Chairman of the Commission for Ideological and Cultural Questions (Communist); Ninko Stefanov, Chairman of the Committee for Party and State Control (Communist), Luchezar Avramov, Chairman of the Commission for Foreign Exchange and Trade Balances and Commission for Tourism (Communist); Stoyan Tonchev, without Portfolio (Agrarian); Colonel General Diko Dikov, Interior (Communist), General Dobri Dzhurov, National Defense (Communist); Dimitur Popov, Finance (Communist); Apostol Pashev, Chairman of the State Committee for Planning (Communist); Ivan Bashev, Foreign Affairs (Communist); Professor Ivan Popov, Chairman of the State Committee for Science

and Technical Progress (Communist), Peko Takov, Internal Trade (Communist); Ivan Budinov, Foreign Trade (Communist); Gancho Ganev, Education (Communist); Georgi Pavlov, Chairman of the Committee on Chemistry and Metallurgy (Communist); Marin Grashnov, Construction (Communist); Marin Vachkov, Agricultural Production (Communist); Petur Tanchev, Justice (Agrarian); Dr. Kiril Ignatov, National Health and Social Welfare (Communist), Peter Vutov, Chairman, Committee on Culture and Arts (Communist); Georgi Brankov, Chairman of State Committee on Construction and Architecture (Communist); Academician Lyubomir Krustanov, without Portfolio (Communist); Professor Evgeni Mateev, without Portfolio (Communist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Sofia.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Editor, etc.*
Otechestven Front	Organ of Assembly Presidium and Fatherland Front.	Ilia Kyulyovski (*Ed.*)
Rabotnichesko Delo	Organ of Communist Party.	Georgi Bokov (*Ed.*)
Zemedelsko Zname	Organ of Agrarian National Union	Kharalambi Traykov (*Ed.*)
Vecherni Novini	Organ of Sofia People's Council	Mikhail Zakhariev (*Ed.*)
Narodna Armiya	Organ of Defense Ministry.	Col Krustyu Krustev (*Ed.*)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions	Dimitur Kalev (*Ed*)
Literaturen Front	Union of Writers	Georgi Goshkin (*Ed*)
Narodna Kultura	Culture and Art.	Krum Vasilev (*Ed.*)
Otechestven Glas (Plovdiv)	Fatherland Front organ	Ivan Shabanski (*Ed.*)
Chernomorski Front (Burgas)	Fatherland Front organ.	Stoyan Sŭbev (*Ed.*)
Narodno Delo (Varna)	Fatherland Front organ	Vulcho Popov (*Ed.*)
Dunavska Pravda (Ruse)	Organ of Communist Party.	Ts. Tsvyatkov (*Ed.*)
Narodna Mladezh	Organ of People's Union	Lalyu Dimitrov (*Ed*)
Novo Vreme (monthly)	Organ of Central Committee of the Communist Party.	Nikolay Iribadzhakov (*Ed*)
Kooperativno Selo	Organ of Ministry of Agriculture	Ana Veleva (*Ed*)

NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency	Official news service	Lozan Strelkov (*Dir*)
Administration for Radio-Information and Television	Official, under Ministry of Culture.	Nedelcho Ganchovski (*Chief*)
Union of Bulgarian Journalists	Controlled by Communist Party	Georgi Bokov (*Pres.*)

BURMA

Capital: Rangoon
Area: 261,789 square miles
Population: 24,732,000 (1965 estimate)

CHAIRMAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

GENERAL NE WIN. Took office March 2, 1962.

THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

GENERAL NE WIN (Chairman); Members: Brigadiers TIN PE, SAN YU, SEIN WIN, THAUNG DAN; Colonels LUN TIN, THOUNG KYI, MAUNG SHWE, THAN SEIN, KYAW SOE, HLA HAN, TAN YU SAING, TIN U, MAUNG LWIN.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Burma's independence from Great Britain became effective on January 4, 1948 The Socialist government of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) remained in power for a decade, 1948–1958.

In May 1958, the AFPFL split into two factions. In the ensuing political uncertainty and tension, General Ne Win, the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, was appointed Prime Minister. He formed a caretaker government of nonpolitical civilians backed by the army. The caretaker government remained in power until February 1960, when it arranged for general elections The elections brought a sweeping victory for the "Clean" faction of the AFPFL led by U Nu (later renamed the Union Party). The Union Party government with U Nu as Prime Minister was formed April 4, 1960.

On March 2, 1962, the armed forces led by General Ne Win staged a bloodless *coup d'état*. The Revolutionary Council and the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma were formed on March 2, 1962, with General Ne Win as Chairman of both. In subsequent actions, the Revolutionary Government dissolved the Union Parliament, set aside the constitution, and replaced the Supreme and High Courts with a Chief Court On April 30, 1962, the Revolutionary Council announced its policy of the Burmese Way to Socialism, aimed at building a fully socialist state. The constitution of the Burmese Socialist Program Party (BSPP), intended to be the sole political party in Burma, was announced on July 4, 1962.

On March 28, 1964, all other political parties and organizations, including labor unions, were banned. During 1964 and 1965 the BSPP expanded its membership and organization and began training the labor and peasant cadres to organize its proposed affiliates, the People's Workers Councils and the People's Peasant Councils

The leaders of the U Nu government were taken into custody in 1962 The Revolutionary Government in 1963 arrested most of the remaining top leaders of the parliamentary parties, and in 1965 other opposition elements, including Buddhist monks and retired army officers. Insurgent Communists and ethnic minority groups, most of whom have been in rebellion since the early days of independence, also threaten internal security in rural areas

Implementation of the Burmese socialist revolution through 1965 has included the nationalization of the banking industry, foreign trade, the rice trade, the wholesale trade, most of the retail trade, mining industries, some manufacturing industries, and several newspapers. Agricultural land continues to be worked on an individual basis, although land rents have been abolished and the Revolutionary

Government has begun to educate the peasants for some form of collectivization. The educational system has been extensively revamped along socialist lines, and all major private schools have been nationalized.

THE CABINET

The members of the Council of Ministers are: General Ne Win (Chairman, Council of Ministers, Defense Minister), Brigadier San Yu (Finance and Revenue), Brigadier Tin Pe (Cooperatives, Trade), Brigadier Sein Win (Public Works and Housing), Brigadier Thaung Dan (Information, Culture), Colonel Thaung Kyi (Agriculture and Forests, Land Nationalization), Colonel Maung Shwe (Industry, Labor), Colonel Kyaw Soe (Home Affairs, Judicial Affairs, Democratization of Local Administration and Local Bodies, Religious Affairs, Immigration, National Registration and Census), Colonel Hla Han (Education, Health), Colonel Than Sein (Transport and Communications), Commodore Thaung Tin (Mines), Colonel Maung Lwin (Relief, Resettlement and National Solidarity, Social Welfare), U Thi Han (Foreign Affairs, National Planning).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Rangoon.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
		BURMESE LANGUAGE PRESS	
Mirror	50,000	Official government daily.	U Thein (Zawana)
Rangoon Daily	20,000	Neutral, nationalistic	U Aung Myint
Hanthawaddy	18,000	Neutral	U Ba Pe
Working Peoples' Daily	12,000	Official government daily	Shwe U Daung (U Pe Thein)
Botataung	8,000	Official government daily	Bo Htain Lin
Ludu (Mandalay)	8,000	Communist	U Hla
New Light of Burma	8,000	Neutral.	U Soe Maung
		ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS	
Guardian	11,000	Official government daily	U Khin Nyo
Working Peoples' Daily	6,000	Official government daily.	U Khin Maung Latt
		CHINESE LANGUAGE PRESS	
Zin Min Pao	4,200	Communist organ.	Too Pun Poon
China Commercial Times	3,000	Pro-Communist	Yu Su Kyi
Freedom Pao	2,000	Pro-Taiwan	Wu Chi
New China Pao	6,000	Pro-Communist	Lu Wai Lin
New Rangoon Evening Post		Pro-Communist.	Lee Su Wei
		INDIAN LANGUAGE PRESS	
Rasika Ranjani	6,000	Neutral; Tamil	R. S Pillay
Prachi Prakash	2,000	Anti-Communist, Gujarati	C L. Thakur
Parwaz Daily	2,000	Anti-Communist; Hindi	M D. Baggia
Thondan	2,000	Anti-Communist; Tamil	M. K Ibrahim

BURUNDI

Capital: *Bujumbura*
Area· 10,747 square miles
Population· 2,600,000 (1963 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

KING MWAMBUTSA IV

PRIME MINISTER

LEOPOLD BIHA

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Election of 1965
President JOSEPH BAMINA

Elected by Assembly	8
Co-opted by above 8	4
Appointed by the King	4
Total	16

LOWER CHAMBER (National Assembly)

Election of May, 1965
President EMILE BUCUMI

Number of members	33

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Up until July 1962, when Burundi became independent, it formed a part of the United Nations Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi which was under Belgian administration. Elections were held in September 1961 and Burundi voted to remain a monarchy. The King ascended the throne in 1915

Legislative elections occurred during May 1965 for a new 33-member National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, and, for the first time a Senate comprising 16 members.

On January 15, 1965 Prime Minister Pierre Ngandandumwe was assassinated The King dissolved the National Assembly in March for new elections and a new Government was formed under Prime Minister Leopold Biha on September 29. On October 19 the Prime Minister (Biha) was severely but not mortally wounded and the King's Palace attacked by mutinous elements in the Gendarmerie and the Army. This mutiny was put down by loyal Army troops The King escaped injury.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are· Leopold Biha (Prime Minister, Minister of Sureté, Immigration and Civil Service), Sylvère Ngowenubusa (Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture), Mathieu Muhakwange (Finance), Marc Manirakiza (Foreign Affairs and External Commerce), Felix Katikati (Interior), Pierre Mpozenzi (Economy), Chrysostome Banyambona (Education), Pie Masumbuko (Public Health), André Baredetse (Information), Joachim Baribwegure (Social Affairs), Pascal Bankanuriye (Public Works), André Kabura (Posts and Telecommunications).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Info-Burundi (weekly in French)	Government organ	Ministry of Information, Immigration, Security
Ndongozi (monthly in Kirundi)	Catholic newspaper	Catholic Church of Burundi
Burakeye (monthly in Kirundi)	Protestant magazine	Protestant Church of Burundi

CAMBODIA

Capital: Phnom Penh
Area· 69,884 square miles
Population· 5,776,942 (1962 census)

MONARCH

QUEEN SISOWATH KOSSAMAK

CHIEF OF STATE

PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK. Took office June 20, 1960.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Council of the Kingdom	LOWER CHAMBER: National Assembly
	Elections of June 1962 (for a four-year term)
President: HIS HIGHNESS NORODOM MONTANA	*President*· UNG HONG SATH
Number of Members 24	Number of Members 77

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Cambodia was granted complete independence from France in 1955, one year after the Geneva agreements of 1954 which guaranteed Cambodia's political and territorial integrity.

The constitution, promulgated by the then King Norodom Sihanouk, was adopted by the National Assembly on May 6, 1947. Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy. However, the constitution was amended in 1960 to permit Parliament to select a chief of state within the structure of the monarchy. Prince (formerly King) Sihanouk was then confirmed as chief of state.

Of the 24 members in the upper chamber, 2 are appointed by the King, 2 are elected by the National Assembly from outside its own members, and 20 through limited suffrage by regional assemblies.

POLITICAL PARTIES

POPULAR SOCIALIST COMMUNITY: Maintains a neutral policy in foreign affairs; supports the five principles of coexistence; has about one million members It won all seats in the National Assembly in both the 1958 and 1962 elections

Leader. Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

PREACHEACHON PARTY· A left-wing party.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Prince Norodom Kantol (President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Lon Nol (Vice-President of Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defense and Sports), Son Sann (Vice-President of Council of Ministers and Minister in charge of co-ordinating Ministries of Finance, Economy, and Plans), Kou Roun (Minister of State for National Security), Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak (Minister of State for National Education), Phlek Chhat (Minister of Industry), Ponn Vongs Vaddey (Minister of Justice), In Tam (Minister of Interior), Ing Kieth (Secretary of State for Public Works and Administration), So Nem (Secretary of State for

Commerce), Chau Sau (Secretary of State for Information), Tip Mam (Secretary of State for Labor and Social Action), Chuon Saodi (Secretary of State for Agriculture), Chhay Hancheng (Secretary of State for Public Health), Yem Sarong (Secretary of State for Finance), Trinh Hoanh (Under-Secretary of State for Religion), Hem Keth Sana (Secretary of State for Interior), Ang Kim Khoan (Under-Secretary of State in charge of Tourism), Samreth Soth (Under-Secretary of State for National Education).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Phnom Penh.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Neak Cheat Niyum	Cambodian weekly.	Nhiek Tioulong (*Dir.*)
Meatophum	Cambodian daily	Son Phuoc Tho (*Dir.*)
Sangkhoeum Monous	Cambodian weekly.	Kim Hien (*Dir*)
La Dépêche du Cambodge	French daily	Chau Seng (*Ed*)
Réalités Cambodgiennes	French weekly	Jean Barré (*Ed*)
La Vérité	French tri-weekly	Georges Feray (*Dir*)
Mien Hoa Yat Pao	Chinese daily.	Fang Bing (*Dir*)
Kung Shang Yat Pao	Chinese daily.	On Tan Tai (*Dir.*)
Sanh Hoa Ou Pao	Chinese daily.	Luu Can (*Dir*)
Mekong Jih Pao	Chinese daily.	Huynh Tho (*Dir*)
Kwai Pao	Chinese daily	Truong Minh (*Dir*)
Trung Lap	Vietnamese daily	Tran-Van-Bao (*Dir*)
Hoa Binh	Vietnamese daily.	Dr. Doan Van Luom (*Dir.*)
Sochivathor	Cambodian daily.	Nouth Chhoeum (*Dir.*)
Phnom Penh Press	French daily	Douc Rasy (*Dir.*)
Le Matin	French daily.	Dr Doan Van Luom (*Pub*) Jules Haag (*Ed.*)
Damneng Thmey	Cambodian tri-weekly	Savann Lay (*Dir*)
Vapathor	Cambodian tri-weekly	Him Keth (*Dir*)
Sappada Thmey	Cambodian weekly	Nguon Chan (*Dir*)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press, USA	Independent	Seng Meakly (*Dir*)
Agence France-Presse	Independent	Jean Barré (*Dir*)
Reuters, London	Independent	Bernard Hamil (*Acting Dir*)
Agence Chine Nouvelle (Peking)	Communist	Chang Yiao (*Dir.*)
Vietnamese Information Agency (Hanoi)	Communist	Doan-Ba-Tu (*Dir*)
United Press International (USA)	Independent	Veng Eng (*Dir*)
Tass (USSR)	Communist	M A Silanine (*Dir*)

CAMEROON, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Capital Yaoundé
Area 183,381 square miles
Population 6,000,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

AHMADOU AHIDJO. (Five-year term ends in April 1970.)

VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN N. FONCHA. (Five-year term ends in April 1970.)

PARLIAMENT

Federal National Assembly consisting of 50 members—40 from East Cameroon and 10 from West Cameroon The present Assembly was elected in April 1964 for a term of five years All of the seats in the Assembly are currently held by members of the Government coalition (*Union Camerounaise* from East Cameroon, Kamerun National Democratic Party from West Cameroon)

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The Federal Republic of Cameroon was formed on October 1, 1961 by the unification of the former Southern British Cameroons (UN Trusteeship Territory administered by the UK) with the Republic of Cameroon, a former French-administered UN Trusteeship Territory, which had become independent on January 1, 1960 The two component regions became states within the federation The former southern Cameroons is now the State of West Cameroon, the Francophone territory is the State of East Cameroon Each state has its own legislature and state government, and both English and French are official languages at the federal level.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Separate political parties are maintained in each of the federated states In East Cameroon the principal party is the *Union Camerounaise* led by President Ahidjo. It holds all of the seats in the current East Cameroon Assembly, which was elected in June 1965 for a five-year term In West Cameroon the KNDP, led by Vice-President J N. Foncha, has a majority of the seats in the House of Assembly, whose current term ends early in 1966. An opposition group, *Cameroon United Congress,* formed of members who resigned or were expelled by KNDP is led by Solomon T. Muna.

THE CABINET

The members of the Federal Cabinet are Sanda Oumarou (Minister of Justice), Enoch Kwayeb Katte (Minister Delegated to the Presidency in Charge of Territorial Administration and the Federal Civil Service), Victor Kanga (Finance), Simon Eko'o Etoungou (Foreign Affairs), Daniel Massuke (Economic Affairs and Planning), Salomon Tandeng Muna (Transport, Posts and Telegraphs), Sadou Daoudou (Armed Forces), William Eteki Mboumoua (Education), Nzo Ekhah-Nghaky (Labor and Social Welfare), Jean Akassou (without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers listed are published in Yaoundé

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
La Presse du Cameroun (Douala)	6,000	Private daily.	Christian de Gasperis
Cameroon Times (Douala)		Private daily.	Joseph A Fondem
L'Effort Camerounais	5,000	Roman Catholic weekly	Etienne Lespinasse
La Semaine Camerounaise	3,000	Protestant weekly	Daniel Mongoue
L'Unité	10,000	U C. Party organ, weekly.	Henri Effa
Agence Camerounaise de Presse Bulletin	3,500	Daily news bulletin.	Engelbert Ngog Hob

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Camerounaise de Presse	Engelbert Ngog Hob
Federal Information Press Service	Simon Njossa

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa
Area: 3,845,774 square miles
Population: 19,571,000 (1965 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II. Born in 1926; proclaimed Queen February 6, 1952.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

GENERAL GEORGES PHILIAS VANIER. Assumed office September 15, 1959, for a five-year term, extended for an indefinite period.

CABINET

Liberal. Assumed office April 22, 1963; reorganized in December 1965

PRIME MINISTER

LESTER BOWLES PEARSON (Liberal). Assumed office April 22, 1963. Reelected November 8, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Appointed for life by Governor-General in Council

Speaker. MAURICE BOURGET (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	55
Progressive Conservative	32
Independent	2
Independent Liberal	1
Vacant	12
Total	102

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Commons

Elected November 8, 1965

Speaker: ALAN MACNAUGHTON (Liberal)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	131
Progressive Conservative	97
New Democratic Party	21
Le Ralliement des Creditistes	9
Social Credit Party	5
Independent	1
Vacant	1
Total	265

The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years, but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are differences at any one time between the political programs of the parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the actual policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations Wide diversity of opinion exists within each of these parties, and the legislation sponsored by either of them has been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Canada and those of Europe grows out of the federal character of the Canadian constitution. While each

party maintains a national organization, it depends to a great extent upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and is relatively free to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, so that between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of emphasis in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberals assumed power with the formation of a minority government on April 22, 1963, and they were able to remain in power largely by obtaining minority party support when faced with no-confidence motions. In September 1965 Prime Minister Pearson called another election for November 8 to seek a majority Government The Liberals acquired 131 seats in this election and again had to face the task of governing from a minority position in Parliament. The Liberals were previously in Federal power for 22 years from 1935 to 1957.

Traditionally, the Liberal Party has favoured low tariffs and gradual social reform, more recently it has sought to reduce imports and foreign (largely U.S) control and ownership of industry in Canada. At the same time it has encouraged increased industrial production and exports while striving to reduce unemployment It negotiated an agreement with the United States which is intended to create a common North American market for automobiles produced on the continent The most recent Liberal Government demonstrated its continuing emphasis on social security planning by passing a new Canada-wide portable pension plan The Liberals hope to pass a comprehensive Medicare plan in 1966. In an effort to encourage investment by Canadians in their own economy the Liberals have proposed a Canada Development Corporation which will direct a combination of private and public investment funds toward the development of Canadian resources In recent years the Liberals have placed strong emphasis on the concept of "Co-operative Federalism," in an effort to reconcile the need for a strong central government with the desire of the Provinces to expand their tax base and fields of administrative jurisdiction In its foreign policy the Liberal Party advocates a strong United Nations organization, co-operation with the United States and Western Europe, and the need for increased foreign aid programmes by developed nations.

Leader Lester B Pearson (Prime Minister). *Other Leading Members* Paul Martin (Secretary of State for External Affairs), Mitchell Sharp (Minister of Finance), Robert Winters (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Maurice Sauvé (Minister of Rural Development and Forestry), Paul Hellyer (Minister of Defense) *Provincial Liberal Leaders* Jean Lesage (Premier of Quebec), Joseph Smallwood (Premier of Newfoundland); Louis Robichaud (Premier of New Brunswick), Ross Thatcher (Premier of Saskatchewan)

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY After some 22 years in opposition the Progressive Conservative Party took office in 1957 and remained in power until April 1963. While traditionally, it has favored high tariffs and minimum government interference in the national economy it has recently favored reciprocal lowering of some tariffs Furthermore, while in power it enacted an ambitious program of social welfare services, and assistance to farmers. Conservatives regard themselves both as champions of Canadian nationalism. To a greater degree than has the Liberal Party, the Progressive Conservatives have tended to emphasize Canada's British connections and its membership in the Commonwealth, but in

effect its foreign policy does not differ to any great degree from that of the Liberals. It supports the United Nations, NATO, and GATT.

Leader John G. Diefenbaker (former Prime Minister and now Leader of the Opposition) *Other Leading Members* George Hees (former Minister of Trade & Commerce), David Fulton (former Minister of Justice); Alvin Hamilton (former Minister of Agriculture), Gordon Churchill (former Minister of National Defense) *Provincial Progressive Conservative Leaders* John Robarts (Premier of Ontario), Duff Roblin (Premier of Manitoba); Robert Stanfield (Premier of Nova Scotia), Walter Shaw (Premier of Prince Edward Island).

NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A democratic socialist party, founded in August 1961 by leaders of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and the Canadian Labor Congress It advocates the establishment of a planned economy; greatly broadened social security benefits, including a national health plan, increased pensions for the retired and disabled, and accident, sickness and maternity benefits; jobs guaranteed by the government to all those willing and able to work; large-scale construction of low-rent housing; guaranteed parity prices to farmers and the creation of national marketing boards to coordinate the work of provincial marketing boards and assist the farmers to sell their products in national and international markets, assistance to small businesses; public investments to increase productivity and reduce unemployment; increased Canadian ownership and control of industry in Canada In international policy, the NDP advocates more emphasis on support of the United Nations and economic and technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries The party has 17 members in the Federal House of Commons.

Leader: T. C. Douglas (former Premier of Saskatchewan). *Other Leading Members*: Stanley Knowles; Andrew Brewin, Eamon Park (Federal Party President), Robert Cliche (Quebec Leader); Woodrow Lloyd (Ex-Premier of Saskatchewan).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY: Established in Alberta in 1935 and returned to office continuously as the Provincial Government since that date. Has formed the Provincial Government of British Columbia since 1952. Social Credit philosophy rests upon the view that most of society's economic ills are the result of an imbalance between the money supply and production. They advocate a national economy based on individual enterprise, reject the idea of a world government, and emphasize national sovereignty and cooperation with the United Nations The party has 5 representatives in the Federal House of Commons.

Leader Robert N. Thompson, M P *Provincial Leaders* W. A C. Bennett (Premier of British Columbia), E. C Manning (Premier of Alberta).

LE RALLIEMENT DES CRÉDITISTES: Established in September 1963, when the majority of the Quebec Social Credit Members of Parliament left the national Social Credit Party Le Ralliement has 9 members in the Federal Parliament. It advocates Social Credit theories but refuses to follow the leadership of Mr Thompson. It advocates greater autonomy for Quebec.

Leader Réal Caouette (former Deputy Leader of the National Social Credit Party), Gilles Grégoire, M P. (House of Commons Party Leader).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Lester B. Pearson (Prime Minister), Paul Martin (Secretary of State for External Affairs), Robert Winters (Minister of Trade and Commerce), J. W Pickersgill (Minister of Transport), Paul T

Hellyer (Minister of National Defense), Mitchell Sharp (Minister of Finance), George J. McIlraith (Minister of Public Works), Arthur Laing (Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs), Lucien Cardin (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), Allen J. McEachen (Minister of National Health and Welfare), Hédard Robichaud (Minister of Fisheries), Roger Teillet (Minister of Veterans Affairs), Judy Lamarsh (Secretary of State), Charles M Drury (Minister of Industry and Minister of Production), Guy Favreau (President of the Privy Council), John R. Nicholson (Minister of Labor), John J. Connolly (Minister without Portfolio and Government Leader in the Senate), Maurice Sauvé (Minister of Rural Development and Forestry), Edgar J. Benson (President of the Treasury Board), Leo Codieux (Associate Minister of National Defense), Lawrence T. Pennell (Solicitor-General), Jean-Luc Pépin (Minister of Resources and Energy), Jean Marchand (Minister of Manpower), John J. Greene (Minister of Agriculture), Jean-Pierre Coté (Postmaster-General), John Turner (Minister without Portfolio).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Circulation**	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
		PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
(*m.* morning; *e* evening)			
ALBERTA			
Albertan (*m*) (Calgary)	38,895	Independent	Albertan Division of F P Publications, Ltd (*Pub*) G M Bell (*Pub.*)
Herald (*e.*) (Calgary)	85,218	Independent	The Southam Press, Ltd R L Sanburn (*Ed.*)
Journal (*e.*) (Edmonton)	132,379	Independent	The Southam Press, Ltd D. MacDougall (*Ed.*)
Herald (*e*) (Lethbridge)	19,348	Independent-Liberal	Lethbridge Herald (*Pub.*) C W Mowers (*Ed*)
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Province (*m*) (Vancouver)	96,352	Independent.	Pacific Press, Ltd F S Auger (*Pub.*)
Sun (*e*) (Vancouver)	238,772	Independent-Liberal	Pacific Press, Ltd. Stuart Keate (*Pub*)
Colonist (*m.*) (Victoria)	37,618	Independent	Victoria Press Ltd R J. Bower (*Ed*)
Times (*e*) (Victoria)	27,956	Independent-Liberal	Victoria Press Ltd W A Irwin (*Pub*)
MANITOBA			
Free Press (*e*) (Winnipeg)	127,365	Independent-Liberal	Winnipeg Free Press Co, Ltd Richard Malone (*Pub*) Shane MacKay (*Ed*)
Tribune (*e*) (Winnipeg)	78,137	Independent	The Southam Press, Ltd Eric Wells (*Ed*), A R Williams (*Pub*)
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Telegraph-Journal (*m*)	26,175	Independent	New Brunswick Pub Co Ltd. Stuart D. Trueman (*Ed*)
Times-Globe (*e*) (Saint John)	23,309	Independent	
Fredericton Gleaner	14,508	Independent	The Gleaner, Ltd J. M. S Wardell (*Pub*)
NEWFOUNDLAND			
News (*m*) (St John's)	6,043	Independent-Conservative	L C Currie (*Pub.*)
Telegram (*e*) (St John's)	38,118	Independent	Evening Telegram Ltd J M Herder (*Pres*)

* Circulation is taken from November–December 1965 issue of *Canadian Advertising*.

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
NOVA SCOTIA			
Chronicle-Herald (*m.*) (Halifax)	67,948	Independent.	The Halifax Herald Ltd (*Pub.*) Frank Doyle (*Exec. Ed.*)
Mail-Star (*e*) (Halifax)	44,903	Independent	
Cape Breton Post (*e*) (Sydney)	27,405	Independent.	Post Pub Co. Ltd. (*Pub.*) Roy D. Duchemin (*Pub.*)
ONTARIO			
Expositor (*e.*) (Brantford)	23,584	Independent.	Preston & Sons Ltd. (*Pub.*) P. M Preston (*Ed.*)
Spectator (*e*) (Hamilton)	118,621	Independent	The Southam Press, Ltd. T. W. D. Farmer (*Ed*)
Whig-Standard (*e.*) (Kingston)	25,023	Independent	The Kingston Whig-Standard Co. Ltd W. Rupert Davies (*Pres.*)
Record (*e*) (Kitchener-Waterloo)	43,184	Independent	Kitchener-Waterloo Record Ltd John E. Motz (*Pub.*)
Free Press (*m and e*) (London)	122,042	Independent.	London Free Press Ptg Co Ltd. (*Pub.*) J. K. Elliott (*Ed.*)
Citizen (*e.*) (Ottawa)	76,271	Independent	The Southam Press, Ltd. Christopher Young (*Ed.*)
Journal (*e*) (Ottawa)	73,229	Independent-Conservative	Journal Publishing Co. of Ottawa (*Pub.*) Donald T Fleming (*Pres.*)
Le Droit (*e.*) (Ottawa)	38,057	Independent; in French.	Syndicat d'Oeuvres Sociales Ltée. Willie Chevalier (*Ed.*)
Examiner (*e*) (Peterborough)	25,052	Independent	Peterborough Examiner Co. Ltd. Arthur L Davies (*Pres.*)
Standard (*e*) (St Catharines)	30,710	Independent	The St Catharines Standard Ltd. W. B C. Burgoyne (*Pub*)
Times-Journal (*e*) (St Thomas)	10,982	Independent	Times-Journal of St. Thomas Ltd. G M Dingman (*Pres.*)
Globe and Mail (*m*) (Toronto)	258,636	Independent.	The Globe and Mail Ltd R J. Doyle (*Ed*)
Star (*e*) (Toronto)	371,030	Independent-Liberal	Toronto Star Ltd. Beland Honderich (*Ed.*)
Telegram (*e*) (Toronto)	303,463	Independent	Telegram Publishing Co Ltd C. T. Nichols (*Ed*)
Star (*e*) (Windsor)	81,782	Independent-Conservative	Star Publishing Co Ltd. W. L. Clark (*Ed*)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Guardian (*m*) (Charlettetown)	15,641	Independent	Thomson Newspapers Frank Walker (*Ed.*)
Patriot (*e*) (Charlettetown)	4,644	Independent	
QUEBEC			
Gazette (*m*) (Montreal)	133,674	Independent-Conservative	Gazette Printing Co Ltd E A Collard (*Ed*)
La Presse (*e*) (Montreal)	236,350	Independent, in French	La Cie de Publication de la Presse, Ltée. Maurice Chartré (*Pres.*)
Star (*e*) (Montreal)	217,866	Independent	Montreal Star Co Ltd. George V Ferguson (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Le Devoir (*m*) (Montreal)	41,055	Independent; in French	André Laurendeau (*Ed*)
L'Action (*e*) (Quebec)	49,073	Independent; in French	L'Action Sociale, Ltée. Lorenzo Paré (*Ed*)
L'Évènement (*m*)	11,781	Independent-Liberal, in French	Le Soleil, Ltée. Lt Col. Oscar Gilbert (*Pres.*)
Le Soleil (*e*) (Quebec)	162,091	Independent-Liberal, in French	J Raymond Dube (*Ed*)
La Tribune (*e*) (Sherbrooke)	44,583	Independent, in French	La Tribune, Ltée Paul Desruisseaux (*Pres.*)
Le Nouvelliste (*e*) (Trois Rivières)	40,962	Independent, in French	Nouvelliste Pub Co, Ltd Pierre Dansereau (*Pub*)
SASKATCHEWAN			
Leader-Post (*e*) (Regina)	55,550	Independent-Conservative	The Leader-Post Ltd Tom Melville (*Ed.*)
Star-Phoenix (*e*) (Saskatoon)	44,321	Independent-Conservative	The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix Ltd Dennis W. Adkin (*Ed*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ontario)	Mutual and cooperative association of daily newspapers, exchange arrangements with Associated Press, also receives news direct from Reuter's	S Keate (*Pres*) Gillis Purcell (*Gen Mgr*)
United Press International (Montreal, Quebec)	A subsidiary of United Press International	Eric Riel (*Mg. Dir.*)

PERIODICALS

(*w* weekly; *m.* monthly, *q.* quarterly)

Name of Journal	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Canadian Banker (*q*) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers' Association	D W Slater (*Mg Ed.*)
Canadian Bar Review (*m*) (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association	J G. Castel (*Ed*)
Canadian Business (*m*) (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce	Howard Gamble (*Ed*)
Commentator (*m*) (Toronto)	Public Affairs	J Gellner (*Ed*)
Canadian Forum (*m.*) (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic	Milton Wilson (*Mg. Ed*)
Canadian Geographical Journal (*m*) (Ottawa)	Journal of the Canadian Geographical Society	Maj Gen W J Megill (*Ed*)
Canadian Historical Review (*q*) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto Press (*Pub*) Ramsay Cook (*Ed*)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (*q*) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Economic and Political Science Association.	J H Dales (*Mg Ed*)
Canadian Literature (*q*)	Literary	The University of British Columbia (*Pub*) George Woodcock (*Ed*)
Chatelaine (*m*) (Toronto)	Women's interests; in English and French	Mrs Doris McCubbin (*Eng Ed*) Fernande Saint-Martin (*Fr Ed*)
Country Guide (*m*) (Winnipeg)	Farmer's journal	The Public Press, Ltd. (*Pub*) Don Barron (*Ed*)
Culture (*q*) (Quebec)	Literary	Edmund Gaudron (*Ed*)

Name of Journal	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Dalhousie Review (*q*) (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	C. L Bennet (*Ed*)
External Affairs (*m*) (Ottawa)	Canada's external relations; in English and French.	Department of External Affairs (*Pub.*)
Family Herald (*w*) (Montreal)	Farm paper	Montreal Star Co, Ltd. (*Pub.*)
Financial Post (*w*) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	Paul S. Deacon (*Ed*)
Financial Times (*w*) (Montreal)	Financial and economic	Michael Barkway (*Pub. and Ed.*)
Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer (*w*) (Winnipeg)	Farm journal	Free Press Weekly Ltd. (*Pub*) Bruce McDonald (*Ed*)
Industrial Canada (*m*) (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturer's Association	A W House (*Ed*)
International Journal (*q*) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Institute of International Affairs.	James Eayrs and R. A Spencer (*Eds.*)
Labour Gazette (*m*) (Ottawa)	Labor	Dept of Labor (*Pub.*) W. S Drinkwater (*Ed.*)
Le Samedi (*w*) (Montreal)	Stories and articles, in French	André Lecompte (*Ed*)
Monetary Times (*m*) (Gardenvale)	Financial and economic	A P. McVeigh (*Ed.*)
Maclean's Magazine (*semi-m*) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories	W. Borden Spears (*Exec Ed*)
Northern Miner (*w*) (Toronto)	Mining	John W Carrington (*Ed*)
Pacific Affairs (*q*) (Vancouver)	Pacific area economic and political affairs	W. L Holland (*Ed*)
Queen's Quarterly (*q*) (Kingston)	Political, literary and economic	Queen's University (*Prop*) Albert Fell (*Ed*)
Relations (*m*) (Montreal)	Organ of L'École Sociale Populaire, social and political, in French	Richard Ares, S.J (*Dir.*)
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa (*q*) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological; in French	Rev Fr G Carriere, O.M I (*Ed.*)
Revue Populaire (*m*) (Montreal)	Women's interests, in French	Miss Monic Nadeau (*Ed*)
Saturday Night (*m*)	Business and national affairs	Arnold Edinborough (*Pub. and Ed*)
University of Toronto Quarterly (*q*)	Political, literary and economic	William Baissett (*Ed*)
University of Toronto Law Journal (*annual*)	Legal	Prof R St J Macdonald (*Ed*)
Western Producer (*w*) (Saskatoon)	Farmer's Cooperative	T. R Melville-Ness (*Ed*)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Bangui
Area: 240,000 square miles
Population 1,250,000 (1962 estimate)

PRESIDENT

DAVID DACKO

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Last election March 1964
President: MICHEL ADAMA TAMBOUX

Parties	*Representation*
Mouvement d'Evolution Sociale en Afrique Noire (MESAN)	50
Total	50

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Formerly a part of French Equatorial Africa, the Republic achieved self-government in 1958 and full independence in 1960.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President is elected by popular suffrage for a term of seven years The National Assembly is elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years. The President is assisted by a Cabinet of his own appointment.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is now but one political party in the Republic, the Mouvement d'Evolution Sociale en Afrique Noire (MESAN). Its leaders are President David Dacko, and M. Charles Ondomat (Secretary-General of the party) All opposition parties were dissolved by law in 1962.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: David Dacko (President, Minister of Defense), Marcel Douzima (Justice), Jean Arthur Bandio (Interior), Antoine Guimali (Foreign Affairs), Jean Gauthier Ledot (Labor), Bernard Christian Ayandho (National Economy), Albert Payao (Development), Charles Bornou (Finance), Paul Maradas-Nado (Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications), Dominique Gueret (Education, Youth and Sports), Bernard Doumana (Health and Social Affairs).

PRESS

All papers are published in Bangui

Name of Paper	*Character*
La Presse d'Aujourd'Hui (Bangui La So)	Daily news bulletin
Journal Officiel de la République	Official semimonthly gazette
Terre Africaine	Party/Government weekly organ
Bulletin Bihebdomadaire de la Agence Centrafricaine de Presse (ARCAP)	Biweekly news sheet

CEYLON

Capital: Colombo
Area: 25,332 square miles
Population: 10,645,000 (1963 census)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

WILLIAM GOPALLAWA. Appointed in 1962.

PRIME MINISTER

DUDLEY SENANAYAKE. Appointed March 25, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

President THOMAS AMARASURIYA

Number of members* 30

* Fifteen appointed by Governor-General, fifteen elected by the House

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Representatives

Election of March 22, 1965 (five-year term)

Speaker: SIR ALBERT PERIES

Parties	*Representation*
United National Party	68
Sri Lanka (Freedom) Party	41
Federal Party	14
Trotskyite Communists	10
Freedom Socialist	4
Communist Party	4
All Ceylon Tamil Congress	3
Other Parties	2
Independents	4
Appointed Members	6
Vacancy	1
Total	157

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dudley Senanayake (Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and External Affairs), J R Jayawardene (Minister of State), C P de Silva (Land, Irrigation and Power), M. D. Banda (Agriculture), Phillip Gunawardene (Industries and Fisheries), W. Dahanayake (Home Affairs), Maj. Montague Jayawickreme (Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications), M D H. Jayawardene (Health), M. Tiruchelvam (Local Government), M V P. Peiris (Commerce), U. B. Wanninayake (Finance), I. M. R A. Iriyagolle (Education and Culture), A P. Wijemanne (Justice), V A Sugathadasa (Nationalized Services), E L B Hurulle (Communications), M. H. Mohamed (Labor Employment and Housing), Asoka Karunaratne (Social Services).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Colombo.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Aeththa	35,000	Communist, in Sinhala	David Karunaratne
Dinamina	87,000	Independent, in Sinhala	D D. Wettasinghe
Davasa	63,000	Independent, in Sinhala	D B Dhanapala
Lankadipa	59,000	Independent, in Sinhala	Mahanama Dissanayake
Ceylon Daily News	63,000	Independent, in English	Cecil D Graham
Savasa	33,000	Independent, in Sinhala	David Karunaratne
Janata	24,000	Independent, in Sinhala	D. F Kariyakarawana
Thinakaran	27,000	Independent, in Tamil	R Sivagurunathan
Ceylon Daily Mirror	22,000	Independent, in English	Reggie Michael
Virakesari	23,000	Independent, in Tamil	K V S Vas
Times of Ceylon	15,000	Independent, in English	Tori de Souza
Ceylon Observer	13,400	Independent, in English	Denis Peiris
Silumina (Sunday)	167,000	Independent, in Sinhala	Meemana K Prematilleke
Sunday Lankadipa	130,000	Independent, in Sinhala	Mahanama Dissanayake
Rividina (Sunday)	94,000	Independent, in Sinhala	V W Abeygunawardena
Sunday Observer	76,000	Independent, in English	Denzil Peiris

CHAD, REPUBLIC OF

Capital: Fort Lamy
Area: 495,470 square miles
Population: 3,300,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

François Tombalbaye

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly; elected December 22, 1963, from a single list.

THE GOVERNMENT

The National Assembly is elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years The President is elected by the Assembly for a term of seven years. He is President of the Council of Ministers which he appoints. In case of a vote of no confidence the President, in consultation with the President of the Assembly, may dissolve parliament and call for new elections.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Chad was formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa. It became independent in 1960 and adopted its constitution in 1962. It is a member of the French Community.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The only political party in Chad is the Parti Progressiste Tchadien (PPT). It is the Chad section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (RDA). Its leader is François Tombalbaye (Secretary-General of the Party).

THE CABINET

The members of the Council of Ministers are: François Tombalbaye (President of the Council, in charge of National Defense and Veterans, of Interior and Information), Vacant (Minister of State assigned to the Office of the President), Maurice N'Gantar (Agriculture and Animal Husbandry), Alphonse Nodjimbang (Water, Forests and Hunting), Issaka Sako (National Education), Adoum Maurice Hel Bongo (Public Health and Social Affairs), Dr. Jacques Baroum (Foreign Affairs), Vacant (Minister of State in charge of Public Service), Vacant (Minister of State in charge of Tourism), Vacant (Minister of State in charge of Justice), Silas Selingar (Public Works), Michel Djidingar (Finance, Posts and Telecommunications), Lamana Abdoulaye (Economy and Transport), Ali Kéké (Labor, Youth and Sports), Mahamat Gamar Sileck (Secretary of State assigned to the Office of the President, in charge of Information), Issa Outman (Secretary of State for Agriculture and Husbandry).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Fort Lamy

Name of Paper	*Character*
InfoTchad, Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP)	Daily
Information Économique	Weekly
Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad	Official Organ
Le Tchad en Marche	Monthly

CHILE

Capital: *Santiago*
Area: 296,717 square miles
Population: 8,358,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

EDUARDO FREI MONTALVA (Christian Democrat). Elected September 4, 1964; assumed office November 3, 1964, for six-year term.

CABINET

Christian Democrats—8, Independents—4; assumed office on November 3, 1964.

PARLIAMENT

Congreso Nacional.

UPPER CHAMBER: Senado

Election of March 6, 1965 (Eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

President: TOMAS REYES VICUÑA

Parties	*Representation*
Christian Democratic	13
Radical	9
Liberal	5
Socialist	7
United Conservative	2
Communist	5
Others	4
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER: Cámara de Diputados

Election of March 6, 1965 (Four-year term)

President: EUGENIO BALLESTEROS

Parties	*Representation*
Christian Democratic	82
Radical	20
Liberal	6
United Conservative	3
Communist	18
National Democratic	3
Socialist	15
Total	147

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

In a five-way presidential race, independent, rightist candidate, Jorge Alessandri (supported by the Liberal and the United Conservative parties along with certain independent elements) emerged as victor on September 4, 1958, having received approximately one-third of the total votes cast. Almost another third of the votes were cast for the left-wing candidate, Salvador Allende, who was supported by the Socialists, Communists and other leftist groups. Congress, following tradition in Chile, selected Alessandri for President since he received the largest number of popular votes. The 1958 presidential elections were the first held under the newly passed election law which requires the names of candidates to appear on a single ballot.

This new election law, which makes it more difficult for small political groups to win elections, had its effects during 1958 as the Agrarian Laborite and National parties combined to form the National Popular Party.

The center-right coalition in Congress, which was effective during the early part of 1958, was replaced in April by a center-leftist combination of all par-

ties other than the Liberal and the Conservatives. This coalition repealed the "Law for the Permanent Defense of Democracy," and as a result the Communist Party became legal, after ten years of illegality.

Alessandri formed his first Cabinet on a technical nonparty basis even though his major support during the campaign came from the Liberal and Conservative parties In 1960, he reorganized the Cabinet to include four Radical ministers and three ministers from the Liberal and Conservative parties. In 1963, he formed a new Cabinet composed of technicians and independents.

On September 4, 1964, Senator Eduardo Frei Montalvo was elected President, receiving 56% of the total vote in a three way race. He formed a Cabinet of 8 Christian Democrats and 4 Independents.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL PARTY: Although then the largest single party in Chile, its candidate, Luis Bossay, came in fourth in the 1958 presidential election. Following the election, the left-wing of the party was overthrown, and the party's right-wing took the ascendancy. Nevertheless, the Radicals can still be characterized as a left-of-center party with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions.

Leaders Humberto Enriquez F. (President), Rafael Barbosa (Vice-President), Anselmo Sule C. (Secretary General), Constantino Dallar M. (Treasurer), Senator Hugo Miranda, Deputy Carlos Morales, Senator Raul Juliet (ex-Foreign Minister), Deputy Raul Morales.

LIBERAL PARTY: An element of the rightist segment of Chilean politics, the Liberal Party has traditionally included a number of experienced businessmen and landholders, although its general program has been somewhat more "progressive" than that of the United Conservative Party. Although a large element of the liberal membership had at one point favored the candidacy of Christian Democratic Senator Eduardo Frei, the party determined to support Senator Jorge Alessandri in his successful bid for the presidency in 1958; it supported Frei in 1964

Leaders Jorge Errazuriz E. (President), Deputy Gustavo Lorca and ex-Deputy Nicanor Allende (Vice-Presidents), Miguel Otero (Secretary), Galo Ojeda (Treasurer), Senator Sergio Sepulveda, Senator Fernando Alessandri R., Deputy Hugo Zepeda C

UNITED CONSERVATIVE PARTY: This party is composed primarily of strict adherents of the Catholic Church from all economic classes, although historically it has been led by men of social distinction and wealth and representatives of the old land-owning aristocracy. It supported Frei in the 1964 election.

Leaders Bernardo Larrain V (President), Fernando Rubio M. and Alberto Vergara S (Vice-Presidents), Carlos Ruiz F. (Secretary), Roberto Izquierdo P. (Treasurer), Luis Valdes L, Fernando Coloma R, Senator Francisco Bulnes, ex-Deputy Raul Yrarrazaval.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: This new party was formed in 1960 through the merger of the former Democratic Party with some elements of the former National Popular Party. However, when the orientation of the new party within the far left Popular Action Front became evident, a number of former members of the National Popular Party either declared themselves as independents or joined the Christian Democratic or Liberal parties.

Leaders· Deputy Victor Gonzalez M. (President), Deputy Jorge Aravena and Luis Minchel (Vice-Presidents), Federico Mujica C. (Secretary General), José Marcos L (Treasurer).

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A group constituted in 1957 by the union of the former National Falange and the Social Christian Conservatives. The Christian Democratic Party was created by adherents to the presidential aspirations of Senator Eduardo Frei. Members of the party are primarily from groups with a close affiliation with the Catholic Church, and the party has attempted to associate itself with the social reform programs commonly attributed to Christian Democratic parties in Europe. It has replaced the Radical Party as the strongest political group in Chile.

Leaders Senator Patricio Aylwin (President), Senator José Musalem and Deputy Santiago Gajardo (Vice-Presidents), Deputy Julio Montt (Treasurer), Also Ramaciotti (Secretary General), Jaime Castillo, Deputy Alberto Jerez, Ambassador Radomiro Tomic, Deputy Alfredo Lorca, Deputy Ricardo Valenzuela, Minister Juan de Dios Carmona, Minister Gabriel Valdes.

UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed in 1957 through a union of the former Popular Socialist Party and the Socialist Party, this combined group is a member of the left-wing Popular Action Front (FRAP) coalition. Essentially a Marxist group, the United Socialists cooperated with the Communists to support the candidacy of FRAP presidential candidate Salvador Allende Gossens. It supported Allende in 1964

Leaders Senator Aniceto Rodriguez (Secretary General), Senator Carlos Altamirano, Senator Salomon Corbalan, Senator Salvador Allende, Raul Ampuero, Oscar Nuñez.

COMMUNIST PARTY· With the removal from the books of the Law for the Permanent Defense of Democracy, the Communists became a legal party, and took an active part in the 1958 and 1964 presidential elections. The Communists have a strong influence on the Popular Action Front (FRAP) and the principal labor federation in Chile (CUT) The party supports traditional Communist objectives with particular emphasis on closer relationships between Chile and Communist China and Russia.

Leaders Senator Luis Corvalan L. (Secretary General), José Gonzalez G. (Undersecretary General), Senator Volodia Teitelboim, Deputy Orlando Millas, Deputy Manuel Cantero, Oscar Astudillo, Americo Zorrilla.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Gabriel Valdés (Foreign Affairs) Christian Democrat; Bernardo Leighton (Interior) Christian Democrat; Sergio Molina (Finance) Independent, Domingo Santa Maria (Economy) Christian Democrat; Juan Gómez Millaf (Education) Independent; Eduardo Simiam (Mines) Christian Democrat, William Thayer (Labor) Christian Democrat; Pedro J. Rodríguez (Justice) Christian Democrat; Modesto Collados (Public Works) Independent; Juan de Dios Carmona (Defense) Christian Democrat, Ramon Valdivieso (Public Health) Independent, Hugo Trivelli (Agriculture and Lands) Christian Democrat.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Santiago.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
El Diario Ilustrado	6,000	Conservative.	Andres Aburto (*Dir.*)
Tercera de la Hora	70,000	Radical.	Luis Fuenzalida (*Dir.*)
El Mercurio	100,000	Liberal, independent, pro-Frei, founded at Valparaiso in 1827	Estate of Agustín Edwards (*Prop.*) René Silva Espejo (*Dir.*)
La Nación	40,000	Government organ.	Genaro Medina (*Dir.*)
El Siglo	9,000	Communist daily.	Carlos Jorquera Toledo (*Dir.*)
Clarín	65,000	Left, independent, pro-Frei	Alberto Gamboa (*Dir.*)
La Segunda (evening)	30,000	Tabloid owned by *El Mercurio*.	Mario Carneyro (*Dir.*)
Las Noticias de Última Hora (evening)	20,000	Socialist	José Tohá (*Dir.*)
Las Últimas Noticias (midday)	85,000	Tabloid owned by *El Mercurio*.	Nicolás Velasco (*Dir.*)
Ercilla (weekly)	50,000	Pictorial news magazine	Humberto Malinarich (*Dir.*)
Topaze (weekly)	15,000	Satirical, independent.	Luis Goyenechea (*Dir.*)
South Pacific Mail (weekly)	5,000	Independent, printed in English.	David Hellyer (*Dir.*)
Dias Zig Zag	7,000	Pictorial news magazine	Irene Geis (*Dir.*)
Vea (weekly)	150,000	Pictorial news magazine.	Eduardo Rivas (*Acting Dir.*)
La Discusión (Chillán)	6,000	Independent, second oldest paper in Chile	Estate of Alfonso Lagos del Villar (*Prop. and Dir.*)
La Patria (Concepción)	30,000	Independent	José Gomez (*Dir.*)
El Sur (Concepción)	35,000	Independent, pro-Frei	Aurelio Lamas (*Prop.*) Emilio Filippi (*Dir.*)
La Prensa (Osorno)	10,000	Independent, rightist	Ricardo Gallardo (*Dir.*)
La Prensa Austral (Punta Arenas)	8,000	Independent	Osvaldo Wegmann (*Ed.*)
La Mañana (Talca)	3,000	Rightist liberal	Juan C Bravo (*Dir.*)
El Diario Austral (Temuco)	8,000	Independent	Raúl Gallardo (*Dir.*)
El Correo de Valdivia (Valdivia)	6,000	Rightist tendency	Osvaldo Yáñez (*Dir.*)
La Estrella (evening) (Valparaiso)	15,000	Evening Tabloid of *El Mercurio*	Francisco Le Dantec (*Dir.*)
El Mercurio (Valparaiso)	25,000	Independent.	Francisco Le Dantec (*Dir.*)
La Unión (Valparaiso)	28,000	Conservative Catholic	Alfredo Silva (*Prop. and Dir.*)
El Mercurio (Antofagasta)	25,000	Formerly connected with *El Mercurio* of Santiago and Valparaiso	Mario Cortés Flores (*Ed.*)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking
Provisional Capital: Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa)
Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)
Mainland population: 720,000,000 (1964 UN estimate)
Taiwan population. 12,550,000 (1965 estimate)

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA*

PRESIDENT

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. Re-elected March 21, 1960, for six-year term.

PREMIER (PRESIDENT OF EXECUTIVE YÜAN)

C. K. YEN. Appointed by the President with the consent of the Legislative Yuan on December 10, 1963.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly met in Nanking on March 28, 1948, and elected the President and Vice-President of the Republic. The Assembly also adopted temporary provisions granting the President of the Republic emergency powers of government by decree for the duration of the Communist rebellion. The Assembly then adjourned. It reconvened in Taipei on February 19, 1954, elected the President and Vice-President and extended the President's emergency powers. Of the 3,045 members of the Assembly, elected in 1948, 1,578 attended the session. It convened again in Taipei on February 20, 1960, amended the temporary provisions to suspend for their life the constitutional restrictions on the re-election of the President and Vice-President

The Government is composed of five Yuan and the office of the President, to which are attached such organs as: National Defense Council (Chairman, Chiang Kai-shek), Mainland Recovery Planning Committee (Chairman, Ku Cheng-kwo), and Military Strategy Advisory Committee (Chairman, Ho Ying-ch'in).

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE YUAN (CABINET)

President · C. K. Yen (appointed by the President with the consent of the Legislative Yuan)
Vice-President Yu Ching-tang
Secretary General · Hsieh Keng-min

* The National Government derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 8, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functioned during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936

A National Assembly was convened on November 15, 1946, to establish a Constitutional regime The Communists refused to participate in it A Constitution was adopted on December 23, 1946, and was promulgated by President Chiang Kai-shek on New Year's Day, 1947, and put into effect on December 25, 1947. Elections for a National Assembly were held in November 1947. The National Assembly was inaugurated on March 28, 1948, amended the Constitution and elected the President and Vice-President of the Republic

Members of the Executive Yuan (Cabinet):

Lien Chen-tung (Minister of Interior)
Shen Chang-huan (Minister of Foreign Affairs)
Chiang Ching-kuo (Minister of National Defense)
Chen Ching-yu (Minister of Finance)
Yen Chen-hsing (Minister of Education)
Cheng Yin-fun (Minister of Justice)
Li Kuo-ting (Minister of Economic Affairs)
Shen Yi (Minister of Communication)
Kao Hsin (Chairman, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission)
Kuo Chi-chiao (Chairman, Commission on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs)
James C. H. Shen (Director, Government Information Office)
Ts'ai Pei-huo (Minister without Portfolio)
Yu Ta-wei (Minister without Portfolio)
George K. C. Yeh (Minister without Portfolio)
Chen Hsueh-ping (Minister without Portfolio)
Tien Chun-chin (Minister without Portfolio)
Ho Chung-han (Minister without Portfolio)
Tung Wen-chi (Minister without Portfolio)

Legislative Yüan

President: Huang Kuo-shu
Vice-President: Nieh Wen-ya
(Elected by members of the Legislative Yuan from among themselves)

The Legislative Yüan, the highest law-making body, is composed of 773 members elected by the people on a regional and occupational basis. There are now 12 committees in the Yuan, namely: domestic affairs, foreign affairs, national defense, finance, budget, economic affairs, education, communications, border affairs, overseas Chinese affairs, law and regulations, and judiciary affairs; about 470 members of the Yuan are in Taiwan. The term of office of members of the Yuan has been extended indefinitely during the national emergency.

Judicial Yuan

President: Hsieh Kuan-sheng
Vice-President: Vacant
(Both appointed by the President with the consent of the Control Yuan)

There are 15 Grand Justices in the Judicial Yuan, appointed by the President with consent of the Control Yuan for a nine-year term.

Under the Judicial Yuan are the Supreme Court (President, Hsieh Ying-chou), the Administrative Court (President, Ku Ju-hsun), and the Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries (President, Ma Shou-hua). In 1960 the decision was taken to transfer those parts of the court system previously under the Justice Ministry to the Judicial Yuan.

Examination Yuan

President: Mo Teh-hui
Vice-President: Ch'eng T'ien-fong
(Appointed by the President with the consent of the Control Yuan)

There are 19 members of the Examination Yuan, appointed by the President with the consent of the Control Yuan.

Under the Examination Yuan are the Ministry of Personnel (Minister, Shih Chueh) and the Ministry of Examination (Minister, Li Shou-yung).

CONTROL YÜAN

President Lee Shih-ts'ung
Vice-President · Chang Wei-han
(Both elected by members of the Control Yuan from among themselves)

The Control Yüan, the highest supervisory body, is composed of 223 members, elected by the provincial, municipal, Mongolian, Tibetan councils and overseas Chinese communities About 81 of the members actually elected are now in Taiwan. There are 10 committees in the Control Yuan Under the Yüan is the Ministry of Audit (Auditor General, Wang K'ang-pei).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

THE KUOMINTANG OR NATIONALIST PARTY: Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles (Principles of Nationalism, People's Rights and People's Livelihood).

The party underwent a drastic reorganization on July 22, 1950 when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Tsung-Ts'ai or Director-General) ordered the formation of a "Central Reform Committee" to replace the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang as its highest organ of political direction. On October 10, 1952, a new Central Committee was named by the 7th National Kuomintang Congress.

At the 7th National Congress of the Party on October 10–20, 1952, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was elected Director-General, together with 48 consultative members, 23 Central Committee members, and 16 alternates. The Congress also issued a new political platform which contained the following policies · to fight against Russian aggression and Chinese Communists and restore territorial integrity of China, to unite with all anti-Communist forces at home and abroad to form a united front against Communism and Soviet imperialism, to practice democracy; to uphold the U.N. Charter and world peace; to strengthen relations with anti-Communist and non-Communist countries in the Pacific; to prepare for a military counter-offensive against the mainland, to strive for economic rehabilitation, and make good use of foreign aid, and to proceed with land reform

The 9th National Congress of the Kuomintang was held on November 2–23, 1963. Chiang Kai-shek was re-elected Director-General of the Party, and Vice-President Ch'en Ch'eng was elected as Deputy Director-General. The Central Committee was expanded to 74 members, and alternates were increased to 25. The 9th Central Committee held its first plenary session November 23, 1963. At the second plenary session held in November 1964, the Standing Committee was expanded from 15 to 17 members and the following were elected: Chang Tao-fan, Ku Cheng-kang, Chang Ch'i-yun, Chou Chih-jou, Yuan Shou-ch'ien, Cheng Yen-fun, T'ao Hsi-sheng, Chiang Ching-kuo, P'eng Meng-chi, Huang Chieh, Nieh Wen-ya, Hsieh Tung-min, Yen Chia-kan, Shen Chang-huan, Huang Shao-ku, Tang Tsung and Lien Chen-tung Ku Feng-hsiang is Secretary-General of the Party.

OTHER PARTIES: The only two parties besides the Kuomintang now represented in the Government (National Assembly, Legislative Yuan, Control Yuan, but not the Executive Yuan) are the Young China Party (Leaders: Ch'en Ch'i-t'ien, Li Pu-wei, Chang Tzu-chu) and the Democratic Socialist Party (Leaders: Sun Ya-fu, Chiang Yun-t'ien).

Other Chinese parties include the outlawed Communist Party (Leader, Mao Tse-tung) which has carried on an armed rebellion against the Government and has gained control of the mainland of China (see below); and the China Democratic League which was outlawed by the government in the latter part of 1947 for collusion with the Communists, and is now collaborating in the Peiping Communist regime.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers listed are published in Taipei.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
	TAIWAN	
Chung Yang Jih Pao	Kuomintang organ.	Tsao Sheng-fen (*Dir.*)
Shin Sheng Pao	Kuomintang.	Hsieh Tung-min (*Pub.*)
Kung Lun Pao	Independent.	Yen Feng-chang (*Pub.*)
Lien Ho Pao	Independent	Wang Tih-wu (*Prop.*)
Chung Hua Jih Pao	Kuomintang.	Chu Sung-chiu (*Dir.*)
China News	Independent, in English	James Wei (*Ed.*)
China Post	Independent; in English.	Nancy Yu Huang (*Pub.*)
Chen Hsin Hsin Wen Pao	Independent.	Yu Chi-chung (*Pub.*)
Taiwan Hsin Wen Pao (Kaohsiung)	Kuomintang.	Hsieh Jan-chih (*Pub.*)
Nung Kung Jih Pao	Independent	Chao Chun-hao (*Pub.*)
Ta Hua Wan Pao	Independent.	Keng Hsiu-yeh (*Dir.*)
Tzu Li Wan Pao	Independent.	Wu San-lien (*Pub.*)
Min Tzu Wan Pao	Independent	Ho Tsu-chiang (*Pub.*)
	HONGKONG	
Hongkong Times	Kuomintang	Ch'en Hsun-yu (*Pub.*)
Sing Tao Jih Pao	Independent.	Ch'en Meng-ying (*Ed.*)
Ta Kung Pao	Pro-Communist	Communist controlled
Wah Kiu Yat Po	Independent	Ho Chien-chang (*Ed.*)
Kung Sheung Daily News	Pro-Kuomintang	Huang Ping-shiung (*Ed.*)
Wen Hui Pao	Communist	Communist controlled
	NEWS AGENCY	
Central News Agency (Taipei)	Kuomintang, official	Ma Hsin-yeh (*Dir.*)

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (COMMUNIST)

Capital. Peiping

On October 1, 1949, the Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, proclaimed the inauguration of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. This announcement was made in Peiping at the close of the meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. This government is described in the following paragraphs.

ORGANIZATION

The government of Communist China, officially proclaimed as the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, was originally founded on October 1, 1949. Since that time, its organization has undergone considerable change. Its present structure is based on a national constitution and four organic laws, adopted at the first session of the First National People's Congress, September 1954. Its capital is Peiping, renamed Peking by the Communists.

The Chinese Communist Government is a one-party dictatorship, in which all

power resides in the Chinese Communist Party. There are several small parties in a United Front which are nominally represented in major government agencies, but are in fact dominated and controlled by the Chinese Communist Party. The appearance of democracy and of popular approval of the regime is provided by a system of elections and people's congresses. Any organized opposition to the government is not permitted to exist.

The formal structure of the Chinese Communist Government is similar in many respects to the governments of the USSR and its Eastern European satellites In theory, the highest organ of government is a large national assembly known as the National People's Congress, which is scheduled to meet once a year. The National People's Congress elects a Standing Committee, presently composed of a chairman, a Secretary-General, 18 vice-chairmen, and 96 members, which is vested with broad supervisory and legislative powers.

The National People's Congress also elects a single national executive, known as the Chairman of the People's Republic, who enjoys broad appointive powers, commands the armed forces of the nation, and presides over two national agencies, the National Defense Council, and the Supreme State Conference. The Defense Council is headed by the Chairman and presently consists of 13 vice-chairmen and 107 members nominated by the Chairman The Supreme State Conference is convened by the Chairman and includes ranking government leaders. It has functioned on a number of occasions as a sounding-board for important policy statements by former Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other government leaders In theory, the Chairman and the Standing Committee exercise "joint leadership" of the government and comprise a "collective" head of state.

The center of day-to-day government administration is a body known as the State Council, headed by a Premier and presently composed of a Secretary-General and 15 vice-premiers The Council, analogous to the Council of Ministers in the USSR, directs the work of 6 general offices, 40 ministries and 12 commissions, and numerous special agencies, and supervises the activities of provincial and local government councils.

The judicial and control functions of the state are vested in a Supreme People's Court and an Office of Supreme People's Procurator General, both of which are under the supervision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Supreme People's Court supervises the work of judicial bodies throughout the nation, while the office of Procurator General enforces uniform observance of governmental laws

In theory, the highest organ of the Chinese Communist Party is the National Congress, of which the last, the 8th, was held in September 1956 and May 1958 The Congress elects a Central Committee, which in turn elects a Political Bureau (now composed of 17 full and 6 alternate members), a Secretariat (10 full and 3 alternate members), and the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Secretary-General of the Central Committee. The Political Bureau is the policy-making body and the Secretariat its executive arm. The Central Committee also elects the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau (presently composed of seven men), the most important single body within the regime.

Following are the leading figures in the Communist Party and Government.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG

POLITICAL BUREAU (POLITBURO)

Members

Mao Tse-tung*	Teng Hsiao-p'ing*	P'eng Te-huai
Liu Shao-ch'i*	Tung Pi-wu	Liu Po-ch'eng
Chou En-lai*	P'eng Chen	Ho Lung
Chu Te*	Ch'en Yi	Li Hsien-nien
Ch'en Yun*	Li Fu-ch'un	Li Ching-ch'üan
Lin Piao*		T'an Chen-lin

Alternate Members

Ulanfu	Lu Ting-yi	K'ang Sheng
Chang Wen-t'ien	Ch'en Po-ta	Po Yi-po

* Members of the Standing Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Members

Teng Hsiao-p'ing	T'an Chen-lin	Lu Ting-yi
P'eng Chen	Li Hsueh-feng	K'ang Sheng
Wang Chia-hsiang	Li Fu-ch'un	Lo Jui-ch'ing
	Li Hsien-nien	

Alternate Members

Liu Lan-t'ao	Yang Shang-k'un	Hu Ch'iao-mu

THE GOVERNMENT

Chairman of the People's Republic: LIU SHAO-CH'I †
Vice-Chairmen: SOONG CH'ING-LING; TUNG PI-WU

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Chu Te
Secretary General Liu Ning-I
Vice-Chairmen 18, Members: 96

STATE COUNCIL

Premier Chou En-lai

Vice-Premiers (15) Ch'en Yun, T'ao Chu, Lin Piao, Ho Lung, Ch'en Yi, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, Ulanfu, Li Fu-ch'un, Li Hsien-nien, Nieh Jung-chen, Po Yi-po, T'an Chen-lin, Lu Ting-yi, Lo Jui-ch'ing, Hsieh Fu-chih.

General Offices (and their Directors):
Office in Charge of Foreign Affairs: Ch'en Yi
Office in Charge of Finance & Trade. Li Hsien-nien
Office in Charge of Industry & Communications: Po Yi-po
Office in Charge of Agriculture & Forestry: T'an Chen-lin

† Mao Tse-tung does not hold office but controls the government through his chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Office in Charge of Culture & Education: Chang Chi-ch'un
Office in Charge of Internal Affairs: Hsieh Fu-chih

Ministries:

Ch'en Yi (Foreign Affairs), Li Hsien-nien (Finance), Lin Piao (National Defense), Liao Lu-yen (Agriculture), Hsieh Fu-chih (Public Security), Lu Cheng-t'sao (Railways), Yao Yi-lin (Commerce), Yeh Chi-chuang (Foreign Trade), Sun Ta-kuang (Communications), Chiang Nan-hsiang (Higher Education), Ho Wei (Education), Lu Ting-yi (Culture), Ma Wen-jui (Labor), Chu Hsueh-fan (Posts and Telecommunications), Li Chu-ch'en (First Light Industry), Hsu Yun-pei (Second Light Industry), Tuan Chun-yi (First Machine Industry), Liu Chieh (Second Machine Industry), Sun Chih-yuan (Third Machine Industry), Wang Cheng (Fourth Machine Industry), Ch'iu Ch'uang-ch'eng (Fifth Machine Industry), Fang Ch'iang (Sixth Machine Industry), Wang Ping-chang (Seventh Machine Industry), Ch'en Cheng-jen (Eighth Machine Industry), Liu Yu-min (Building Construction), Lai Chi-fa (Building Materials), Chiang Kuang-nai (Textile Industry), Tseng Shan (Internal Affairs), Chien Hsin-chung (Public Health), Li Ssu-kuang (Geology), Liu Wen-hui (Forestry), Sha Ch'ien-li (Food), Chang Lin-chih (Coal Industry), Fu Tso-yi (Water Conservancy and Electric Power), Yu Ch'iu-li (Petroleum Industry), Hsu Te-heng (Marine Products), Lu Tung (Metallurgical Industry), Kao Yang (Chemical Industry), Wang Chen (State Farms), Yuan Pao-Hua (Allocation of Materials).

Commissions (and their Chairmen) ·

State Planning Commission: Li Fu-ch'un
Nationalities Affairs Commission: Ulanfu
Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: Liao Ch'eng-chih
Physical Culture & Sports Commission: Ho Lung
Scientific & Technological Commission · Nieh Jung-chen
State Economic Commission · Po Yi-po
Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: Chang Hsi-jo
Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Fang Yi
National Commodity Price Commission Hsueh Mu-ch'iao
Sparetime Education Commission: Lin Feng
State Codification Commission: Chou Jung-hsin
State Capital Construction Commission: Ku Mu

National Defense Council

Chairman: Liu Shao-ch'i
Vice-Chairmen 13, Members: 104

Supreme People's Court

President · Yang Hsiu-feng

Office of Supreme People's Procurator General

Chief Procurator · Chang Ting-ch'eng

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Peiping.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Jen Min Jih Pao	Communist organ	Communist Party Central Committee (*Prop.*)
Kung Jen Jih Pao	Communist trade union organ	Trade Unions Fed. (*Prop*)
Chung Kuo Ch'ing Nien Pao	Communist youth organ	Communist Youth League (*Prop.*)
Chung Kuo Shao Nien Pao	Communist youth organ, large circulation.	Young Pioneers of China (*Prop*)
Kuang Ming Jih Pao	Pro-Communist.	Eight "democratic" parties (*Prop.*)
Chieh Fang Jih Pao (Shanghai)	Communist organ	Communist Party (*Prop*)
Nan Fang Jih Pao (Canton)	Communist organ	Communist Party (*Prop*)
Ta Kung Pao	Pro-Communist.	Communist controlled
Chang Chiang Jih Pao (Hankow)	Communist organ	Communist Party (*Prop*)

NEWS AGENCY

New China News Agency (Peiping and other cities)	Communist; official.	Wu Leng-hsi (*Dir.*)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 447,536 square miles
Population 17,482,420 (1964 census)

PRESIDENT

GUILLERMO LEÓN VALENCIA (Conservative). Elected by popular vote on May 6, 1962. Took office on August 7, 1962, for four-year term.

CABINET

Bipartisan (Liberal and Conservative). Reorganized September 7, 1965

PARLIAMENT

Congreso

Colombia's Congress consists of a popularly-elected Senate and House of Representatives, the former with a four-year term and the latter with a two-year term. The present Senate was elected on March 18, 1962, and the House of Representatives on March 15, 1964 Under the "parity" formula described below, the Senate consists of 49 Liberals and 49 Conservatives and the House of 92 Liberals and 92 Conservatives The Liberal membership is split between the official Liberals, which participate in the government, and the Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal (MRL) which is in opposition The Conservatives are currently divided between the Ospinista and Laureanista Alzatista factions Both support the government The Alianza Nacional Popular, nominally Conservative, opposes the government.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

For more than a century, Colombia has had two major political parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals.

A long period of relative political stability ended in 1948. From that date until 1958, except for a few months in 1949, the country was governed under a state of siege. In June 1953, responding to widespread desire for peace, General Rojas Pinilla overthrew the ultra-Conservative ruling element and took power. Strong opposition, however, soon developed and was increased by the announcement in February 1957 that military leaders had determined on another term to commence in 1958 for President Rojas Public demonstrations forced Rojas to resign on May 10, 1957 A military junta was appointed to take power. The Junta dismantled the machinery of the Rojas dictatorship It was supported by the "National Front," an alliance of the Liberal and Conservative parties which had opposed Rojas.

In December 1957, a national plebiscite affirmed a "parity" formula of bi-partisan government under which the Conservative and Liberal parties, during 12 years, would hold an equal number of Cabinet posts, and have equal representation in the National Congress, state legislatures and city councils. This period was extended to 16 years by constitutional amendment in 1959.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At present there is little difference between the political, economic and social programs of those factions of the Liberal and Conservative parties supporting the National Front. The MRL is in opposition and generally supports more

leftist, neutralist policies than the governing group. It has two groups which may be classified as left of center and extreme left. The Alianza Nacional Popular, made up of personal followers of Rojas Pinilla, favors totalitarian solutions of a Peronist nature.

Liberal Party Leaders Alberto Lleras Camargo, Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Virgilio Barco, Diego Uribe Vargas, Eduardo Santos.

MRL Leaders Alfonso López Michelsen, Alvaro Uribe Rueda, Juan José Turbay, Hernando Garavito Muñoz.

Conservative Party Leaders: Aurelio Caicedo Ayerbe, Belisario Betancur, Alvaro Gómez Hurtado, Mariano Ospina Pérez, Silvio Villegas, Bertha Hernandez de Ospina, Jorge Leyva.

Alianza Nacional Popular (ANP) Leaders. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, María Eugenia Rojas de Moreno, Hernando Olano Cruz.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are. Pedro Gómez Valderrama (Liberal), Government (Interior), Cástor Jaramillo Arrubla (Conservative), Foreign Affairs; Francisco Posada de la Peña (Conservative), Justice; Joaquín Vallejo Arbeláez (Liberal), Finance, General Gabriel Rebéiz Pizarro (Nonpartisan), War, José Mejía Salazar (Liberal), Agriculture, Carlos Alberto Olano (Conservative), Labor, Juan Jacobo Muñóz (Liberal), Public Health; Aníbal López Trujillo (Conservative), Development; Carlos Gustavo Arrieta (Liberal), Mines and Petroleum, Daniel Arango Jaramillo (Liberal), Education; Alfredo Riascos Labarcés (Conservative), Communications, Tomás Castrillón (Conservative), Public Works.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Bogotá.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
El Tiempo (morning)	200,000	Liberal	Roberto García Peña (*Dir.*)
El Espectador (morning)	200,000	Liberal	Guillermo Cano (*Dir*)
El Vespertino (afternoon)	50,000	Liberal	José Salgar (*Dir*)
El Siglo (morning)	25,000	Conservative	Arturo Abella Rodríguez (*Dir.*)
La República (morning)	30,000	Conservative	Silvio Villegas (*Dir.*)
Diario del Caribe (Barranquilla) (morning)	28,000	Conservative	Luis Paccini Santodomingo (*Dir*)
El Heraldo (Barranquila) (morning)	29,000	Liberal	Juan B. Fernández (*Dir.*)
La Prensa (Barranquilla) (evening)	10,000	Liberal.	Alfonso Fuenmayor (*Dir*)
Vanguardia Liberal (Bucaramanga) (morning)	14,000	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (*Dir*)
El País (Cali) (morning)	60,000	Conservative	Alvaro Lloreda (*Dir*)
Occident (Cali) (morning)	60,000	Conservative	Alvaro Caicedo (*Dir*)
Diario de la Costa (Cartagena) (morning)	25,000	Conservative	Rafael Escallón Villa (*Dir*)
Diario de la Frontera (Cúcuta) (morning)	12,000	Conservative	Luis Parra Bolívar (*Dir.*)
La Patria (Manizales) (morning)	25,000	Conservative	Gonzalo Jaramillo (*Dir.*)
El Colombiano (Medellín) (morning)	60,000	Conservative	Luis Zuleta Ferrer (*Dir*)
El Correo (Medellín) (morning)	25,000	Liberal.	Adolfo Leon Gómez (*Dir.*)

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE
(Formerly Belgian Congo)

Capital: Léopoldville
Area: 902,274 square miles
Population: 14,000,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

LT. GEN. JOSEPH D. MOBUTU. Assumed power on November 24, 1965, to rule Congo by decree.

PRIME MINISTER

COLONEL LÉONARD MULAMBA. Appointed November 25, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Each of the 21 provinces and the city of Léopoldville has six senators. At present the members are about evenly divided between CONACO and the Federation Démocratique Congolais

Number of members 132

LOWER CHAMBER Chamber of Representatives

Last election in May 1960.

Party	*Representation*
Convocation Nationale Congolaise (CONACO)	52
Alliance Bakongo (ABAKO)	10
Union Démocratique Congolais (UDECO)	7
Parti Solidaire Africain (PSA)	7
Parti National Congolais (PANACO)	7
Others	83
Total	166

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The Congo obtained its independence from Belgium in 1960, and civil war broke out shortly thereafter. Patrice Lumumba, the first Prime Minister, was assassinated. The most important state, Katanga, seceded and was governed separately by its President Moise Tshombé. Finally, United Nations troops were called in and after three years of struggle the Central Government in 1963 was able to extend its authority over the whole country Invited to return to the Congo by leading political figures, Moise Tshombé did so in June, 1964 In July he was appointed Prime Minister.

On October 15, 1965, President Kasavubu dismissed the Moise Tshombé government and named Evariste Kimba to form a new administration but his cabinet was not confirmed by Parliament. In the midst of the struggle between Tshombé and Kasavubu, General Joseph D Mobutu in a bloodless *coup* took over the reins of government and appointed Colonel Léonard Mulamba Prime Minister.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Many political parties were formed shortly before independence and many others have been formed since. None of the parties is truly national in scope and most of them are tribally or regionally based. Throughout 1964, in preparation

for possible elections, parties tended to group together to form a larger party and then immediately fall apart. The most important parties remain:

ALLIANCE DES BAKONGO (ABAKO): Originally a Bakongo cultural group. The party of former President Kasavubu; favors regional autonomy; has right and left wings.
Leader: Joseph Kasavubu.

PARTI SOLIDAIRE AFRICAIN (PSA): Supported by the Kwango and Kwilu people.
Leader: Cléophas Kamitatu.

CONAKO (formerly CONAKAT): Mainly Lunda and Bayeke tribesmen. It is the party of East Katanga and supported by Mr. Tshombé's unsuccessful secession attempt.
Leader: Moïse Tshombé.

UDECO: A Kwilu based party which supports CONACO.
Leaders: Adolphe Kishwe and Yvon Kimpiobi.

PANACO: Party of South Kasai.
Leader: Albert Kolonji.

UNICENTRALE: The majority party in Cuvette Central Province supported by various clans of the Mongo people.
Leader: Justin Bomboko.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Colonel Léonard Mulamba (Prime Minister), Justin Bomboko (Foreign Affairs), Etienne Tshisekedi (Interior), Jean-Jacques Litho (Finance), Grégoire Kashale (Economy), Alphons Zamundu (Agriculture), Athanase Ndjodi (Education), Jean Léon Kidicho (Social Affairs), Michel Colin (Civil Service), Victor Nendaka (Transport and Communications), Jean Bolikango (Public Works), Philemon Madudu (Justice), Jean-Marie Kititwa (Planning), Alexis Kishiba (Mines and Energy), Oscar Mulehemu (Foreign Trade), Bertin Mwamba (Post, Telephones and Telegraph), Victor Kande (Labor and Social Security), Eloi Mayala (Secretary of National Economy), Cléophas Kamitatu (Secretary for Middle Classes), Joseph Kulumba (Secretary for the Prime Minister).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published daily in French in Léopoldville.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Editor*
Le Courrier d'Afrique	13,000	M. G. Makoso
L'Etoile du Congo	9,000	Pascal Kapella
Le Progrès	8,000	Adrian Mokese
Actualités du Kivu (Bakavu)	9,000	Raymond Jamart
La Presse Africaine (Bakavu)	6,000	Paul Masson
La Depeche (Elisabethville)	3,800	Crispin Mwamba
Essor du Katanga (Elisabethville)	3,400	Paul Kayumba
La Voix du Katanga (Elisabethville)	4,300	Pascal Hamici

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

(Formerly French Congo)

Capital Brazzaville
Area · 132,205 square miles
Population 900,000 (1964 estimat

PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OF STATE

ALPHONSE MASSAMBA-DÉBAT. Took power as provisional Prime Minister August 15, 1963, following revolution which deposed President Fulbert Youlou. Elected President for five years on December 19, 1963.

PRIME MINISTER

PASCAL LISSOUBA. Appointed December 24, 1963.

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Election of December 8, 1963

President LÉON ANGOR

Parties	*Representation*
Mouvement National de la Révolution (MNR)	55

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The Republic of Congo was formerly a part of the French colony of French Equatorial Africa It received internal self-government in 1958, and full independence on August 15, 1960. Although a member of the French Community, it has sought increased economic and political ties with Communist countries in 1964, and considers itself nonaligned.

From 1958 to 1963, the leading figure was President Fulbert Youlou. In 1959 his party won a strong majority in the 61-member National Assembly, and he inspired the 1961 constitution which gave the government a strong centralized executive structure.

Following three days of strikes, demonstrations, and rioting led by labor leaders, President Youlou resigned on August 15, 1963, and a provisional government, composed mostly of technicians, was installed the same day by a committee of army and labor leaders. The National Assembly was also dissolved. On December 8, 1963, the voters approved a new constitution and a single national list of candidates for the 55 seats in the new National Assembly The constitution provided for a president with somewhat less power than under the previous regime, a cabinet headed by a prime minister appointed by the President, and a "National Revolutionary Council," a transitional institution having broad power over policy matters, and charged with consolidating the revolution. On December 19, 1963, an electoral college, composed of the Assembly and provincial councils, elected Alphonse Massamba-Débat as President. On December 24, 1963, the new president appointed Pascal Lissouba as Prime Minister.

In July 1964, a new constitution was adopted, and the single party system was officially instituted.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

MOUVEMENT NATIONAL DE LA RÉVOLUTION (MNR): Established by the provisional government late in 1963; the only party that is at present recognized or active.

Leaders: Alphonse Massamba-Débat (President and Secretary-General), Ambroise Noumazalay (First Political Secretary), Julien Boukambou (Permanent Administrative Secretary), André Hombessa (President of MNR Youth).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Alphonse Massamba-Débat (Minister of Defense, President, Chairman of Council of Ministers), Pascal Lissouba (Prime Minister and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Agriculture), André Hombessa (Minister of State for Interior, Office of Posts and Telecommunications), Simon Gokana (Minister of State for Health, Population and Social Affairs), David-Charles Ganao (Foreign Affairs), Edouard Babackas (Finance, Budget, and Plan), Aimé Matsika (Public Works and Urbanism), Gabriel Bétou (Labor, Social Security, Transport, Tourism and Civil Aviation), François Makosso (Justice and Civil Service), Georges Mantissa (Education, Culture and Arts), Claude-Ernest N'Dalla-Graille (Secretary of State at the Presidency, responsible for Youth and Sports), and Claude Da Costa (Secretary at the Presidency, responsible for National Defense, Water and Forests)

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Brazzaville

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor, Publisher, Director*
Bulletin of the Congolese Information Agency	Official daily	
Dipanda	Weekly.	Martin Beri (*Dir.*)
La Voix Africaine	Weekly	Jean Nicolas Malonga (*Dir.*)
La Semaine Africaine	Weekly, circulates in Congo and surrounding countries	Archdiocese of Brazzaville (*Pub.*)

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 32,000 square miles
Population. 1,336,274 (1963 census)

PRESIDENT

FRANCISCO JOSÉ ORLICH BOLMARCICH. Assumed office May 8, 1962, for term ending May 8, 1966.

CABINET

Appointed May 1962.

PARLIAMENT

Elections of February 4, 1962, for term May 1, 1962–April 30, 1966

Parties	*Representation*
National Liberation	29
Republican (Calderonista)	18
National Union	9
Popular Democratic Action	1
Total	57

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

General elections took place on February 4, 1962. A President, the 57-man membership of the unicameral legislature and municipal authorities for the entire republic were elected for a four-year period. The new Legislative Assembly took office on May 1, 1962, and President Francisco Orlich was inaugurated on May 8. 1962. Despite the intensity of the campaign, the elections were orderly and democratic President Orlich received 50 3% of the votes cast as compared to the 35.4% received by his principal opponent, Republican Party candidate Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The results of the congressional elections gave the National Liberation Party a bare majority in the Legislative Assembly although it gained 9 additional seats in the legislature which had been enlarged by 12 members on May 1, 1962. Both the more conservative National Union Party and splinter groups suffered relative and actual losses as the two major parties gained strength.

President Orlich is regarded as a representative of the conservative element of the National Liberation Party. However, he is supporting and maintaining social and economic measures instituted during previous administrations. Costa Rica's foreign policy is traditionally based upon maintenance of friendly relations with other nations, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and upon a policy of nonrecognition of governments which assume powers through unconstitutional means.

Elections are scheduled for February 1966. The former Foreign Minister, Daniel Oduber, is the candidate of National Liberation Party. The opposition parties, Republican (Calderonista) and National Union. formed a coalition in July 1965 called National Unification whose candidate is José Joaquín Trejos The Popular Socialist Alliance representing the extreme left was declared illegal

by Parliament in November 1965, because of alleged connection with the outlawed Communist party.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Raúl Blanco (First Vice-President), Carlos Saenz (Second Vice-President), Mario Gomez (Foreign Relations), Bernal Jiménez (Economy, Industry and Finance), Ismael Antonio Vargas (Public Education), Francisco Urbina (Government), Abundio Gutiérrez (Agriculture), Oscar Tristán (Public Health), Alfonso Carro (Labor and Social Welfare), Ricardo Echandi (Transport), Mario Quiros (Minister of the Presidency in charge of Public Security).

PRESS

Papers listed are published in San José.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Daily News	1,000	General news, in English	O. R Bruce (*Ed*)
La Gaceta	12,000	Official Gov't Gazette	The Government (*Prop.*)
La Nación	45,000	Conservative	Ricardo Castro Beeche (*Ed*)
La Prensa Libre	20,000	Independent	Andrés Borrasé (*Ed.*)
La República	20,000	Pro-Government	Gonzalo Solórzano (*Mgr.*)
Eco Católico (weekly)	20,000	Catholic.	Víctor Manuel Arrieta (*Ed*)
Mujer y Hogar (weekly)	2,000	Women's news	Carmen Cornejo (*Ed.*)
Revista de Agricultura		Agricultural	Luis Cruz (*Prop.*)
Revista de la Cámara de Comercio (monthly)		Commercial.	Chamber of Commerce (*Pub.*)

CUBA

Capital: Habana
Area: 44,400 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)
Population: 7,203,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO. Appointed by Cabinet following resignation of Manuel Urrutia Lleo on July 17, 1959; assumed office on July 18, 1959.

PRIME MINISTER

FIDEL CASTRO RUZ

VICE-PRIME MINISTER

RAÚL CASTRO RUZ

PARLIAMENT

The last elections were held on November 3, 1958 These elections were annulled by the Revolutionary Government early in 1959. Prime Minister Fidel Castro has never permitted the national elections which he promised to hold within eighteen months of assumption of power. The legislative function of the government is being exercised by the Council of Ministers and executive agencies through decree-laws

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The present regime assumed power in Cuba in January 1959, following an armed revolution led by Fidel Castro against the Batista dictatorship. Moderate leadership in the early months of the regime gave way to increasingly radical measures as Communist penetration of the governmental structure became more openly tolerated by the revolutionary leadership under Castro During 1959–60 the regime seized almost all Cuban and foreign businesses in Cuba. In 1960 the Cuban Government established close political, economic and military relationships with the Sino-Soviet bloc. Cuba is now a Communist state and is publicly aligned with the Sino-Soviet bloc

During 1961 the regime created the Integrated Revolutionary Organization (ORI), which was to be forerunner of an elite United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS) On December 2, 1961, Castro admitted that he was a Marxist-Leninist Castro's ouster of long-time Communist Anibal Escalante on March 26, 1962 for "sectarianism" was followed by a purge and resulted in an accelerated transition from the ORI to the PURS The Escalante affair also revealed strains between the "old" Communists typified by Escalante and the "new" Communists whose primary loyalty is to Castro In October of 1965 the newly constituted Cuban Communist Party (PCC) replaced the PURS The new Party is headed by a one-hundred member Central Committee, which, in turn, is led by an eight-man Politbureau and a six-man Secretariat

The Cuban regime's vehement propaganda attacks against the United States have been intensified since the United States terminated diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba on January 3, 1961 (Switzerland now represents United States interests in Cuba, while Czechoslovakia represents the Cuban Government in the United States). The Foreign Ministers of the American Republics excluded

the present Cuban Government from participation in the inter-American system at Punta del Este, Uruguay in January 1962, because of its alignment with the Communist bloc. A subsequent meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OAS, held in July 1964, condemned Cuba for its acts of aggression against Venezuela and called on all member states to suspend diplomatic relations and sea transportation with Cuba.

THE CABINET

The following are members of the Council of Ministers: Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz (Prime Minister), Dr. Raúl Roa García (Foreign Relations), Dr. Alfredo Yabur Malúf (Justice), Luís Álvarez Rom (Treasury), Marcelo Fernández Font (Foreign Commerce), Manuel Luzardo García (Internal Trade), Ramiro Valdéz Menéndez (Interior), Osmani Cienfuegos Gorriarán (Public Works), José Llanusa (Education), Major Augusto Basilio Rodríguez Rodríguez (Labor), Joel Domenech (Industry), Dr. José R Machado Ventura (Public Health), Faure Chaumón (Transport), Jesus Montané Oropesa (Communications), President Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado (Economy), Orlando Perez (President of the National Bank), Celia Sánchez Manduley (Secretary of the Presidency and of the Council of Ministers), Fidel Castro (President, National Institute of Agrarian Reform), Lt. Orlando Borrego Díaz (Sugar).

PRESS

Papers listed are published in Habana

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Granma	372,000	Government-controlled organ of Cuban Communist Party	Isidoro Malmierca (*Dir*)
El Mundo	80,000	Government-controlled.	Luis Gómez-Wanguemert (*Dir.*)
Bohemia (weekly)	275,000	Government-controlled	Enrique de la Osa (*Dir.*)
Verde Olivo (weekly)	67,000	Government-controlled, armed forces organ	Luis Pavon (*Dir*)
Mujères (biweekly)		Government-controlled; Womens Federation	Hortensia Gómez (*Dir.*)
Trabajo (biweekly)		Government-controlled, Cuban workers	Alberto Rubiera (*Dir*) Pedro M. Escalona (*Ed*)
Mella (monthly)		Young Communists organ	Carlos Quintela (*Dir.*)
Cuba Socialista (monthly)		Communist organ	Editorial Board
		PRESS GROUPS	
Prensa Latina		Government-controlled Cuban News Agency	José Felipe Carneado (*Dir*)

CYPRUS

Capital: *Nicosia*
Area· 3,572 square miles
Population· 591,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS. Proclaimed President on December 14, 1959.

VICE-PRESIDENT

DR. FAZIL KUCHUK

CABINET

Greek Cypriots—8

PARLIAMENT

Elected July 31, 1960, for five-year term.

Parties	*Representation*
Patriotic Front	30
Turkish Nationalists	15
Akel Party (Communists)	5
Total	50

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Following agreement between the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Greece and Turkey, which was also acceptable to the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives, Cyprus became an independent republic on August 16, 1960. Britain retained sovereignty over areas occupied by her military bases on the Island. Cyprus was admitted to membership in the British Commonwealth on March 13, 1961.

Since the outbreak of violence between the two communities on December 21, 1963, the normal functioning of the government has been disrupted, and the implementation of the constitution has been in abeyance. Neither the Vice-President nor the Turkish ministers have participated in Cabinet meetings or in the government since December 1963

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Spyros Kyprianou (External Affairs), Osman Orek (Defense), Renos Solomides (Finance), Andreas Araouzos (Commerce and Industry), Polykarpos Yiorkadjis (Interior), Mrs Stella Souliotou (Justice), Fazil Plumer (Agriculture and Natural Resources), Dr Niazi Maniera (Health), Tassos Papadopoulos (Labor and Social Insurance), Andreas Papadopoulos (Communications and Works), Dr. C Spyridakis (Education)

In the absence of the Turkish Cypriot ministers, Mr. Yiorkadjis has taken over Defense, Mrs Souliotou Health and Mr. Papadopoulos Agriculture

PRESS

All papers listed are published daily in Nicosia

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Agon	10,000	Greek	N. Kosis
Bozkurt	6,000	Turkish	Djemal Dogan
Cyprus Mail	6,000	English	C. W. H. Goult
Eleftheria	13,000	Greek	George Hadjinicolaou
Halkin Sesi	5,000	Turkish	Dr. M. Fazil Kuchuk
Haravgi	16,000	Greek	Chrysis O Demetriades
Mahee	15,000	Greek	Nicos Sampson
Phileleftheros	9,000	Greek	N. Pattichis
Telfeted Ora	5,000	Greek	G. Panayiotou

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Capital: Praha (Prague)
Area 49,366 square miles
Population 14,159,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

ANTONÍN NOVOTNÝ (Communist). Re-elected by National Assembly on November 12, 1964.

CABINET

National Front, dominantly Communist. Appointed July 11, 1960; repeatedly reorganized.

PREMIER

JOZEF LENART (Communist)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elected June 14, 1964, on a single list of candidates of the National Front
Speaker. BOHUSLAV LAŠTOVIČKA (Communist)

Number of Members 300

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

President Beneš, who had headed the Czechoslovak Government in London during World War II, was able to return to Prague on May 16, 1945 On April 4, 1945, he named a new government headed by Zdeněk Fierlinger, former Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union. The Cabinet included eight Communists, members from the other principal parties, and several nonpartisans.

On October 28, 1945, a Provisional National Assembly was convened Its first act was to confirm Dr Beneš in office as President of Czechoslovakia

A constituent National Assembly was elected on May 26, 1946, primarily to revise the constitution but also to perform all other legislative functions

The power of the Communists in the government increased gradually during 1946. After gaining the vital post of Prime Minister, and having the control of the Ministry of the Interior and of the army through a friendly Minister of National Defense, the stage was set for seizing power. This was accomplished in February 1948, with the help of "action committees" which seized the headquarters of opposition parties and newspapers, and led mass demonstrations A new Cabinet of Communists and left-wing Social Democrats was installed, in which sympathetic members of other parties were included.

Communist control was then quickly consolidated. On May 9, 1948, the constituent National Assembly unanimously adopted a new constitution.

On May 30, 1948, a new National Assembly was elected on a single list of candidates.

On June 7, 1948, President Beneš, refusing to sign the new constitution, resigned. Klement Gottwald, acting for the Cabinet, signed it, and it was promulgated on June 9, 1948. Gottwald was unanimously elected President by the new National Assembly on June 14, 1948. On June 15, 1948, a new Cabinet with Antonín Zápotocký as Prime Minister, and with 12 Communist and three Social Democratic members out of a total of 22 was installed. On June 27, 1948, the Communists absorbed the Social Democratic Party.

During 1948 there was increasing political, economic and cultural orientation toward the USSR Although formally other political parties of the National

Front continued to function, they were subordinate to the Communist Party and acknowledged its leadership.

In September 1951, the Czechoslovak Government and Communist Party underwent an extensive reorganization. The posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretaries-General of the CP were abolished, a political and an organizational secretariat were established, and the Presidium of the Party's Central Committee completed.

The reorganization of the government and party was followed by a far-reaching purge of high level officials, the most prominent of whom was Rudolf Slánský, former Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

After Gottwald's death in March 1953, Antonín Novotný was entrusted with the management of the Central Committee Secretariat Novotný was elected First Secretary of the Central Committee in September 1953 He was elected President of Czechoslovakia by the National Assembly in November 1957, to succeed Zápotocký.

In June 1954, the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party was convened in Prague. Its deliberations resulted in confirming the decision to delay the inception of the second Czechoslovak Five-Year Plan until 1956, thus bringing it into synchronization with those of the USSR and the majority of the other people's democracies. The Congress also approved party directives placing greater emphasis on agricultural and consumer-goods production, stressing that the previous emphasis placed on the development of heavy industrial capacity had seriously warped the natural pattern of the Czechoslovak economy

The Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party was held in December 1962, and saw the establishment of a commission to review the "violations of party principles and of socialist legality during the period of the personality cult." At a Central Committee meeting on April 3–4, 1963, First Secretary Novotný reported on the commission's findings and press reports on May 14 announced that Karol Bacílek, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia and Bruno Koehler, Central Committee Secretary, were relieved of their party functions In August 1963, the long awaited report of the review by the courts of the Slánský trial and others was made public; given juridical rehabilitation were Rudolf Slánský and ten other main codefendants—all executed on December 3, 1952.

On September 21, 1963, a series of changes in important party and governmental posts was announced, the most prominent being the replacement of Prime Minister Viliam Široký by Jozef Lenárt, another Slovak.

The Party Presidium is composed of Jaromír Dolanský, Alexander Dubček, Zdeněk Fierlinger, Jiří Hendrych, Drahomír Kolder, Bohuslav Laštovička, Jozef Lenárt, Antonín Novotný, Otakar Šimůnek and Michal Chudík. Candidates of the Presidium are Antonín Kapek, Michal Sabolčík and Martin Vaculík. There are also five secretaries of the Central Committee· Antonín Novotný, Jiří Hendrych, Drahomír Kolder and Vladimír Koucký. The Central Committee consists of 92 members and 49 candidates. The Party Central Control and Auditing Commission is headed by Pavel Hron.

Elections to the National Assembly and the Slovak National Council were held on June 14, 1964, as usual, on a single slate of candidates.

An all-state conference of the Communist Party was held on July 5–7, 1960. It approved a new constitution for the country (adopted by the National Assembly July 11, 1960) as well as a draft of the third Five-Year Plan for 1961–65 which was abandoned in 1962 due to economic difficulties. As of January 1, 1965, the party claimed to have 1,684,416 members and candidates. The Thirteenth Congress of the Communist Party has been scheduled for May 31, 1966.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Jozef Lenárt (Prime Minister), Oldřich Černík (Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission), František Krajčír (Deputy Prime Minister), Josef Krejci (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Heavy Industry), Otakar Šimunek (Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation), Jiří Burian (Agriculture and Forestry), Václav Vales (Chemical Industry), Samuel Takáč (Construction), Božena Machačová-Dostálová (Consumer Goods Industry), Jiří Hajek (Education and Culture), Richard Dvorak (Finance), Vratislav Krutina (Food Industry), Vaclav David (Foreign Affairs), František Hamouz (Foreign Trade), Josef Plojhar (Health), Josef Kudrna (Interior), Jindřich Uher (Internal Trade), Alois Neuman (Justice), František Penc (Mining), Army General Bohumír Lomský (National Defense), Alois Indra (Transportation), Jan Marko (Minister without Portfolio), Vincent Krahulec (Minister without Portfolio), Pavol Majling (Central Commission of Peoples' Control and Statistics), Josef Korčák (Central Power Administration), Josef Smrkovsky (Central Administration of Water Conservation), Bohumil Sucharda (State Commission for Finance, Prices and Wages), František Vlasák (State Commission for Technology), and Josef Toman (State Commission for Management and Organization).

PRESS

The press is government-controlled Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Prague.

Name of Paper	*Sponsor*	*Editor*
Rudé Právo	Central Committee of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.	Oldřich Švestka
Práce	Trade Union Movement	Antonín Zázvorka
Obrana Lidu (weekly)	Ministry of National Defense	Jozef Polcar
Mladá Fronta	Youth League	Miroslav Jelínek
Zemědělské Noviny	Ministry of Agriculture.	Zdeněk Fořt
Svobodné Slovo	Socialist Party.	Luděk Kapitola
Lidová Demokracie	People's Party.	František Touška
Večerní Praha	Prague Committee, Communist Party	Zdeněk Koželuh
Literární Noviny	Writers Union.	Milan Jungmann
Kultúrny Život (Bratislava)	Slovak Writers' Union	Juraj Špitzer
L'ud (Bratislava)	Slovak Renaissance Party	Anton Korman
Práca (Bratislava)	Slovak Trade Union Movement.	Ladislav Zajac
Pravda (Bratislava)	Central Committee, Communist Party of Slovakia	Ondrej Klokoč
Sloboda (Bratislava)	Slovak Freedom Party	Michal Žákovič
Večernik (Bratislava)	Bratislava Committee, Communist Party of Slovakia	Michal Lanko
Rovnost (Brno)	South Moravian Regional Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	Josef Křivánek
Východoslovenské Noviny (Košice)	East Slovak Regional Committee, Communist Party of Slovakia	Anton Šemoradík
Nová Svoboda (Ostrava)	North Moravian Regional Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	František Havlíček
Pravda (Plzeň)	West Bohemian Regional Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	Jaroslav Rous
Nová Mysl	Theoretical and Political Journal of Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	Ladislav Novotný
Život Strany	Information magazine of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia	Josef Valenta
Statistika	Monthly magazine of Central Commission of Control and Statistics	Josef Suchan

DAHOMEY

Capital: Porto Novo (with many government offices in Cotonou)
Area: 42,471 square miles
Population. 2,160,000 (1964 estimate)

CHIEF OF STATE

GENERAL CHRISTOPHE SOGLO. Took power on December 22, 1965, after President Sourou-Migan Apithy was ousted by Parliament.

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly.

Election of January 19, 1964
President Tairou Congacou

All members of the Assembly belonged to the Parti Démocratique Dahoméen.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Dahomey was formerly a province of French West Africa. It became a self-governing republic in December 1958, and an independent state in August 1960. The First Republic headed by Hubert Maga was overthrown in a nearly bloodless revolution in October 1963 Colonel (later General) Christophe Soglo served as interim chief of state for the succeeding three months during which time a new constitution was drafted and presented to the people. It was approved by the voters in an election held on January 5, 1964. Officers of the government as well as the deputies to the National Assembly were elected on January 19, 1964 Sourou-Migan Apithy and Justin Ahomadegbe-Tometin took the oath of office as the first President and Vice-President respectively of the Second Republic on January 25, 1964

On December 22, 1965, General Soglo took power following the ousting of President Apithy on November 27, 1965 He suspended the Constitution, banned all political parties and dissolved the municipal councils.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are. Gen Christophe Soglo (Head of Government), Lt Col. Philippe Aho (Minister of Interior and National Defense), Dr Emile-Derlin Zinsou (Foreign Affairs), Ford Soglo (Finance), Alfred Kinde (Justice), Moise Mensah (Rural Development), Eugène Boken (Education), Marcel Dadjo (Public Works), Dr Daouda Badarou (Health and Social Affairs), Pascal Chabli Trao (Labor), Chritian Vieyra (Tourism and Planning)

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*
Bulletin Quotidien de l'Agence Dahoméenne de Presse	Mimeographed daily, published by Government Press Agency
L'Aube Nouvelle	Official printed weekly
L'Action Populaire	Independent mimeographed news sheet, three or four times weekly
Le Démocrate	Independent mimeographed news sheet, two or three times weekly.

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 4,654,000 (1962 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

KING FREDERIK IX. Born March 11, 1899; ascended throne April 20, 1947.

CABINET

Social Democratic. Formed on September 26, 1964, succeeding Social Democratic-Social Liberal coalition.

PRIME MINISTER

JENS OTTO KRAG. Appointed September 3, 1962.

PARLIAMENT

Folketing

Election of September 22, 1964 (for four years)
Speaker: JULIUS BOMHOLT (Social Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Social Democratic	76
Moderate Liberal	36
Conservative	36
Social Liberal	10
Socialist Peoples Party	10
Independent Party	5
Liberal Center	2
Faroe Representatives	2
Greenland Representatives	2
Total	179

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

After the liberation from the Germans by allied troops in May 1945, Vilhelm Buhl was appointed Premier and formed a coalition Cabinet.

Parliamentary elections were held on October 30, 1945, and Premier Buhl, because his Social Democratic Party lost ground, submitted his resignation on the following day.

The Moderate Liberal Party took over and formed the Knud Kristensen (minority) government, supported in Parliament by Conservatives and Social Liberals. However, a split on the Prime Minister's policy toward the South Slesvig question developed and the Social Liberals withdrew their support, which resulted in the defeat of Knud Kristensen in the House on October 4, 1947 After the general election on October 28, 1947, a Social Democratic government (minority) was formed.

Due to disagreement over defense and national economy issues, the Rigsdag was dissolved in September 1950, and new elections were held. They were inconclusive, leaving the Social Democrats' position intact. After a defeat by one vote in Parliament, the Social Democratic cabinet resigned in October 1950, and was succeeded by a Moderate Liberal and Conservative coalition.

On June 5, 1953, there went into effect a new Danish constitution which introduced a unicameral Parliament Due to failure to secure continued Social

Liberal support, the Moderate Liberal-Conservative coalition resigned after the elections on September 22, to be succeeded by a Social Democratic minority government.

Following the general election of May 1957, the Social Democrats, the Social Liberals and the Single Taxers formed a coalition government; but in the election of November 1960, the Single Taxers were eliminated from Parliament and a Social Democratic-Social Liberal coalition was formed.

After the general election of September 22, 1964, which did not return a majority to any party, the Social Democratic-Social Liberal government resigned and Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag formed a minority Social Democratic cabinet

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial labor. *In foreign policy* favors United Nations, Atlantic pact, European economic cooperation, and Scandinavian collaboration *In domestic policy*: advocates government planning in economic life so that full employment, social security and industrial democracy are assured, and supports adequate national defense.

Leaders: J O Krag (Prime Minister, Chairman of Party), Hans Rasmussen (Vice-Chairman of Party), Per Hackkerup (Foreign Minister), Viggo Kampmann (former Prime Minister), Paul Hansen (Minister of Finance), Julius Bomholt (Speaker of the Folketing).

MODERATE LIBERAL PARTY. Represents mainly farmers and trade and industrial groups. *In foreign policy* favors United Nations, Atlantic pact, European economic cooperation, and Scandinavian collaboration. *In domestic policy:* stands for individualism as against socialism in industry and business, reduction of taxation by strict governmental economy, relaxation of economic restrictions, and adequate defense.

Leaders: Poul Hartling (Chairman of Party), Fr. Heick (Vice-Chairman of Party)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents mainly financial, industrial and business groups *In foreign policy* favors United Nations, Atlantic pact, European economic cooperation, and Scandinavian collaboration *In domestic policy*: supports adequate defense, protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policy, and lower taxation. Opposes parcelling of large estates; stands for personal initiative as against socialism, and for taxation of cooperative enterprises and consumer associations.

Leaders Knud Thestrup (Party Chairman), Poul Sørensen (Chairman of Folketing Group), Poul Møller (Political Spokesman).

SOCIAL LIBERAL PARTY: Represents mainly small landowners and urban intellectual and professional elements *In foreign policy* favors United Nations, restriction of armaments, European economic cooperation, and Scandinavian collaboration. Opposed Denmark's joining Atlantic pact, but from 1957 to 1964 carried coresponsibility for government's foreign policy and NATO membership. *In domestic policy* advocates strengthening of private enterprise along social liberal lines

Leaders Karl Skytte, Hilmar Baunsgaard. Jakob Kirkegaard (Political Spokesman).

COMMUNIST PARTY: *Foreign Policy:* opposes Atlantic pact, favors close political and economic relations with USSR and satellite countries. *Domestic*

policy: favors state ownership of means of production, opposes defense expenditures. No Communists were elected in the 1960 or 1964 elections.

Leaders: Knud Jespersen (Chairman) and Villy Fuglsang (Political Spokesman), Villy Karlsson.

SOCIALIST PEOPLES PARTY: Formed in 1958 after Aksel Larsen's expulsion from the Communist Party. Advocates Danish left socialism independent of Soviet Russia, and total, unilateral disarmament.

Leaders: Aksel Larsen, Willy Brauer, Morten Lange.

SINGLE TAX (Liberal Georgeists): No Single Taxers were elected in the 1960 or 1964 elections.

Leader: Kr. Kristensen (Chairman of Party).

INDEPENDENT PARTY: Right wing elements favoring strong defense and minimum government control.

Leaders: Ivar Poulsen (Party Chairman), I. A. Rimstad (Party Vice-Chairman).

LIBERAL CENTER: In late 1964 two members of the Moderate Liberal Party broke from that party to form the Liberal Center. In *foreign policy:* favors the United Nations, the Atlantic Pact, European cooperation and Nordic collaboration. In *domestic policy:* stands for adequate defense and a firm economic policy.

Leaders: Professor Bent Noack (Party Chairman), Niels Westerby, Børge Diderichsen (Members of Parliament).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Jens Otto Krag (Prime Minister), Per Haekkerup (Foreign Affairs), Ivar Nørgaard (Economics), Henry Grünbaum (Finance), Victor Gram (Defense), Mrs. Bodil Koch (Ecclesiastical Affairs), Lars P. Jensen (Trade and Commerce), Kaj Andresen (Housing), Hans Haekkerup (Interior), Hans Soelvhoej (Culture), Carl P. Jensen (Greenland), Christian Thomsen (Agriculture), Axel Nielsen (Justice), J. Risgaard Knudsen (Fisheries), K. B. Andersen (Education), Kaj Lindberg (Transport and Public Works), Erling Dinesen (Labor), Kaj Bundvad (Social Affairs).

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Copenhagen

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Aktuelt . .	40,000	Social Democratic	Carl E Hylander, Bent Hansen (*Eds.*)
B T. (*e.*)	161,000	Conservative	Ralf Buch and Morten Pedersen (*Eds.*)
Berlingske Aftenavis (*e*)	22,000	Conservative	T. M Terkelsen, Svend Aage Lund (*Eds*)
Berlingske Tidende (*m.*)	175,000	Conservative	T. M. Terkelsen, Svend Aage Lund (*Eds.*)
Børsen . .	7,000	Independent; commercial	P. Koch-Jensen and Jens P. Jensen (*Eds.*)
Ekstrabladet (*e.*)	80,000	Social Liberal	Victor Andreasen, Flemming Hasager (*Eds.*)
Information (*e.*)	23,000	Independent	Børge Outze (*Ed.*)
Kristeligt Dagblad (*m.*)	18,000	Independent; Lutheran	Bent A. Koch (*Ed.*)

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Land og Folk (*m.*)	10,000	Communist	Villy Karlsson (*Ed.*)
Politiken (*m.*)	140,000	Social Liberal.	Arne Ejbye-Ernst, Harald Engberg (*Eds.*)
Aalborg Amtstidende (Aalborg)	21,000	Moderate Liberal.	A. Juhl Andersen (*Ed.*)
Aalborg Stiftstidende (Aalborg)	49,000	Independent, Conservative.	A. Schiøttz-Christensen (*Ed.*)
Aarhuus Stiftstidende (Aarhus)	60,000	Conservative.	E. Schmidt (*Ed.*)
Demokraten (Aarhus)	15,000	Social Democratic.	Hans Rishøj (*Ed.*)
Jyllands-Posten (Aarhus)	64,000	Conservative.	Gunnar Henriksen (*Ed.*)
Vestkysten (Esbjerg)	44,000	Moderate Liberal.	Knud Rée (*Ed.*)
Flensborg Avis (Flensborg, Germany)	9,500	Independent; organ of Danish minority.	Karl O. Meyer (*Ed.*)
Frederiksborg Amts Avis (Hillerød)	29,000	Moderate Liberal.	Einar Jacobsen (*Ed.*)
Vendsyssel Tidende (Hjørring)	28,000	Moderate Liberal	E. Glerup (*Ed.*)
Fyens Stiftstidende (Odense)	43,000	Conservative.	Knud Secher (*Ed.*)
Fyns Tidende (Odense)	35,000	Moderate Liberal.	Holger Sorensen (*Ed.*)
Skive Folkeblad (Skive)	11,000	Social Liberal	Elin Hansen (*Ed.*)
Sjaellands Tidende (Slagelse)	29,000	Moderate Liberal	Erhardt Larsen (*Ed.*)
Vejle Amts Folkeblad (Vejle)	25,000	Moderate Liberal.	G. Skytte Nielsen (*Ed.*)
Finanstidende (weekly)	6,000	Political, economic, and financial	Svend Thiberg (*Ed.*)
Landsbladet (weekly)	128,000	Agricultural	P. Toft-Nielsen (*Ed.*)
Tidsskrift for Industri	5,000	Industrial	Jørgen Jensen and Poul Melgaard (*Eds.*)
Fremtiden (monthly)	3,000	Foreign Policy	Erik Seidenfaden and Johan Wilhjelm (*Eds.*)
Okonomi og Politik (quarterly)	3,500	Economics and political science	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (*Prop.*) Hans Boserup (*Ed.*)

NEWS AGENCY

Ritzau	Danish news agency.	G Naesselund (*Mg Dir.*)

PRESS ORGANIZATIONS

Danske Dagblades Fællesrepræsentation	Federation of Danish Newspapers	Svend Aage Lund (*Ch.*)
Dansk Journalist Forbund	Association of Danish Journalists	Carsten Nielsen (*Ch.*) Erik Svensson and Kristian Nielsen (*Vice-Ch.*)
Journalistforeningen i Kjøbenhavn	Society of Journalists in Denmark	Carl Th Jensen (*Ch.*)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo
Area: 19,332 square miles
Population: 3,334,000 (1963 estimate)

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

HÉCTOR GARCÍA-GODOY CACERES. Installed on September 3, 1965 following overthrow of previous government and an extended period of civil strife.

CABINET

Consists of 10 Ministers of State appointed by the Provisional President.

PARLIAMENT

Congreso Nacional

The Congreso Nacional, composed of an Upper Chamber (Senado) of 27 members and a Lower Chamber (Cámara de Diputados) of 74 members, was dissolved on September 25, 1963. Under the Provisional Government, legislative functions are carried out by the Provisional President with the approval of two-thirds of the Cabinet.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Generalísimo Dr. Rafael Leonídas Trujillo y Molina was president of the Dominican Republic for the terms 1930–1934, 1934–1938, 1942–1947, 1947–1952. In 1952 he supported the election of his brother, General Hector B. Trujillo y Molina, who remained in office until he resigned in August 1960.

During these years the only political party of note was the official Partido Dominicano, which was formed in August 1931. During 1946–1947, Trujillo did permit the formation of several other political organizations, including the Popular Socialist Party (Communist). These all soon disappeared.

On May 30, 1961, Generalísimo Trujillo was assassinated (Dominicans prefer the term "brought to justice"). On November 19, 1961, the last of the Trujillo family departed the Dominican Republic, leaving the country in the control of President Joaquín Balaguer who, after a revision of the constitution, installed a 7-man Council of State on January 1, 1962, with himself as president. The Council was deposed by a short-lived military coup led by the Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, Pedro R. Rodríguez Echavarría, on January 16, 1962. A counter-coup by military forces opposed to Rodríguez on January 18 led to the reinstallation of the Council of State with Rafael F. Bonnelly as its president The Council exercised executive and legislative powers until the inauguration on February 27, 1963, of the government chosen in free elections the previous December 20. Juan Bosch, leader of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano, received the Presidency with almost 60% of the national vote. His government was overthrown by military coup on September 25, 1963, a provisional Triumvirate being installed the following day.

A military coup on April 24, 1965 brought the fall of the Triumvirate the next day. A conflict over the formation of a new government between military elements favoring the return to the government of Juan Bosch and those who proposed a military junta committed to early general elections led to an outbreak of hostilities

and civil conflict Both sides formed governments (four in all) but none were recognized by any foreign country. United States military forces which were landed commencing on April 28, were, on May 23, incorporated into the Inter-American Peace Force established by the Organization of American States. The Force included military elements from six other countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and El Salvador. In early June an O.A.S. Ad Hoc Committee began negotiations with both sides which resulted in the installation of the Provisional Government on September 3, 1965. General elections are scheduled for June 1966.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Provisional Government was formed to carry the country to general elections within 9 months and is not the government of any particular political party or parties. In the civil conflict following the overthrow of the Triumvirate five parties supported a return to the government of Juan Bosch and the Constitution of 1963 under the "Constitutionalist" banner. Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (presidency disputed), Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano (Antonio Rosario, President), the Movimiento Revolucionario 14 de Junio (outlawed in 1963), and the two Communist parties, Partido Communista Dominicano, and the Movimiento Popular Dominicano. The following eight political parties did not support the movement to return Bosch to power, taking no active part in the conflict· Partido Reformista (Joaquín Balaguer, President), Unión Cívica Nacional (5-man directorate), Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario Democrático (Gen. Miguel A Ramírez Alcántara, President), Vanguardia Revolucionaria Dominicana (Horacio J Ornes Coiscou, President), Alianza Social Democrática (Juan I Jiménez Grullón, President), Partido Demócrata Cristiano (Mario Read Vittini, President), Partido Progresista Demócrata Cristiano (Ramón A. Castillo, President), and Partido Liberal Evolucionista (Luis Amiama Tio, President).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are· Francisco Javier Rivera Caminero (Armed Forces), Manuel Joaquín Castillo Castillo (Interior and Police), José Ramón Rodríguez (Foreign Relations), Fidel Mendez Nuñez (without Portfolio), Armando Almanzar González (Education, Fine Arts and Culture), Silvestre Alba de Moya (Agriculture), Julio Espaillat Rodríguez (Health and Social Welfare), Miguel Angel Brito Mata (Labor), Salvador Sturla Carrigosa (Public Works), Enrique Tarazona (Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, all papers listed are published in Santo Domingo.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
El Caribe	50,000	Founded in 1946.	German Ornes (*Dir.*)
Listín Diario	24,000	Founded in 1889.	Rafael Herrera (*Dir*)
La Información (Santiago de los Caballeros)	10,000	Founded in 1915; independent.	Luis A. Franco (*Dir.*)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito
Area: 116,270 square miles
Population. 5,080,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

Constitutional rule was suspended on July 11, 1963. A military junta rules the country. It is composed as follows: Adm. Ramón Castro Jijón, Gen. Marcos Gándara Enríquez, Gen. Luis Cabrera Sevilla

PARLIAMENT

Congreso Nacional

The National Congress has been dissolved by the junta.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CONSERVATIVE PARTY. Ecuador's oldest political party; advocates conservative economic policies and progressive reforms; supports the Roman Catholic Church; anti-Communist.

Leader Dr. Gonzalo Cordero Crespo (National Chairman).

RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY: Continuously in power from 1895 to 1944 The party actually represents a moderate liberalism, with opposition to the participation of the Church in politics and to Church control of education It favors a progressive economic approach to agrarian and other reforms, anti-Communist

Leader Dr Alfonso Mora Veintimilla (National Chairman).

SOCIALIST PARTY: The party split in 1960 into a pro-democratic, pro-Western right-wing, the Ecuadorean Socialist Party, and a pro-Castro left-wing, the Revolutionary Socialist Party The former was recognized as a political party by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Both are avowedly Marxist. The right-wing of the party has itself split into two wings, one headed by Gonzalo Oleas Zambrano and the other by Juan Francisco Leoro.

Leaders Socialist (right-wing) Gonzalo Oleas, Manuel Naranjo Toro, Juan Francisco Leoro, Revolutionary Socialist (left-wing) Telmo Hidalgo.

CONCENTRATION OF POPULAR FORCES (CFP): Personal movement of Dr. Carlos Guevara Moreno In 1960 formed a coalition with the Communists and left-wing Socialists, but withdrew from the coalition immediately after the election Won the mayoralty election in Guayaquil in 1962

In late 1964 the CFP split into two wings, one headed by Asaad Bucaram and the other by Germán Alarcón Jaramillo

Leaders Asaad Bucaram, José Hanna Musse, Carlos Guevara Moreno, Germán Alarcón Jaramillo.

ECUADORIAN NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION (ARNE): A rightist organization with revolutionary concepts, anti-Communist.

Leaders: Dr. Jorge Crespo Toral and Dr. Jorge Luna Yépez.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT A party of the center right. Its outstanding leader is Dr. Camilo Ponce, President of Ecuador 1956–60

Leader. Camilo Ponce Enríquez.

Communist Party: Outlawed by the military junta Advocates a conventional Communist program. Suffered two major setbacks in 1960: a poor showing in the presidential elections and the defeat of the only Communist Party member of Congress.

Leader. Pedro Antonio Saad Niyaim.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Rafael García Velasco (Interior), General Gonzalo Coba Cabezas (Defense), Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Foreign Affairs), Jaime Salvador Campuzano (Finance), Dr. César Jaramillo Pérez (Education), Eng. Eudoro Cevallos de la Jara (Public Works), Antonio Mata Martínez (Commerce and Banking), Dr. Manuel Eduardo Cadena Arteaga (Social Welfare and Labor), José Aray Marín (Agriculture and Livestock).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Quito

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
El Comercio	30,000	Independent; commercial, founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla Ortega (*Ed*)
El Tiempo	15,000	Independent, pro-Conservative	Carlos de la Torre Reyes (*Ed*)
Ultimas Noticias	20,000	Independent	César Larrea (*Ed*)
La Calle (weekly)	4,000	Independent; liberal	Alejandro Carrión (*Ed*)
El Mercurio (Cuenca)	3,000	Conservative	Miguel Merchán (*Prop.*)
La Prensa (Guayaquil)	5,000	Independent	Pompilio Ulloa (*Prop and Ed*)
El Telégrafo (Guayaquil)	10,000	Independent, dean of Ecuadorian newspapers	M. E Castillo y Castillo (*Prop. and Ed*)
El Universo (Guayaquil)	45,000	Independent	Sucre Pérez Castro (*Ed*)

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: Approximately 8,186 square miles
Population 2,928,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

LT. COL. JULIO ADALBERTO RIVERA. Elected April 29, 1962; took office on July 1, 1962, for five-year term.

PARLIAMENT

Asamblea Legislativa

Elections of March 8, 1964 (for a two-year term)
President. DR. FRANCISCO JOSÉ GUERRERO

Parties	*Representation*
Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN)	32
Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC)	14
Partido Acción Renovadora (PAR)	6
Total	52

The Assembly which took office on June 1, 1964, is the first elected on the basis of proportional representation, and the first since 1952 to include opposition members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The five legally constituted political parties are the PCN, the PDC, the PAR, the PRUD and the PREN. Several smaller political groups are officially recognized by the Central Electoral Council as "parties in formation," but none of these has yet fulfilled the requirement of submitting a petition signed by 2,000 qualified electors, the principal requirement for registration as a political party entitled to participate in elections.

The electoral law, as amended in August 1963, provided that future elections for the Assembly would be on the basis of proportional representation

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Roberto Eugenio Quirós (Foreign Affairs), Col. Fidel Sánchez Hernández (Interior), Dr. Alvaro Marino (Finance), Dr. Humberto Guillermo Cuestas (Justice), Dr. Abelardo Torres (Economy), Prof. Ernesto Revelo Borja (Education), Col. Marco Aurelio Zacapa (Defense), Dr. Carlos Castillo Meléndez (Labor), Ing René David Escalante (Agriculture), Ing. Francisco Ricardo Santana (Public Works), and Dr. Juan Allwood Paredes (Public Health).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in San Salvador.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
El Diario de Hoy (morning and Sunday)	44,000	N. Viera Altamirano (*Prop*)
Diario Latino (evening)	10,000	Miguel Pinto (*Ed*)
Diario Oficial	2,000	Juan Ramón Rosales (*Dir*)
La Prensa Gráfica (morning and Sunday)	84,000	Dutriz Hermanos (*Prop.*)
Tribuna Libre (afternoon)	19,000	Pedro Geoffroy-Rivas (*Dir.*)
Diario de Occidente (Santa Ana)	1,500	Alfredo Parada (*Dir.*)
El Heraldo de Sonsonate (Sonsonate)	1,000	Fernando Garzona (*Prop*)
Diario de Oriente (San Miguel)	1,000	C. Augusto Osegueda (*Prop.*)

ETHIOPIA

Capital: Addis Ababa
Area · 455,000 square miles
Population · 21,800,000 (1962 estimate)

RULER

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE I. Born on July 23, 1892; proclaimed Emperor on November 2, 1930.

PRIME MINISTER

TSEHAFE TAEZAZ AKLILU HABTE WOLD

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER Yeheg Mewessegna

Appointed by the Emperor, six-year term, renewed by thirds every two years.

Number of Members 120

LOWER CHAMBER: Yeheg Memria

Elected in June–July 1965, for a four year term.

Number of Members 250

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are. Tsehafe Taezaz Aklilu Habte Wold (Prime Minister and Minister of the Pen), Tsehafe Taezaz Tafarra Worq Kidane Wold (Minister of Imperial Court), Ato Akalework Hapte Wold (Agriculture), Lidj Endalkatchew Makonnen (Commerce and Industry), Ato Getahun Tessema (National Community Development), Lt. Gen Merid Mengesha (Defense), Ato Gabre Meskel Kifle Egzy (Minister of State in Ministry of Education), Ato Yilma Deressa (Finance), Ato Ketema Yifru (Minister of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Dr Minassie Haile (Deputy, Information), Dejazmatch Kifle Yirgetu (Acting Interior), Bitwoded Asfaha Wolde Mikael (Justice), Fitawrari Haile Mikael Zaudie (Vice-Minister of State Domains), Maj. Assefa Lemma (Vice-Minister of Mines), Ato Amanuel Abraham (Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs), Ato Abebe Retta (Public Health), Balambaras Mahteme Selassie Wolde Maskel (Public Works and Communications).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Addis Ababa.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Publishers and Editors*
Ethiopian Herald	Daily in English	Ministry of Information (*Pub.*) Tegegne Yeteshawork (*Ed.*)
Voice of Ethiopia	Daily in English.	Yacob Wolde Mariam (*Ed.*)
Ye Ethiopia Dimtser	In Amharic	Kebede Anissa (*Ed.*)
Addis Zemen	Daily in Amharic	Ministry of Information (*Pub.*) Berhanu Zerihun (*Ed.*)
Addis-Soir	Daily in French	Ministry of Information (*Pub*)
Il Quotidiano dell'Eritrea (Asmara)	Daily in Italian	Ministry of Information (*Pub*) Enrico Mania (*Ed*)
Il Giornale dell'Eritrea (Asmara)	Daily in Italian	Angelo Barbieri (*Ed.*)
Hebret (Asmara)	Daily in Tigrinia	Ministry of Information (*Pub*) Memhir Tesfay Abraha (*Ed*)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)
Area: 130,148 square miles (after the cession of 16,548 square miles to the Soviet Union)
Population: 4,610,740 (92% Finnish speaking, 8% Swedish speaking, 1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

URHO KALEVA KEKKONEN. Elected February 15, 1962, inaugurated March 1, 1962, for second six-year term.

CABINET

Nonsocialist majority coalition. Appointed September 12, 1964 (Agrarians—7, Conservatives—3, Swedish Party—2, Finnish People's Party—2, nonparty—1).

PREMIER

JOHANNES VIROLAINEN (Center Party)

PARLIAMENT

Eduskunta

Election of February 4–5, 1962 (four-year term)
Speaker: K. A. FAGERHOLM (Social Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Center Party (former Agrarians)	53
Finnish People's Democratic Union—SKDL (Dominated by Finnish Communist Party)	47
Social Democratic	38
Coalition Conservative Party	32
Swedish People's Party	14
Finnish People's Liberal Party	13
Social Democratic Opposition	2
Liberal Union	1
Total	200

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Despite the nonsocialist majority in Parliament following the 1962 elections, there was continuing party strife over economic policies and some mistrust between the government and its supporting parliamentary groups. As a result Premier Karjalainen's coalition cabinet, formed in April 1962, collapsed and the Cabinet resigned in August 1963. A new Cabinet formed at this time lasted only until December 17, 1963.

On December 18, 1963, President Kekkonen appointed a nonpolitical government consisting of civil servants, headed by Reino Lehto Mr. Lehto succeeded in promoting the financial austerity legislation which the parties had denied Mr. Karjalainen. He also survived several socialist attempts to oust the civil servants from office.

The state finances were kept in narrow balance during the Lehto period, which lasted almost nine months. Otherwise social and cultural legislation dur-

ing this time came to a standstill When the civil servants introduced a budget proposition with renewed heavy taxation, and prior to that made some unpopular rent decisions, the non-socialist parties formed a majority coalition on September 11, 1964, with Johannes Virolainen (Center Party) as Prime Minister. The name of the Agrarian Party was changed to Center Party in 1965

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Center Party (former Agrarians): A center party founded to promote the interests of the rural population on the line of individual enterprise.

Leaders· Johannes Virolainen (Premier and Chairman of Party), Pekka Silvola (Secretary of Party), V. J. Sukselainen (Chairman Diet group), Ahti Karjalainen (Foreign Minister).

Finnish People's Democratic Union (SKDL): Communist-controlled organization for promoting collaboration among all leftist groups. The SKDL includes the Communist Party and several semi-political organizations.

Leaders Mrs Hertta Kuusinen (Chairman of Diet group [Communist]), Paavo Aitio (First Vice-Speaker of Diet [Communist]), Kusti Kulo (Chairman of Party), Dr Ele Alenius (Secretary General)

Social Democratic Party: Constitutional socialist program; mainly supported by the working class, with some support among small farmers.

Leaders Rafael Paasio (Chairman of Party), Kaarlo Pitsinki (Secretary of Party), Olavi Lindblom (Vice-Chairman of Party), Karl-August Fagerholm.

Social Democratic Opposition: Left-wing Social Democratic splinter party with strength concentrated largely in organized trade union movement.

Leaders· Aarre Simonen (Chairman of Party), Vihtori Rantanen (Chairman of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions: SAK), Pekka Martin, Tosti Toivonen (Secretary of Party).

Communist Party: A conventional Communist party, represented in the Diet through the SKDL

Leaders· Aimo Aaltonen (Chairman of Party), Ville Pessi (Secretary of Party), Hertta Kuusinen.

Coalition Conservative Party· Advocates democratic, social and legal order on conservative lines, and private enterprise

Leaders Juha Rihtiniemi (Chairman of Party), Erkki Tuuli (Chairman of Diet group), Harri Holkeri (Secretary of Party).

Swedish People's Party. Swedish-speaking minority party; divided on political and social questions, with liberals in majority.

Leaders· Lars-Erik Taxell (Chairman of Party), Grels Teir (Minister of Communications), Kurt Nordfors (Chairman of Diet group), Patrik Lilius (Party Secretary).

Finnish People's Liberal Party: A bourgeois party, with a liberal democratic program.

Leaders Esa Kaitila (Chairman of Party), Tuure Salo (Chairman of Diet group), Helge Halsti (Secretary of Party), Veli Merikoski.

Liberal Union: A party cooperating closely with the Conservative Party.

Leaders· Teuvo Aura (Chairman of Party), E. J. Paavola.

SMALL PEASANTS' PARTY. Center Party splinter party with scattered landowners' support.

Leader Veikko Vennamo (Chairman of Party).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Johannes Virolainen (Premier) Center Party; Ahti Karjalainen (Foreign Minister, Vice-Premier) Center Party, Arvo Pentti (Defense) Center Party, Niilo Ryhta (Interior) Center Party, Mauno Jussila (Agriculture) Center Party, Marja Lahti (Deputy Minister of Agriculture) Center Party; Esa Timonen (Labor) Center Party, Jussi Saukkonen (Education) Conservative; T. A. Wiherheimo (Trade & Industry) Conservative, Erkki Huurtamo (Deputy Minister of Finance) Conservative; Grels Teir (Communications) Swedish, J. O Soderhjelm (Justice) Swedish, Esa Kaitila (Finance) Finnish People's, Juho Tenhiala (Social Affairs) Finnish People's, Kaarle Sorkio (Deputy Minister of Social Affairs) nonparty

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Helsinki

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Helsingin Sanomat	Independent, liberal	Teo Mertanen (*Ed*)
Uusi Suomi	Conservative	Pentti Poukka (*Ed*)
Kansan Uutiset	Communist	Jorma Simpura (*Ed*)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's	Torsten Steinby (*Ed*)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democrat	Atte Pohjanmaa (*Ed*)
Paivan Sanomat	Social Dem Opposition	Eero Santala (*Ed*)
Ilta-Sanomat	Independent, liberal	Heikki Tikkanen (*Ed*)
Suomenmaa	Center Party.	Pentti Sorvali (*Ed*)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Independent, agricultural	Ilmari Neronen (*Ed*)
Nya Pressen	Swedish People's	Axel Grönvik (*Ed*)
Ny Tid	Communist	Mikael Romberg (*Ed.*)
Svenska Demokraten	Social Democrat	Gunnar Henriksson (*Ed*)
Kauppalehti	Commercial, independent	Reino Vauraste (*Ed*)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	Conservative	Vaino Peltonen (*Ed*)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	Conservative	Kalevi Pulkkinen (*Ed*)
Kaleva (Oulu)	Independent	Valde Nasi (*Ed*)
Etela-Suomen Sanomat (Lahti)	Independent	Olli Jarvinen (*Ed*)
Karjalainen (Joensuu)	Conservative	Seppo Vento (*Ed*)
Etela-Saimaa (Lappeenranta)	Center Party	Lauri Sarhimaa (*Ed*)
Savon Sanomat (Kuopio)	Center Party	Mauri Auvinen (*Ed*)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	Independent	Tyko Tarponen (*Ed*)
Ilkka (Seinajoki)	Center Party	Veikko Pirila (*Ed*)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	Conservative.	Ilmari Laukkonen (*Ed*)
Keskisuomalainen (Jyvaskyla)	Center Party	M E Juusela (*Ed*)
Vasabladet (Vaasa)	Swedish People's	E Sundquist (*Ed*)
Talouselama (weekly)	Economic	Rauno Larsio (*Ed*)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic (in Swedish)	Inger Ehrstrom (*Act Ed*)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin (monthly)	Economic (in English)	Reino Rossi (*Ed*)
Economic Review (quarterly)	Economic (in English)	Tuure Junnila (*Ed*)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic (in English)	Goran Stjernschantz (*Ed*)

NEWS AGENCIES

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official	Kullervo Killinen (*Mgr*)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democrat	Eino Kalkkinen (*Mgr*)
Demokraatinen Lehtipalvelu (DLP)	Communist	Timo Koste (*Mgr*)
Uutiskeskus (UK)	Center Party.	Matti Hakkarainen (*Mgr.*)
Lehdiston Sanomapalvelu (LSP)	Conservative	Leo Lahtinen (*Mgr*)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris
Area: 212,659 square miles
Population: 48,133,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE. Elected by Electoral College on December 21, 1958; assumed office on January 8, 1959. Re-elected December 5 and 19, 1965, for seven-year term.

CABINET

Union for the New Republic—14, Independent Republican—3, Democratic Left—1, Nonparty—7. Appointed December 6, 1962. Reorganized on January 8, 1966.

PREMIER

GEORGES POMPIDOU (Nonparty) Appointed November 28, 1962.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elected November 18 and 25, 1962 (for five years)

President JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS (Union for the New Republic)

Parties	*Representation*
Union for the New Republic and Union of Labor	231
Socialists	66
Democratic Center (MRP, Left Republicans and Independents)	55
Communists	41
Democratic Rally (Radicals and Left Republicans)	39
Independent Republicans	35
Others	15
Total	482

SENATE

One-third elected October 2, 1965 (for nine years, one-third renewable every three years)

President · GASTON MONNERVILLE (Radical Socialist)

Parties	*Representation*
Independents	60
Socialists	52
Democratic Left	50
MRP and Democratic Center	38
UNR-UDT	30
Republican Center Group of Social and Rural Action	19
Communists	14
Others	11
Total	274

THE FOURTH FRENCH REPUBLIC

By a referendum on October 13, 1946, France adopted a new constitution that had been worked out by the Second Constituent Assembly, which had been elected by proportional representation It established two houses of Parliament, the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic Of these, nearly all the power was held by the Assembly, which was elected by universal suffrage. It voted the budget, and the government was directly responsible to it

Under this constitution, the President of the Republic fulfilled for the most part ceremonial functions It was he, however, who designated the Prime Minister who, in turn in order to take office, must, together with his Cabinet, be "invested" by a voting majority of the members of the National Assembly. The President also presided over the Council of Ministers and could demand that the Assembly reconsider a law before he promulgated it. The Assembly could remove a government from office when more than one-half of the deputies voted against it in a vote of confidence or if they voted a motion of censure The government, on the other hand, could dissolve the Assembly only if there were two adverse votes of confidence within 18 months, and after the first 18 months of the life of an Assembly. Premier Faure used this provision to dissolve the Assembly in 1955.

The Council of the Republic, elected indirectly, had limited powers Bills examined in first reading by either chamber of Parliament were "shuttled" back and forth between the two bodies until they approved identical texts However, failing agreement within a period of one hundred days from the day on which the bill was submitted to the Council of the Republic for a second reading, the National Assembly could rule definitely.

POLITICAL EVENTS DURING THE FOURTH REPUBLIC

The first National Assembly, elected on November 10, 1946, showed the Communists to be numerically the strongest party (5.5 million votes, 166 deputies), closely followed by the MRP (Popular Republicans), a new Catholic liberal party which obtained 5.1 million votes (158 deputies) The Socialists, with 3.4 million votes (90 deputies) were the third strongest party (All figures of votes pertain to Metropolitan France only.) In the first phase of the Assembly's life, the Communists, Socialists, and MRP governed together. The Radical Socialists, Peasants, Independents, and PRL had between them only a third of the seats in the National Assembly.

The Communists in May 1947 ceased their cooperation and reverted to their original role of opposition, with full emphasis on the class struggle and on alignment with Soviet Russia The re-emergence of de Gaulle as the leader of the new political movement, the Rally of the French People (RPF), also profoundly changed the political line-up, although this was not fully reflected in the National Assembly until 1951 From 1947 to 1951 the government was one based on the center parties (Socialists, MRP, Radical Socialists—then called "Third Force" —plus miscellaneous rightists), with the Communists on the left and the Gaullists on the right constituting the opposition.

New national elections were held on June 17, 1951 Whereas the 1946 elections to the Assembly had still been held under a system of proportional representation, the 1951 elections featured a limited form of majority voting It resulted in a loss of seats by the Communists and MRP and the advent of the Gaullists

By popular votes, the Communists were still the strongest party in the 1951 elections (4 9 million votes) but they had lost about 10 per cent of their supporters and obtained only 103 seats in the Assembly. The Gaullists, with 4 0 million votes, obtained 119 seats.

After the election of 1951 the Socialists finally went into outright opposition and a new majority was achieved when M. Pinay presented himself for investiture in March 1952. His government, which was accompanied by a relative stabilization of the economic situation, saw a further development of the trend toward cooperation among the Gaullists.

After Pinay was overthrown in December 1952, the RPF finally made a complete break with its past, accorded support to the government of René Mayer and subsequently not only supported but also participated in the government of Joseph Laniel. The Laniel government, which lasted from June 28, 1953, to June 19, 1954, represented the final stages of the postwar trend to the right.

With the advent of Pierre Mendès-France to the Premiership in June 1954, a new and heterogeneous majority was formed consisting largely of the Radicals, the Social Republicans (Gaullists), the Socialists and scattered deputies from other parties Opposition to Mendès-France consisted primarily of the MRP, the conservative groups (Independents, Peasants and ARS), and also the Communists. In view of the Prime Minister's own policies and of Socialist support, although they did not participate in the Cabinet, the government and its majority tended to have a center-left orientation.

Mendès-France was voted out of office by the National Assembly on February 5, 1955, on his North African policy. He was succeeded by Edgar Faure on February 23rd Faure received a vote of no confidence on November 29, 1955, and invoked the procedure provided by the constitution for dissolving the Assembly, and called for new elections on January 2, 1956. This election was fought by four main political groups: the Communists on the Left, the Left-of-Center following of Mendès-France, the Right-of-Center group behind caretaker Premier Edgar Faure, and the anti-tax rightists.

Guy Mollet, the Socialist leader, succeeded Edgar Faure on February 1, 1956, with a Left-of-Center minority Cabinet made up largely of Socialists and Radicals, and joined later by the Social Republicans. The Mollet régime received shifting support—from the Left on internal and on economic and social issues, and from the Right on Algerian and foreign policy. Its forceful stand on the Suez nationalization united all parties, except the Communists, behind the government.

Mollet was defeated in the Assembly on May 21, 1957. He was replaced on June 12, 1957, by Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury, Radical Socialist. The Bourgès-Maunoury government completed action on the ratification of the Euratom and Common Market treaties. It then set about the task of drafting a basic law for Algeria. The Parliament was called back into special session in September. After considerable attempts to find common ground for the proposed Algerian legislation, Bourgès-Maunoury was forced to ask for a confidence vote. The government fell on September 30. After a 36-day crisis, Radical Socialist Félix Gaillard was invested with a majority running from Socialists through moderates. Gaillard was succeeded by Pierre Pflimlin on May 14, 1958, and by General de Gaulle on June 1, 1958.

THE FIFTH FRENCH REPUBLIC

The political situation, which had been deteriorating in France for many months, came to a head in the spring of 1958, with dissidence in Algeria and resurgent Gaullism at home The National Assembly declared a state of emergency in May. The situation continued to deteriorate, however, and on June 1st General de Gaulle was invested as Premier by the Assembly which accepted his terms, that included: a) six-month full decree power to take legislative measures necessary for the nation's recovery, b) right to propose and submit to popular

referendum a new constitution based on these principles: 1) Universal suffrage as the source of power; 2) Separation of the executive and legislative powers; 3) Government responsibility to Parliament; 4) Independence of the Judiciary; 5) Definition of a new association with the Overseas Territories.

A revision of the constitution was made and approved by a referendum on September 28, 1958. A new National Assembly was elected on November 23 and 30, 1958, and General de Gaulle was elected President of the Fifth Republic on December 21st to take office on January 8, 1959. The new National Assembly convened in April, 1959.

The new constitution gives much more power to the President and the Premier than they enjoyed under the Fourth Republic. The President is not required to submit his Premier and Cabinet for formal investiture. Nor can he or the Cabinet be easily overthrown. In a dispute with the Assembly the President can appeal to the electorate by referendum. He also holds the power to dissolve the Assembly and call for new elections.

As a result of the referendum on October 28, 1962, a constitutional amendment was voted providing that the President of the Republic shall in future be elected for a seven-year term by direct popular suffrage.

In the elections of November 18 and 25, 1962, the Gaullists won a resounding victory.

EVOLUTION OF THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The French Community, as set up by the constitution of 1958, was composed of the French Republic and a number of member states, formerly Overseas Territories, that voted to adopt the constitution and, later, chose the status of self-governing Republics. The amendments to articles 86 and 87 of the constitution, in 1960, gave to member states the choice to gain national sovereignty, i.e. to become independent within or outside the framework of the "remodeled" Community. Six member states decided to become independent within the Community the six others decided to become independent outside the framework of the Community, keeping ties with France by agreements of cooperation.

The former 13 Algerian and 2 Saharan departments which were part of the French Republic became independent as the result of a referendum held on July 1, 1962 which gave birth to the "République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire."

THE "REMODELED" COMMUNITY

(A) The French Republic

Metropolitan France—94 Departments, and the city of Paris.

Overseas Departments—4:

French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion.

Overseas Territories—7:

Comoro Islands, French Somaliland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Wallis and Futuna Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia.

Anglo-French Condominium: New Hebrides.

(B) The Six Independent African Republics (who signed agreements with France).

Central African Republic, Republic of Chad, Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon Republic, Malagasy Republic, Republic of Senegal.

Socialist Party: Under the Fourth Republic, the Socialists, who formed a part of many government coalitions, were consistently outbid by the Communists, with whom they courageously refused to make alliances even for electoral purposes. With the advent of de Gaulle, the Socialist Party was seriously split between followers of Guy Mollet, who contributed materially to de Gaulle's return to power, and opposition elements which finally broke away to form an "Autonomous Socialist Party," and the party joined with other leftist oriented splinter groups to form the "Unified Socialist Party." The SFIO forms the core of the parliamentary opposition to the Pompidou government, and has particularly attacked the government's economic and social policies. In addition, the Socialists have often attacked the government for what they consider an anti-European and overly "nationalistic" foreign policy. In the 1962 elections the Socialists won many seats because of Communist votes, but had no formal alliance on a national scale with the Communist Party.

Leaders: Guy Mollet (Secretary-General), Gaston Defferre, Albert Gazier

Unified Socialist Party: Originally a splinter group from the SFIO which broke away because the latter party, under Guy Mollet, supported General de Gaulle's return to power. The PSU is to the left of the Socialists and is in strong opposition to the regime

Leaders: Edouard Depreux, Gilles Martinet

Communist Party: The largest party in Parliament during the Fourth Republic. In the 1958 election for the new Assembly, however, its representation was reduced from 144 to 10. While playing down Communism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's national program heavily emphasizes demands for peace and social betterment It has endeavored to promote "unity of action" with the Socialists but without success because of its opposition to Socialist policies regarding Europe It advocates some nationalization measures, but also the support of small industries and crafts, and "the defense of the peasant landowners against trusts." Because of their more decisive and more definitely left-wing policy, the Communists immediately after the war managed to win over many Frenchmen who formerly voted Socialist. They control France's largest labor organization, the Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT). They also exert some influence among the peasants. They emphasize the democratic and national character of their party. In *foreign policy* · opposed to NATO, to the Common Market and to German rearmament. Favors the Soviet-sponsored "peace" movements, uses nationalist slogans to warn against German association with Western Europe, and indirectly encourages "neutralist" propaganda and anticolonialism. Profiting from electoral arrangements with the Socialists in the 1962 elections, the Communists won 41 seats in the National Assembly.

Leaders · Waldeck Rochet (Secretary-General), Jacques Duclos, François Billoux, Etienne Fajon.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Georges Pompidou (Premier); *Ministers of State* · André Malraux (Cultural Affairs), Gen. Pierre Billotte (Overseas Departments and Territories), Louis Joxe (Administrative Reform); *Ministers:* Maurice Couve de Murville (Foreign Affairs), Jean Foyer (Justice), Roger Frey (Interior), Pierre Messmer (Armed Forces), Michel Debré (Finance and Economic Affairs), Christian Fouchet (National Education), Edgard Pisani (Public Works and Transportation), Raymond Marcellin (Industry), Edgar Faure (Agriculture), Jean-Marcel Jeanneney (Labor and Health), Alexandre

Sanguinetti (Veterans and War Victims), Jacques Marette (Postal Services and Telecommunications), François Missoffe (Youth and Sports), Alain Peyrefitte (Scientific Research, Atomic and Space Affairs); *Secretaries of State:* Jean de Broglie (Foreign Affairs), Pierre Dumas (Parliamentary Relations), Yvon Bourge (Information), Jean Charbonnel (Cooperation with former Colonies), André Bord (Interior), Charles de Chambrun (Foreign Trade), Michel Habib-Deloncle (Education), Raymond Nungesser (Housing), André Bettencourt (Transportation).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Circulation**	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Director or Editor*
		PARIS DAILIES—MORNING	
Le Parisien Libéré	915,000	Independent	Emilien Amaury, Claude Bellanger
Le Figaro	501,000	Independent	Louis Gabriel-Robinet
L'Aurore	426,000	Moderate Rightist Opposition	Marcel Boussac, Robert Lazurick
Paris-Jour	356,000	Gaullist	Cino del Duca
L'Humanité	177,000	Communist Party	Etienne Fajon
Les Échos	53,000	Financial; Independent	Pierre Beytout
Combat	44,000	Center-Left Opposition	Henri Smadja
Le Populaire	13,000	Socialist Party	Gérard Jaquet
La Nation	20,000	UNR Party	Jean Boinvilliers
		PARIS DAILIES—EVENING	
France-Soir	1,257,000	Gaullist	Pierre Lazareff
Le Monde	302,000	Independent	Hubert Beuve-Méry
La Croix	133,000	Liberal Catholic	Jean Gelamur
Paris-Presse	97,000	Gaullist	Henri Massot
L'Information	34,000	Financial, Pro-Government	André Bollack
		PARIS DAILIES—PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH	
New York Herald Tribune	52,000	American; European edition	B J. Cutler
New York Times	33,000	American; European edition	Zoltan Havas

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

With a Circulation of 100,000 or more

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation †*	*Place of Publication*
Ouest-France	663,000		Rennes
Le Progrès	392,000	Pro-Government	Lyons
La Voix du Nord	417,000	Pro-Government	Lille
Le Dauphine-Libéré	522,000		Grenoble
Sud-Ouest	388,000		Bordeaux
Le Provencal	258,000	Socialist	Marseille
La Nouvelle République du Centre-Ouest	297,000	Pro-Government	Tours
La Dépêche du Midi	324,000	Radical-Socialist, Opposition	Toulouse
L'Est-Républicain	267,000		Nancy
Le Républicain Lorrain	232,000		Metz
Midi-Libre	197,000		Montpellier

* The circulation figures are estimates derived from French sources

† Except where stated newspapers follow a vague pro-government line The provincial daily press is more than ever an information press, except for a few outspoken nonconformist local dailies with a limited circulation.

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Place of Publication
La Montagne	230,000		Clermont-Ferrand
Nord-Matin	187,000	Socialist	Lille
Paris-Normandie	167,000		Rouen
L'Union	170,000		Reims
Les Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace	190,000		Strasbourg
Le Télégramme de Brest	133,000		Morlaix
Nice-Matin	169,000		Nice
Centre-Presse	135,000	Gaullist	Limoges
Le Méridional-La France	129,000	Moderate Rightest Opposition	Marseille
La France-La Nouvelle République	100,000		Bordeaux
Le Courrier de l'Ouest	100,000	Rightist Catholic Opposition	Angers
L'Alsace	100,000		Mulhouse

LEADING PERIODICALS

Name of Publication	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Paris-Match	Independent	Jean Prouvost (*Dir*)
Le Canard Enchainé	Satirical; Leftist	Mme Jeanne Maréchal (*Dir*)
L'Express	Leftist	Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber (*Dir.*)
Minute	Satirical, Rightist	Jean-François Devay (*Dir*)
Aux Écoutes	Satirical; Rightist	Mme Paul Levy
Le Nouveau Candide	Pro-Gaullist	René Coulet (*Dir*)
Figaro Littéraire	Literary; Pro-Government	Louis Gabriel-Robinet (*Dir*)
France Nouvelle	Communist	François Billoux (*Dir*)
Nouvel Observateur	Leftist	Claude Perdriel (*Dir*)
Carrefour	Rightist	Raymond Magne (*Dir*)
Rivarol	Extreme-Rightist	René Malliavin (*Dir*)
Forces Nouvelles	MRP	Jean Fonteneau (*Dir*)
Réforme	Liberal Protestant	Albert Finet (*Dir*)
Témoignage Chrétien	Left-wing Catholic	Georges Montaron (*Dir*)
Nouvelles Littéraires	Literary, Moderate	André Gillon (*Dir*)
Lettres Françaises	Communist	Louis Aragon (*Dir*)
La Vie Catholique	Liberal Catholic	Georges Hourdin (*Dir*)
La France Catholique	Moderate Catholic	Jean de Fabrègues (*Dir*)
Constellation	Independent	Pierre Lafont (*Dir*)
Esprit	Literary, Leftist	Jean-Marie Domenach (*Dir*)
Lectures pour Tous	Literary	Paul Winckler (*Dir*)
Les Temps Modernes	Leftist	Jean-Paul Sartre (*Dir*)
La Revue des Deux Mondes	Literary; Conservative	C J Gignoux (*Dir*)
La Nef	Literary; Leftist	Mme Lucie Faure (*Dir*)
La Nouvelle Revue Française	Literary, Leftist	Jean Paulhan, Marcel Arland (*Eds*)
Le Peuple	Organ of the Communist Labor Union C G T	Jacques Marion (*Dir*)
Force Ouvrière	Organ of the ICFTU affiliated labor union, CGT-FO	M Bergeron (*Dir*)
Syndicalisme	Organ of the Christian Labor Union, CFTC	Maurice Bouladoux (*Dir*)
La Terre	Agricultural; Communist	Waldeck Rochet (*Dir*)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence France-Presse	Independent	Jean Marin (*Dir.*)

GABON

Capital · *Libreville*
Area · 103,317 square miles
Population: 450,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

LÉON M'BA

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Last election April 1964
President GEORGES DAMAS

The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage for a term of five years. At present 40 members belong to the Bloc Démocratique Gabonaise, and 2 are unaffiliated.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Gabon was formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa. It gained internal autonomy in 1957, joined the French Community in 1958, and became independent in 1960. A *coup d'état* occurred in February 1964, but President M'ba was restored to power in thirty-six hours by French military intervention.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the 1964 elections most of those who were elected on various opposition lists have now joined the BDG

BLOC DÉMOCRATIQUE GABONAISE: The government party. Supports close cooperation between Gabon and France, favors rapid economic development, and encourages private investment.
Leader · President Léon M'ba.

DÉFENSE DES INTÉRÊTS DÉMOCRATIQUES · The opposition party, which is currently without a leader, and without representation in Parliament.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Léon M'ba (President, Minister of Defense), Paul-Marie Yembit (Vice-President, Minister of Justice), André-Gustave Anguile (Missions), Vincent de-Paul Nyonda (Minister of State), Stanislas Migolet (Interior), Jean Engone (Foreign Affairs), Léonard Badinga (Finance), Paul Malekow (Education), Michel Abessolo (Economy), Pierre Mebaley (Labor), Georges Rawiri-Bouroux (Information and Tourism), Lubin-Martial Ntoutoume Obame (Public Works, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications), Eugène Amogho (Health), Pierre Avaro (Civil Service), Pierre Ondo (Agriculture), Albert Bongo (Minister-Delegate for National Defense and Coordination)

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*
Bulletin Quotidien d'Information	Daily issued by Gabon Information Agency
Patrie Gabonaise	Independent
Action et Verité	Monthly
Gabon Aujourd'hui	Weekly of Information Ministry.

GAMBIA, THE

Capital *Bathhurst*
Area· 4,003 square miles
Population: 316,000 (1965 estimate)

SOVEREIGN
Queen Elizabeth II

GOVERNOR-GENERAL
Sir John Warburton Paul

PRIME MINISTER
Dawda Kairaba Jawara

PARLIAMENT
House of Representatives

Election of May 31, 1962
Speaker A. S. Jack

Parties	*Representation*
People's Progressive Party	28
United Party	4
Elected by Chiefs in Assembly	4
Appointed members	2
Total	38

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS
The Gambia was formerly a British colony and protectorate It became a protectorate in 1894, and in October 1963 a self-governing colony It received full independence on February 18, 1965. It is a member of the British Commonwealth.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS
There are three parties in The Gambia: People's Progressive Party which is the government party—moderate, favoring republican status for the country and close economic cooperation with Senegal, led by the Prime Minister, the United Party which opposes close association with Senegal, led by Pierre Sarr N'jie, and the Gambia Congress Party, which is leftist and advocates close relations with the Communist Bloc, led by Ibrahima Garba-Jahumpa.

THE CABINET
The members of the Executive Council are: D. K. Jawara (Prime Minister—includes External Affairs, Internal Security, Defense and Information), Alioune B. N'Jie (Foreign Affairs and Minister Resident in Senegal), S S. Sisay (Finance, Commerce and Industry), S. M Dibba (Local Government, Labor and Lands), Aman S. Kanyi (Agriculture and Natural Resources), Andrew D Camara (Communications and Works), Paul Baldeh (Education and Welfare), Kebba C. Ammat Kah (Health).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Gambia News Bulletin	1,400	Thrice weekly government bulletin, in English	George Peters
The New Gambia	350	Twice weekly organ of Peoples Progressive Party, in English	B M Taraware
The Gambian Echo	200	Independent weekly, in English	Lenrie Peters

GERMANY

Area. 137,746 square miles
(Approximate area comprising pre-1938 Germany minus the area at present administered by the USSR and Poland)
Population. 75,278,931 (1965 estimate)

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

As a consequence of unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945, the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France assumed full executive power in Germany Germany was divided into four zones of occupation under American, British, French and Soviet control Berlin was similarly divided The territories east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers were placed under Polish administration, East Prussia partly under Soviet and partly under Polish administration. Pending final settlement of borders by a Peace Treaty, the Saar was attached economically to France The four occupying powers pledged themselves to treat Germany as an economic entity and to safeguard parallel political developments in the four zones towards restoration of truly democratic institutions

As the Soviet representative in the Allied Control Council failed to cooperate for fulfillment of the above mentioned pledges, the Federal Republic of Germany was formed on the initiative of the three Western occupation powers, following the decisions of the London Foreign Ministers Conference of 1948, which provided for the creation of a democratic state, based on federal principles A Parliamentary Council went into session at Bonn on September 1, 1948, to draft a provisional constitution or Basic Law This instrument was approved by the Bonn Assembly on May 8, 1949, and signed on May 23, 1949 The Federal Republic consisting of the American, British and French zones, was proclaimed, with Bonn as its provisional capital On the Saar a new agreement was reached between France and Germany in October 1956. Effective January 1, 1957, the Saar became the tenth Land of the Federal Republic politically; economically a transition period was allowed which ended on July 5, 1959 In October 1949, the so-called German Democratic Republic (DDR) was proclaimed in the Soviet Zone Berlin, however, remained divided into the sectors of the four occupying powers, with the government of the DDR located in the Soviet Zone.

Elections for the West German Parliament were held on August 14, 1949, and resulted in a victory for the Christian Democratic Union, led by Dr Konrad Adenauer The Social Democratic Party under Dr. Kurt Schumacher polled the next highest vote.

On September 12, 1949, Dr Theodor Heuss, leader of the Free Democratic Party, was elected first President of the German Federal Republic On September 15 the newly-elected Bundestag chose Dr Adenauer as Chancellor, and he in turn selected a coalition Cabinet General elections were again held on September 6, 1953, September 15, 1957, September 17, 1961, and September 19, 1965

Step by step, the former military occupation of Western Germany was converted into a contractual relationship final measures conferring sovereignty on the Federal Republic were taken at a nine-power conference held in London from September 28 to October 3, 1954, and at a series of conferences in Paris from October 18 to October 23, 1954. With the ratification of the Bonn Conventions

and the treaties regarding the admission of the Federal Republic to the Western European Union and its participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on May 5, 1955, the Federal Republic became a sovereign state recognized in the free world as the legitimate spokesman for all of Germany.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Capital: Bonn
Area: 95,930 square miles (including West Berlin)
Population: 58,267,000 (including West Berlin) (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

HEINRICH LÜBKE. Re-elected July 1, 1964, for five-year term.

CABINET

Coalition of Christian Democrat, Christian Social and Free Democrat Parties. Re-appointed on October 26, 1965.

CHANCELLOR

DR. LUDWIG ERHARD (Christian Democrat). Elected by the Bundestag on October 20, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

Bundestag

Election of September 19, 1965
President: DR. EUGEN GERSTENMAIER (CDU)

Name of Party	*Representation*
Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU)	245
Social Democrat (SPD), (Opposition)	202
Free Democrat (FDP)	49
Total	496

There are also 22 representatives of West Berlin with consultative status

There is an Upper House or Bundesrat composed of 41 members appointed by state governments, with the heads of state governments alternating annually as President, plus 4 consultative members appointed by the Senate of West Berlin

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (CDU) and its Bavarian affiliate, the CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION (CSU), emerged as the strongest party from the elections to the West German Bundestag in 1949, 1953, 1957, 1961 (when, however, it lost its absolute majority), and 1965. It furnishes the Federal Chancellor.

The CDU is an inter-denominational middle-of-the-road party which seeks to solve political, social and economic problems by applying to them the principles of Christianity. It stands for the concept of the state being founded on the inviolable rights of the individual and of property, and for a social market economy with emphasis on free competition and enterprise.

Leaders Dr. Konrad Adenauer (Chairman of Party), Josef Hermann Dufhues (Executive Secretary), Kai-Uwe von Hassel (Deputy Executive Secretary), Theodor Blank, Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, Dr. Heinrich Krone and Dr Ludwig Erhard (Vice-Chairmen), Rainer Barzel (Chairman of Bundestag Group), Franz-Josef Strauss (Chairman of the CSU, the Bavarian affiliate), Gerhard Schroder (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SPD), runner-up in the five national elections to the Bundestag, is the principal opposition party and the most tightly organized of the democratic political groups in the Federal Republic Founded in 1863, it derives from Marxist roots but in its postwar development it has become a pragmatic party appealing to all classes. The SPD controls or participates in many state and local governments It advocates a strong, central German Government, while respecting the federal structure of the West German Republic, and a moderate welfare state.

Leaders· Willy Brandt (Chairman of Party), Herbert Wehner (Deputy Chairman), Fritz Erler (Chairman of Bundestag Group).

THE FREE DEMOCRATIC PARTY (FDP) was formerly known as the Liberal Democratic Party. It stands on the moderate right. The party leaders stress the sanctity of private property, support unfettered free enterprise without state interference. They advocate a centralized federal government, particularly with regard to economics and finance, and nondenominational public education. They reject socialist experiments and state capitalism.

Leaders· Dr Erich Mende (Chairman of Party), Dr. Ewald Bucher, Wolfgang Mischnick, Willi Weyer (Vice-Chairmen)

The Communist Party was outlawed as unconstitutional in September 1956 by the Federal Constitutional Court (as was the "Neo-Nazi" Socialist Reichsparty in 1952). In the 1953 elections it polled only 2 2% of the votes cast and therefore was not represented in the Federal Parliament.

All parties join in calling for the reunification of Germany. They favor all attempts to bring about a united Europe and representation in the European organizations.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Ludwig Erhard, Chancellor (CDU); Erich Mende, Vice-Chancellor and Minister for All-German Affairs (FDP); Gerhard Schroder, Foreign Affairs (CDU); Kurt Schmucker, Economic Affairs (CDU), Kai-Uwe von Hassel, Defense (CDU), Paul Lucke, Interior (CDU); Rolf Dahlgrun, Finance (FDP), Richard Jaeger, Justice (CSU); Gerhard Stoltenberg, Scientific Research (CDU); Hermann Hocherl, Food and Agriculture (CSU), Hans Katzer, Labor and Social Security (CDU); Hans-Christoph Seebohm, Transport (CDU), Richard Stucklen, Post and Telecommunications (CSU); Ewald Bucher, Housing (FDP); Alois Niederalt, Bundesrat Affairs (CSU), Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt, Health (CDU); Werner Dollinger, Federal Property (CSU); Johann B. Gradl, Refugees (CDU); Walter Scheel, Economic Cooperation (FDP); Bruno Heck, Family and Youth Affairs (CDU); Heinrich Krone, Special Questions (CDU); Ludger Westrick, Special Questions (CDU)

PRESS

Name and Circulation of Paper	*Political Orientation*	*Editor*
	WEST BERLIN	
Berliner Morgenpost 218,400	Independent	H. Koster
Telegraf 81,300	Pro-SPD.	Arno Scholz
Der Abend 79,600	Independent	F E W Drexler
Der Tagesspiegel 97,500	Independent	Joachim Boelke
	BADEN-WURTTEMBERG	
Stuttgarter Zeitung 152,200 (Stuttgart)	Independent	Dr Josef Eberle
Schwabische Zeitung 135,400 (Leutkirch/Allgau)	Pro-CDU.	C Zodel
Mannheimer Morgen 147,300 (Mannheim)	Independent	Dr E Frederick von Schilling
Badische Neueste Nachrichten 136,500 (Karlsruhe)	Pro-CDU	Wilhelm Baur
Stuttgarter Nachrichten 81,200 (Stuttgart)	Independent	Dr H Cron
Sudkurier 103,600 (Konstanz)	Independent	A Gerigk
Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung 75,600 (Heidelberg)	Independent	Dr H Knorr
Sudwest-Presse 103,600 (Tuebingen)	Independent	Dr E Müller
Badische Zeitung 106,800 (Freiburg)	Independent	Dr F Werner
	BAVARIA	
Suddeutsche Zeitung 222,500 (Munich)	Independent	Hermann Proebst
Augsburger Allgemeine 174,400 (Augsburg)	Pro-CDU	Curt Frenzel
Munchner Merkur 163,200	Pro-CDU	Kurt Wessel
Nurnberger Nachrichten 196,700 (Nurnberg)	Pro-SPD	Fritz Schubert
	BREMEN	
Weser-Kurier 128,400 (Bremen)	Independent	Dr Karl Bachler
Bremer Nachrichten 49,700	Independent	W Steinhage
	HAMBURG	
Bildzeitung 4,455,800 (including regional editions) (Hamburg)	Independent	Peter Boenisch
Hamburger Abendblatt 325,500 (Hamburg)	Independent	Otto Siemer
Die Welt 288,200 (Hamburg)	Independent	Hans Zehrer
Hamburger Morgenpost 383,700	Pro-SPD	H Braune
	HESSE	
Abendpost 123,700 (Frankfurt/M)	Independent	K Korn
Frankfurter Rundschau 120,300 (Frankfurt/M)	Pro-SPD	Karl Gerold
Frankfurter Neue Presse 111,400 (Frankfurt/M)	Pro-CDU	Friedrich Herzog
Frankfurter Allgemeine 279,800 (Frankfurt/M)	Independent	J Eick
	LOWER SAXONY	
Hannoversche Presse 152,700 (Hanover)	Pro-SPD	P. Raunau
Braunschweiger Zeitung 140,100 (Hanover)	Independent.	G Santé
Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung 146,200 (Hanover)	Independent	W. Plog

Name and Circulation of Paper	*Political Orientation*	*Editor*
NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA		
Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung 449,200 (Essen)	Independent	E. Brost
Westfalische Rundschau 226,100 (Dortmund)	Independent	H. Wunderlich
Rheinische Post 290,800 (Düsseldorf)	CDU.	Herbert Kremp
Neue Ruhr-Zeitung 233,000 (Essen)	Independent.	J. Feddersen
Kolnische Rundschau 157,900 (Cologne)	CDU.	Rudolf Heizler
Kolner Stadtanzeiger 192,500 (Cologne)	Independent	Dr. Joachim Besser
Ruhr-Nachrichten 207,300 (Dortmund)	Pro-CDU.	R Schmelzer
Westfalenpost 135,600 (Hagen/Westf.)	CDU	R. Schmelzer
Freie Presse 91,700 (Bielefeld)	SPD.	Georg Strutz
General-Anzeiger 52,100 (Bonn)	Independent.	Edmund Els
SAARLAND		
Saarbrucker Zeitung 147,500 (Saarbrucken)	Independent.	W. Gries
RHINELAND-PALATINATE		
Die Rheinpfalz 178,700 (Ludwigshafen)	Independent	W. Hüel
Rhein-Zeitung 179,000 (Koblenz)	Pro-CDU.	F. Hirschner
Allgemeine Zeitung 108,700 (Mainz)	Independent	Hermann Dexheimer
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN		
Kieler Nachrichten 101,800 (Kiel)	Pro-CDU.	Theodor Dotzer
Lubecker Nachrichten 87,100 (Lubeck)	Pro-CDU.	C. M. Landau
Flensburger Tageblatt 61,900 (Flensburg)	Independent	Gerhard Becker

PERIODICALS

Name of Journal	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland (Dusseldorf) (weekly)	Jewish interests	K Marx
Das Parlament (Hamburg) (weekly)	Governmental, Parliament reports	F Kippenberg
Rheinischer Merkur (Koblenz) (weekly)	Catholic, CDU.	Anton Böhm
Sonntagsblatt (Hamburg) (weekly)	Lutheran, independent	Axel Seeberg
Der Spiegel (Hamburg) (weekly)	Independent, news magazine.	C Jacobi (*Pub*) E K. Engel
Welt der Arbeit (Cologne) (weekly)	Trade Unions, progressive	Richard Becker
Die Zeit (Hamburg) (weekly)	Independent, national	J. Muller-Marein
Vorwaerts (weekly) (Bad Godesberg)	Official SPD organ	J. von Puttkamer
Christ und Welt (Stuttgart) (weekly)	Lutheran, national	Dr. Giselher Wirsing
Aussenpolitik (Stuttgart) (monthly)	International affairs, independent.	Dr. H Bechtoldt

Name of Journal	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Europa Archiv (Bonn) (semi-monthly)	Journal of German Society for International Affairs	W Cornides
Frankfurter Hefte (monthly)	Catholic, politics, economics, culture	H Habicht
Der Monat (Berlin) (monthly)	Progressive, international	H Jaesrich
Zeitschrift fur Politik (Cologne) (monthly)	Political affairs	Prof Dr H. Kuhn
	NEWS AGENCIES	
Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Hamburg)	Cooperative news agency in the Federal Republic	Erich Eggeling
Dimitag (Bonn)	News Service.	Erich Wagner

SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE (German Democratic Republic)

Capital. *East Berlin*
Area 41,815 square miles
Population. 17,012,000 including East Berlin (1964 estimate)

The establishment of the Federal Republic in Western Germany, which was the result of Soviet frustration of plans for a united Germany, was followed, on October 7, 1949, by the proclamation of the East German "Democratic Republic," the seat of which was to be in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. A constitution had been formulated by the People's Council of the Soviet Zone and was adopted May 30, 1949, by the Third People's Congress under the Presidency of Wilhelm Pieck The People's Council became the lower house of Parliament, or People's Chamber, and promulgated the constitution

Wilhelm Pieck was elected President by the two houses of Parliament on October 11, 1949, and reelected in 1953 and 1957. After his death in 1960 the People's Chamber approved an amendment to the constitution providing for a State Council. It consists of a Chairman, six Deputy Chairmen, sixteen members, and a Secretary. The State Council is East Germany's supreme governing body.

CHAIRMAN OF STATE COUNCIL

WALTER ULBRICHT. Re-elected November 13, 1963.

CABINET

Communist-controlled coalition Re-appointed on November 14, 1963.

MINISTER PRESIDENT

WILLI STOPH (Communist—SED). Appointed on September 24, 1964, to serve until end of Volkskammer Session, October 1967.

PARLIAMENT

Selected by way of electoral approval of a single "unity list."

President JOHANNES DIECKMANN (Liberal Democrat)

Number of members 434

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY (SED) was founded under pressure from the Soviet Occupation authorities in April 1946 by merging the Communist Party (KPD) and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in the Soviet Zone. It has become all-powerful in East Germany. All political parties and mass organizations are under the sway of the SED.

Leaders: Walter Ulbricht (First Secretary). *Politburo:* Friedrich Ebert, Erich Honecker, Hermann Matern, Erich Muckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Albert Norden, Willi Stoph, Walter Ulbricht, Herbert Warnke, Kurt Hager, Paul Verner, Paul Frohlich.

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT UNION OF THE SOVIET ZONE (CDU), founded in the summer of 1945, is completely dependent on the SED. Its ideological conception, as defined by Secretary-General Goetting, is "Christian realism."

Leader · August Bach

Other parties which have also ceased to have any importance are the Liberal Democratic Party (LDPD), National Democratic Party (NDPD) and Democratic Farmer Party (DBD).

THE CABINET

Willi Stoph, Chairman, Council of Ministers (SED); Alexander Abusch, Deputy Chairman (SED); Vacant, Deputy Chairman, Chairman, State Planning Commission (SED); Julius Balkow, Deputy Chairman (SED); Lothar Bolz, Deputy Chairman (NDPD); Alfred Neumann, Deputy Chairman, Chairman, Economic Council (SED), Paul Scholz, Deputy Chairman (DBD); Max Sefrin, Deputy Chairman, Health (CDU); Max Suhrbier, Deputy Chairman (LDPD), Gerhard Weiss, Deputy Chairman (SED); Grete Wittkowski, Deputy Chairman (SED), Hilde Benjamin, Justice (SED); Hans Bentzien, Culture (SED); Friedrich Dickel, Interior and Police (SED), Helmut Dietrich, President, State Bank (SED); Arno Donda, Director for Statistics (SED), Georg Ewald, Chairman, Council of Agriculture (SED); Ernst-Joachim Giessmann, Higher and Special Education (SED); Karl Grunheid, First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission (SED), Heinz Hoffmann, National Defense (SED); Margot Honecker, Public Education (SED); Wolfgang Junker, Construction (SED), Helmut Koch, Purchasing of Farm Products (SED); Erwin Kramer, Transport (SED); Heinz Kuhrig, First Deputy Chairman, Council of Agriculture (SED), Erich Markowitsch, First Deputy Chairman, Economic Council (SED), Heinz Matthes, Committee for Inspection of Workers and Farmers (SED); Erich Mielke, State Security (SED); Erich Pasold, First Deputy Chairman, Economic Council (SED); Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman, Council of Agriculture (DBD); Willi Rumpf, Finance (SED), Rudolf Schulze, Post and Telecommunications (CDU); Gerhard Schurer, First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission (SED); Kurt Seibt, Instruction and Control of Regional Councils (SED); Gunter Sieber, Commerce and Supply (SED); Horst Solle, Foreign and Interzonal Trade (SED), Herbert Weiz, Research and Technology (SED), Otto Winzer, Foreign Affairs (SED), Hans Wittik, First Deputy Chairman, Economic Council (SED)

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Editor*
		EAST BERLIN	
Tribune	255,000	FDGB	Waldemar Pose
Berliner Zeitung	310,000	SED	Joachim Herrmann
National Zeitung	40,000	NDPD	Horst Kreter
Neues Deutschland	800,000	SED	Hermann Axen
Neue Zeit	60,000	CDU	Herman Kalb
BZ am Abend	250,000	SED	Ernst Hansch
Der Morgen	50,000	LDPD	Gerhard Fischer
Junge Welt	275,000	FDJ	Dieter Kerschek
		SOVIET ZONE	
Leipziger Volkszeitung	360,000	Leipzig	Jochen Pommert
Saechsische Zeitung	400,000	Dresden	Sander Drobela
Freiheit	360,000	Halle	Guenther Bobach
Volksstimme	300,000	Magdeburg	Herbert Kopietz
Maerkische Volksstimme	120,000	Potsdam	Willi Siebenmorgen
Lausitzer Rundschau	160,000	Cottbus	Robert Wassmann
Neuer Tag	83,000	Frankfurt/Oder	Theo Fettin
Ostsee Zeitung	175,000	Rostock	Siegfried Unverricht
Schweriner Volkszeitung	220,000	Schwerin	Kurt Neheimer
Freie Erde	120,000	Neustrelitz	Gerhard Schiedewitz
Das Volk	280,000	Erfurt	Gerhard Fuchs
Freies Wort		Suhl	Helmut Linke
Volkswacht		Gera	Lothar Oberruck
Freie Presse		Karl Marx Stadt	Werner Kessel
		PERIODICALS	
Sonntag (East Berlin, weekly)		Organ of "Deutscher Kulturbund"	Bernd von Kuegelgen
Volksarmee (East Berlin, weekly)		Army affairs, SED	Manfred Berghold
Deutsche Aussenpolitik (East Berlin, monthly)		Political affairs, SED	Hans Walter Aust
Einheit (East Berlin, monthly)		Communist ideology, SED	Hans Schaul
		NEWS AGENCY	
Allgemeines Deutsches Nachrichtenbureau (ADN)		Government-owned news agency in the Soviet Occupation Zone.	Beba Wieland (*Gen Dir*)

GHANA

Capital: Accra
Area: 91,844 square miles
Population. 7,244,000 (1962 estimate)

PRESIDENT

DR. KWAME NKRUMAH. Elected by popular vote; assumed office as President on July 1, 1960. Unanimously chosen by National Assembly on June 10, 1965, for a second term of five years.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elected in July 1956; five-year term; declared re-elected on June 9, 1965, for a five-year term

Speaker · KOFI A. OFORI ATTA

Number of members 198

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Ghana received its independence from Great Britain on March 6, 1957. A new republican constitution, having been approved by popular referendum, became effective on July 1, 1960 Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, was at the same time elected the first President of the Republic. The President appoints the Cabinet from among the members of Parliament. Ghana is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

A constitutional amendment was adopted in February 1964 making Ghana a one-party state.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are. Kojo Botsio (Chairman, State Planning Commission), Nathaniel A Welbeck (Minister of State for Party Propaganda). Lawrence R. Abavana (Interior), Kofi Baako (Defense), Emmanuel K. Bensah (Works), Imoru Egala (Industries), Alfred J. Dowuona-Hammond (Communications), Kwaku Boateng (Science and Higher Education), Osei Owusu-Afriyie (Health), Kwasi Amoako-Atta (Finance), Bartholomew E. Kwaw-Swanzy (Justice and Attorney-General), Francis A. Jantuah (Agriculture), Alex Quaison-Sackey (Foreign Affairs), Kwesi Armah (Trade), and Ekow Daniels (Deputy Attorney-General).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Accra in English

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Director or Editor*
Ghanaian Times	60,000	Government subsidized	Star Publishing Co Kofi Badu (*Ed.*)
Daily Graphic	105,000	Government-owned	Ghana Graphic Co, Ltd Isaac Nkrumah (*Ed*)
Evening News	20,000	Government subsidized	Star Publishing Co Eric Heymann (*Ed*)

GREECE

Capital: Athens
Area 50,942 square miles
Population. 8,510,000 (1965 estimate)

RULER

KING CONSTANTINE. Born on June 2, 1940; succeeded to throne and took oath as seventh King of Greece on March 6, 1964, on the death of his father, King Paul.

CABINET

Made up of Independents who broke away from the Center Union Party of George Papandreou following his resignation July 15, 1965. Took office on September 17, 1965.

PREMIER

STEPHEN STEPHANOPOULOS. Took office September 17, 1965, following two unsuccessful attempts for governments by George Athanassiades-Novas and Elias Tsirimokos to secure votes of confidence by Parliament.

PARLIAMENT

Election of February 16, 1964 (four-year term).
President · DIMITRIOS PAPASPYROU

Parties	*Representation*
Union of the Center (EK), coalition of center parties	126
National Radical Union (ERE)	99
Independents of Center	44
United Democratic Left (EDA), Communist front	22
Progressives	8
Independent	1
Total	300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CENTER UNION (EK): At present a single party formed shortly before the 1961 elections by a coalition of the following groups and parties of the center: the Liberal Democratic Party led by George Papandreou; the Liberal Party led by the late Sophocles Venizelos; the Democratic Union led by Elias Tsirimokos, the Agrarian Party led by Alexander Baltadzis; and other splinter parties A significant number of EK leaders left the party following Papandreou's resignation in 1965.

The Center Union received 52.72% of the popular vote and 171 seats in Parliament in the elections of February 16, 1964

Leader · George Papandreou (former Premier).

NATIONAL RADICAL UNION (ERE): Formed in January 1956 by former Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis Was governing party from 1956 to 1963. In the February 16, 1964 elections in coalition with the Progressive Party received 35.26% of the vote and 99 seats in Parliament Currently supporting the Stephanopoulos government.

Leader: Panayiotis Canellopoulos.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Moderate conservative party formed in 1955. In the February 16, 1964 elections it ran in coalition with the National Radical Union (ERE). Currently supporting the Stephanopoulos government.

Leader: Spyros Markezinis.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC LEFT (EDA): Extreme left-wing party, founded in 1951 as a front of the Communist Party (KKE) which was outlawed in 1947. In the 1963 elections EDA won 30 Parliamentary seats and 14 56% of the popular vote. In the elections of February 16, 1964, it received 11.85% of the popular vote and 22 Parliamentary seats.

Leaders · Committee headed by John Passalidis.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC CENTER (FDK): Formed in December, 1965, by a group of 44 who defected from Center Union to form the government.

Leaders Stephen Stephanopoulos (Premier), Constantine Mitsotakis, Elias Tsirimokos and George Athanassiadis-Novas.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Stephen Stephanopoulos (Prime Minister), George Athanassiadis-Novas (Deputy Prime Minister), Elias Tsirimokos (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Constantinos Mitsotakis (Minister of Coordination), Stavros Costopoulos (National Defense), Constantinos Stefanakis (Justice), Phokion Zaimis (Interior), Stylianos Allamanis (Education), George Melas (Finance), Evanghelos Savvopoulos (Minister to the Prime Minister), Emmanuel Kothris (Commerce), John Toumbas (Industry), John Glavanis (Public Works), Athanassios Yannopoulos (Communications), Christos Vasmatzidis (Agriculture), Michael Galinos (Social Welfare), Issidoros Mavridoglou (Mercantile Marine), George Bakatselos (Labor), Stamatis Manoussis (Health), Christos Apostolakos (Public Order), John Tsouderos (Coordination), Theodore Manolopoulos (Northern Greece), and Demetrios Vourdoubas, Alexander Karathodoros, Anastasios Droulios, Apostolos Pangoutsos (Ministers without Portfolio)

Under Secretaries Theocharis Rendis (Foreign Affairs), Photis Pitoulis (Coordination), Agissilaos Spiliakos (Finance), Demetrios Papadimitriou (Finance), Takis Georgiou (Under Secretary to the Prime Minister), Kleon Pialoglou (Commerce), Achilefs Liakopoulos (Public Works), Evanghelos Dendrinos (Communications), Demetrios Costis (Agriculture).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Athens

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening).

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Acropolis (*m*)	65,000	Conservative, pro-ERE	D and N Botsis (*Props.*) S Grigoriadis (*Ed*)
Apogevmatini (*e.*)	46,000	Pro-ERE	S. Constantopoulos (*Dir.*)
Anendotos (*m*)	20,000	Center Union Left	C Kyrkos (*Dir*)
Athens Daily Post (*m*)	1,000	Independent, in English	G Skouras (*Ed*)
Athens News (*m*)	2,000	Independent, in English	John Horn (*Prop.*) Victor Walker (*Ed.*)
Athinaiki (*e.*)	41,000	Center Union Left	E Baklatzis (*Dir*)
Avghi (*m*)	25,000	EDA	L Kyrkos (*Dir*)
Democratiki Allaghi (*e*)	16,000	EDA	A. Trikas (*Dir.*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Eleftheria (*m*)	31,000	Liberal	P Kokkas (*Prop*)
Ethnos (*e*)	28,000	Center Union	K Nikolopoulos (*Dir.*) C Economidis (*Ed*)
Estia (*e.*)	6,000	Progressive	A Kyrou (*Dir*)
Imera (*m*)	13,000	Conservative, pro-ERE	P and G Athanassiadis (*Props*)
Kathimerini (*m.*)	43,000	Conservative, pro-ERE	H Vlachou (*Prop*) A Hourmouzios (*Dir*)
Messimvrini (*e*)	58,000	ERE Moderate	G Loundras (*Dir.*) H Vlachou (*Ed*)
Naftemboriki (*m.*)	22,000	Finance & business	P Athanassiadis (*Prop*) G Athanassiadis (*Dir.*) E Androulidakis (*Ed*)
Ta Nea (*e.*)	170,000	Center Union Left	Ch Lambrakis (*Ed.*)
To Vima (*m.*)	63,000	Center	Ch Lambrakis (*Prop*) A Demakos (*Dir.*)
Vradyni (*e.*)	38,000	Conservative, pro-ERE	G Athanassiadis (*Dir*)
Proini (Kavala)	3,500	Center	P. Baklavas (*Prop*)
Tachydromos (Kavala)	3,000	Pro-ERE	I Promikitis (*Prop*)
Eleftheria (Larissa)	2,500	Independent	P Demetracopoulos (*Prop*)
Neologos (Patras)	3,000	Center	P Papandropoulos (*Prop.*)
Ellinikos Vorras (Thessaloniki)	19,000	Pro-ERE	Mrs Levandi-Simidzi and C Chiotopoulos (*Props*)
Macedonia (Thessaloniki)	30,000	Center	I K Vellides (*Prop-Dir*)
Tachydromos (Volos)	5,000	Center	A Meros (*Prop*)
Thessalia (Volos)	3,000	Independent	A Orphanides (*Prop*)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	4,000	Economic	A Kenellopoulos (*Ed*)
Embros (weekly)	30,000	Conservative, pro-ERE	A Paraschos (*Prop and Ed*)
Tachydromos (weekly)	40,000	Center	N Yannaras (*Ed*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Union of Journalists of the Daily Press	A Theodossopoulos (*Pres.*)
Association of Foreign Press Correspondents	Andrew Clot (*Pres*)
Union of Athens Daily Press Owners	P. Kokkas (*Pres*)

NEWS AGENCIES

Athens News Agency	T Constantinides (*Gen Dir*)
Hellenic News Service—Hellenews	G. Vassiliadis (*Dir*)

GUATEMALA

Capital: *Guatemala City*
Area: 42,042 square miles
Population: 4,278,341 (1964 census)

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

COLONEL ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA. Seized power on March 31, 1963 following military *coup d'état.*

PARLIAMENT

Congreso Nacional. Dissolved following *coup d'état* in March 1963 An 80-member constituent assembly was elected May 24, 1964, and is drafting a new constitution and laws to return the nation to "constitutionality."

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1944

Guatemala was governed from 1871 to 1944, with few interludes, by a succession of liberal dictatorships On October 20, 1944, the last of these was swept away by the "October Revolution" This was followed by administrations of Presidents Juan José Arévalo (1945–51) and Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán (1951–54) in which social security, an extensive labor code, and agrarian reforms were introduced as the keystones of a general reform program. However, Guatemalan and foreign Communists with extensive contacts with the international Communist movement infiltrated the Revolutionary movement in which, by 1954, they had achieved a dominant position On June 18, 1954, a revolt against the left-wing government broke out under the leadership of Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, an exile living in Honduras The National Army deposed President Arbenz and negotiated an agreement with Castillo Armas by which he became a member of a governing junta. By September 2, 1954, all of the other members of the junta had resigned and Castillo Armas assumed the presidency. He was confirmed in this office by a popular referendum on October 10 At the same time, a constituent assembly was elected to set his term and to draw up a new constitution. Elections for congressional and municipal offices were held on December 18, 1955. The new Congress took office on March 1, 1956, simultaneously with the promulgation of a new constitution President Castillo Armas was assassinated on July 26, 1957.

Elections for President and 33 members of Congress were held on October 20, 1957, but were voided by Congress on October 29, 1957, on the basis of "proven frauds," and after several days of rioting in the capital. A military junta took control on October 24, appointed a new Cabinet and brought about the installation of second presidential designee Guillermo Flores Avendaño as Provisional President He served until Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes was elected on January 19, 1958, and installed on March 2, 1958.

President Ydígoras Fuentes was overthrown by the military on March 31, 1963 and his Minister of Defense Col Enrique Peralta Azurdia took power. He dissolved Parliament, suspended the constitution and prohibited all political activity in the country. He appointed a Cabinet of five civilians and three military officers and retained the post of Defense Minister himself. A new constituent assembly promulgated a new constitution on September 15, 1965, and elections for President and Congress are scheduled for March 1966. The new President will take office in July, 1966.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The government of Castillo Armas dissolved the Guatemalan Communist Party and the leftist parties that supported the Arbenz régime. However, it permitted anti-Communist parties and organizations to continue to operate as "civic" organizations and gave them the opportunity to become legalized shortly before the December 1955 elections. Nine parties participated in the 1959 election

Political party activity, which had been prohibited since the March 1963 coup, was renewed on March 30, 1964 in preparation for the constituent assembly elections. At the time of the renewal of activity there were four legal parties in existence, but only two of them participated in the elections (in coalition with each other). New parties may be formed by securing signatures of 50,000 adherents (20 percent of whom must be literate), and the currently legal parties had to meet this requirement by September 1965 or cease to function. The current legal parties are:

PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO (PR) · A party of the moderate left led by Julio Cesar Montenegro.

MOVIMIENTO DE LIBERACIÓN NACIONAL (MLN): One branch of the 1954 "Liberation" movement of Carlos Castillo Armas. Party leader Mario Sandoval Alarcón.

PARTIDO INSTITUCIONAL DEMOCRÁTICO (PID): A new group headed by several independent constituent assemblymen, and representing the government as its "official" party

Two parties have obtained 50,000 signatures and are awaiting Government approval. They are·

DEMOCRÁCIA CRISTIANA GUATEMALTECA (DCG): Guatemala's Christian Democratic Party led by Rene De Leon Schlotter

PARTIDO SOCIAL GUATEMALTICO (PSG): A newly formed group organized to promote the presidential candidacy of former Finance Minister Jorge Lucas Caballeros

In addition to the above there are several groups registered as "political associations" attempting to secure the number of signatures necessary to become recognized parties Among them are:

UNIDAD REVOLUCIONARIA DEMOCRÁTICA (URD): A leftist party which characterizes itself as the "New Generations of the Revolution" (1944) and is headed by Francisco Villagran Kramer, presently in exile.

MOVIMIENTO NACIONAL REFORMISTA (MNR) · Unites representatives of various older groups including the Movimiento Democrático Nacionalista and *Redención,* and is currently headed by the MDN's Colonel José Luís Cruz Salazar, as the group's President.

THE CABINET

The present members of the Cabinet are · Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia (Head of Government, Minister of Defense), Alberto Herrarte González (Foreign Affairs), Col Luis Maximiliano Serrano Córdova (Interior), Dr Gabriel Orellana (Finance), Joaquín Olivares (Communications and Public Works), Carlos Enrique Peralta Méndez (Economy), Col Rolando Chinchilla Aguilar (Education), Dr. Alfonso Ponce Archila (Health), Jorge José Salazar Valdéz (Labor), Carlos Humberto de León Roldán (Agriculture).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Guatemala City

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Diario de Centro América	10,000	Government	Benjamín Paniagua (*Dir*)
El Gráfico	10,000	New daily	Héctor Cifuentes Aguirre (*Dir.*)
La Hora	10,000	Conservative.	Clemente Marroquín Rojas (*Prop and Dir.*)
El Imparcial	30,000	Conservative	David Vela (*Dir.*)
Impacto	6,000	Conservative	Oscar Marroquín Rojas (*Dir.*)
Prensa Libre	30,000	Liberal	Pedro Julio García (*Dir.*)
La Hora Dominical (weekly)	12,000	Conservative	Oscar Marroquín Rojas (*Dir*)

GUINEA

Capital: Conakry
Area: 95,000 square miles
Population: 3,000,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

SÉKOU TOURÉ. Assumed office October 2, 1958. Elected January 15, 1961, for a seven-year term.

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

President · LÉON MAKA

Parti Démocratique de Guinée	75

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

At a plebiscite on September 28, 1958, the people of Guinea, led by the Guinea Democratic Party, rejected membership in the French Community and thus acquired national independence. On October 2, 1958, the National Assembly proclaimed the republic with Sékou Touré, Secretary of the Democratic Party, as President. The Democratic Party is the only political party in Guinea Under new procedures members of the National Assembly were elected on a single list, the president of the republic by direct universal suffrage, the president of the National Assembly by the deputies. Cabinet members are chosen by the president of the republic on recommendation of the Political Bureau of the party, and are responsible to the president. The Political Bureau of the Democratic Party is the "trustee of the people's sovereignty" and has final word in all important decisions In general elections for president, held January 15, 1961, Sékou Touré was elected for a term of seven years He was the only candidate and received 99.37 per cent of the votes

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are· Saifoulaye Diallo (Minister of State for Finance and Planning), Louis Lansana Beavogui (Foreign Affairs), Fodeba Keita (National Defense and Security), Ismael Touré (Economic Development), Alpha Mamadou Diallo (Health and Social Affairs), Moussa Diakité (External Trade, Banks), Sory Barry (Rural Economy), Dr Seydou Conté (Education, Youth and Culture), El Hadj Fodé Mamadou Touré (Civil Service and Labor), Alassane Diop (Post Office, Telecommunications, Tourism and Information), Dr. Roger Accar (Transportation), Balla Camara (Internal Commerce), Sangare Toumani (Secretary of State for Justice)

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Director*
Horoya	Daily, organ of PDG	Fode Berete

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area· 10,700 square miles
Population· 4,440,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

DR. FRANÇOIS DUVALIER. Took oath of office, for second term, on May 22, 1961. Installed as President for life on June 22, 1964.

CABINET

Reorganized July 18, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER

Elected April 30, 1961 (six-year term)
President. ULRICK ST. LOUIS

Number of members 58

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Between the fall from power of President Paul E. Magloire in December 1956, and the inauguration of President François Duvalier in October 1957, Haiti experienced a series of interim governments After two unsuccessful attempts to hold popular elections, the country, with women voting for the first time, on September 22, 1957, peacefully elected Dr. Duvalier president by an overwhelming majority. He dissolved the two-house legislature in April 1961 and a unicameral chamber was elected President Duvalier's name was included on each ballot and based on the returns he was declared re-elected for a new six-year term. President Duvalier was installed as President for life in accordance with the new constitution approved by the Legislature on May 25, 1964. This action was approved by a special referendum on June 14, 1964.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet, called Secretaries of State, are: Jean Julmé (Interior and National Defense), René Chalmers (Foreign Affairs and Worship), Rameau Estimé (Justice), Léonce Viaud (National Education), Jean-Pierre Lebert (Commerce and Industry), Clovis Désinor (Finance), Luckner Cambronne (Public Works, Transportation and Communication), Victor N. Constant (Agriculture), Max Antoine (Labor and Social Welfare), Gérard Philippeaux (Public Health and Population), Paul Blanchet (Coordination and Information).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Port-au-Prince

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Haiti-Journal	1,500	Pro-Government.	Hermann Louis Charles (*Ed*)
Le Jour	2,600	Pro-Government.	Pierre Bazile (*Ed.*)
Le Matin	2,500	Independent	Franck Magloire (*Prop. and Ed*)
Le Moniteur (biweekly)	4,000	Official Gazette	Dumay-Mellon (*Dir.*)
Le Nouvelliste	3,000	Independent.	Max Chauvet (*Prop.*)
Le Nouveau Monde (weekly) (Cap Haitien)	2,000	Pro-Government	Gérard de Catalogne (*Ed*)

HONDURAS

Capital: *Tegucigalpa*
Area: 44,880 square miles
Population 2,068,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

BRIG. GEN. OSWALDO LÓPEZ ARELLANO. Named by the National Assembly, March 23, 1965. Inaugurated on June 6, 1965. President López previously served as Chief of the Military Government, October 3, 1963–June 6, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

President MARIO RIVERA LÓPEZ (Nationalist)

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist	37
Liberal	27
Total	64

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The Nationalist Government of General Oswaldo López Arellano took office on June 6, 1965, following 18 months of military rule. The February 16, 1965, Constituent Assembly elections gave the Nationalists a clear majority in the Assembly. Over the protests of the Liberal opposition, who claimed the Assembly elections were fraudulent, the Nationalist majority proceeded to elect López President for a six-year period, effective upon promulgation of the Constitution On inauguration day, the Constituent Assembly converted itself into the National Congress.

The Liberal government of Dr. Ramón Villeda Morales, which was elected by a Constituent Assembly and took office in December 1957, was the first for the Party in 25 years Despite Cabinet changes, the leadership and policies of the Liberal government remained consistent until it was overthrown in October 1963 It was publicly committed to the maintenance of democratic political standards, economic development, and moderate social reform at home, and to Central American integration and support for the Inter-American system abroad.

The Nationalists, under the leadership of General Tiburcio Carias Andino, dominated the political scene down to 1948 During the next eight years, however, serious divisions appeared among the Nationalists, culminating in the formation of a dissident party, the Reformists. Inconclusive elections in 1954 were followed by an attempt on the part of Reformist Julio Lozano to perpetuate himself in power, an attempt which failed in the face of popular pressure A military *junta* took over in 1956 The *junta* allowed a gradual return to free political activity and prepared the nation for the election of a Constituent Assembly in September 1957. This election is generally considered to have been the fairest in Honduran history. From it emerged the Liberal government, which had a Constitutional period of six years

Since its inauguration, the López government has devoted its efforts to certain reforms designed to improve the stability of government in Honduras and promote economic development and has continued to support Central American integration. Better tax collection (a new income tax law went into effect in early

1964), improved public administration, an expanded communications network, and consideration of a Civil Service Law, are planks in the "platform" of the López government. Although the Liberal Party has adopted a posture of non-support toward the government its deputies participate in the Congress and López succeeded in appointing two Liberals to his Cabinet (one has since resigned) and two Liberals to the Supreme Court.

THE CABINET

The mambers of the Cabinet are: Tiburcio Carias Castillo (Foreign Affairs), Ricardo Zuniga A (Presidency), Virgilio Urmeneta Ramirez (Government and Justice), Lt Col Salomon Ciliezar Uclés (Defense and Public Security), Rafael Bardales Bueso (Education), Manuel Acosta Bonilla (Economy and Finance), Ramón Lobo Sosa (Communications and Public Works), Dr. J. Antonio Peraza (Public Health and Social Assistance), Amado H Nuñez (Labor and Social Welfare), Julio C Pineda (National Resources). The Chief of the Armed Forces is Col Andrés Ramírez Ortega.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Tegucigalpa

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
La Gaceta	2,500	Official gazette	The Government (*Prop.*)
El Dia	10,000	Independent	Julio López Pineda (*Prop. and Ed*)
El Nacional	5,000	Nationalist Party.	Nationalist Party Central Committee (*Eds*)
El Cronista	10,000	Independent.	Alejandro Valladares (*Dir*)
El Pueblo	5,000	Liberal Party	Edgardo Paz Barnica (*Dir*)
Correo del Norte (San Pedro Sula)	7,000	Official	The Government (*Prop*) Manuel Luna Mejia (*Ed.*)
La Prensa (San Pedro Sula)	7,000	Independent	Wilfredo Mayorga (*Ed*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent	Manuel Luna Mejia (*Pres.*)

HUNGARY

Capital · *Budapest*
Area: 35,919 square miles (prior to peace treaty)
Population: 10,146,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT OF THE PRAESIDIUM

István Dobi. Elected to office on resignation of Sandor Ronai, August 15, 1952. Re-elected in 1953, 1958 and March 21, 1963.

CABINET

Workers-Peasant Revolutionary Cabinet (Communist)

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Gyula Kállai (Hungarian Socialist Workers—HSWP). Assumed office on June 30, 1965.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of February 24, 1963, for four-year term
President · Mrs. István Vass (HSWP)
Number of members 340

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1946

The Hungarian Republic was established on January 31, 1946, following elections of the preceding November which had resulted in a clear victory for the Smallholders. Prime Minister Zoltán Tildy, a Smallholder, was elected President of the Republic, and Ferenc Nagy, also a Smallholder, became Prime Minister, taking office on February 4, 1946. His coalition Cabinet included a minority of Communists, and they thereby secured the toehold which enabled them to begin their rise to power.

In May 1947, a Communist coup drove Nagy from office. He was replaced by Lajos Dinnyes, a left-wing Smallholder. And in the Communist-manipulated national elections of August 31 of that year, the two large opposition parties having been dissolved, the Communists emerged as the strongest single party, having 22 per cent of the votes cast. In June 1948, the Hungarian Workers' Party was formed through a merger of the Communists and Social Democrats.

President Tildy resigned on July 30, 1948, and on August 23, Parliament elected as his successor one of the deputy Vice-Premiers, Arpad Szakasits, formerly a Social Democrat. Dinnyes continued as Premier until December 9, when he resigned and was replaced by Istvan Dobi, another Smallholder.

Meanwhile, the Communists continued to consolidate their position. On February 1, 1949, Deputy Premier Rakosi announced the integration of all existing parties into the Independent People's Front and informed the public of the forthcoming establishment of the "People's Republic." This new Communist state came formally into being later, on August 20, when Parliament adopted the new constitution. Five days later, Arpad Szakasits was made Chairman of the Praesidium. Meanwhile, general elections had been held on May 15 on a single ticket. The vote went overwhelmingly to the government's candidates. A new cabinet was formed on June 10, 1949.

After its accession to power, the Hungarian Worker's government devoted all its energies to the transformation of Hungary into a socialist state modeled after the Soviet Union.

In October 1956, following demonstrations by students and workers a revolt broke out against the Communist government, the secret police, and the Russian occupying forces Ernoe Geroe lost the leadership of the Communist Party, and on October 24th Imre Nagy became Premier. After a temporary withdrawal from Budapest, Russian forces returned and attacked Budapest and other cities on November 4th. Imre Nagy and some of his associates sought refuge in the Yugoslav Legation, and on the same day a government headed by János Kádár was set up. It has since extended its control over the Hungarian population under the presence of Soviet military forces in Hungary. Imre Nagy's execution was announced on June 16, 1958.

Kádár relinquished his position of Premier to Ferenc Munnich in January 1958, but remained a member of the Council of Ministers as Minister of State In September 1961 he again became Premier. In a June 1965 governmental and party leadership reorganization, and in keeping with the concept of collective leadership, then increasingly common in the Soviet bloc countries, Kádár resigned his position as Premier in favor of his long-time associate Gyula Kállai, but retains his post as HSWP First Secretary.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY· In June 1948, the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party merged to form the Hungarian Workers' Party.

The Social Democratic Party represented primarily industrial workers of the skilled class. It advocated the nationalization of mines and utilities, and the gradual evolution of the state from liberal democracy to socialism. Its right-wing group favored a Western orientation, while the left-wing was pro-Soviet. As a result of party purges, the left-wing got control, and the party subsequently lost its identity through the merger with the Communists.

In 1950, a majority of the Social Democrats were dismissed after being charged with sabotage to cause production difficulties and food shortages.

The Hungarian Workers' Party was reorganized by János Kádár on November 1, 1956, and thereafter was called the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Actually, the new party is a continuation of the old Membership is, however, much smaller, being over 523,000 as of December 1963, or about one-half of the old membership

Leaders Members of the Politburo: János Kádár (First Secretary), Antal Apro, Béla Biszku, Lajos Feher, Jenoe Fock, Sandor Gaspar, Gyula Kállai, Zoltán Komocsin, Ferenc Muennich, Dezsoe Nemes, Miklos Somogyi and István Szirmai.

THE CABINET

The Council of Ministers is composed as follows· Gyula Kállai (President), Antal Apro, Lajos Feher, Jenoe Fock (Vice-Presidents), János Peter (Foreign Affairs), Andras Benkei (Interior), Lajos Czinege (Defense), Pal Losonczi (Agriculture), Pal Ilku (Culture), Dr. Zoltán Szabó (Health), Dr. Gyorgy Csanadi (Posts & Communications), Matyas Timar (Finance), Ferenc Nezval (Justice), Dr. Gyula Horgos (Metallurgy and Machine Industry), Ferenc Levardi (Heavy Industry), Mrs. József Nagy (Light Industry), József Biro (Foreign Trade), János Tausz (Internal Trade), Imre Kovacs (Food), Rezsoe

Trautmann (Building Industry), József Veres (Labor), Miklos Ajtai (National Planning), Arpad Kiss (National Technical Development), József Prantner (Church Affairs), Gyorgy Peter (Central Statistical Office).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Budapest.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
Népszabadság	HSWP; morning	Lajos Gosztonyi (*Ch Ed. Bd.*)
Népszava	Trade Union; morning.	József Timmer (*Ch. Ed. Bd.*)
Magyar Nemzet	Patriotic Peoples Front; morning.	Ernö Mihályfi (*Ch. Ed. Bd.*)
Esti Hirlap	Political daily; evening	Béla Kelen (*Chief Ed.*)
	WEEKLIES	
Uj Ember	Catholic church paper.	Balduin Pénzes (*Ed*)
Reformátusok Lapja	Calvinist church paper	Dr. István Finta (*Ed.*)
Evangélikus Elet	Lutheran church paper.	Lajos Vetö (*Ed.*)
Uj Elet .	Jewish paper.	Gyorgy Kecskeméti (*Ed.*)
Figyelo	Economic-political.	Dr. József Garam (*Ed.*)
Ludas Matyi	Political humor.	László Tabi (*Ed*)
Szabad Fold	Working Peasants paper	János Szentkirályi (*Ed.*)
Magyar Ifjuság	Communist youth organ	Béla Szabó (*Ch Ed. Bd*)
Nok Lapja	Working women's organ	Irén Németi (*Ed.*)
Ország-Világ	Hungarian-Soviet relations.	Pál Alpári (*Ed.*)
Hétfoi Hirek	Political weekly.	László Baló (*Chief Ed.*)
Rádió és Televizio Ujság	Radio-TV weekly.	Béla Lévai (*Ed*)
Katólikus Szó	Communist-dominated Catholic paper	Richárd Horváth (*Ed.*)
	MONTHLIES	
Társadalmi Szemle	Ideological organ of HSWP	Valéria Benke (*Ch Ed. Bd.*)
Kozgazdasági Szemle	Economic review	Géza Ripp (*Ch Ed. Bd.*)
Nagyvilág	International literature	László Kardos (*Ed*)
Kortárs	Literary journal.	István Simon (*Ed.*)
Pártélet	HSWP journal.	Vera Lajtai
Kulkereskedelem	Foreign Trade	Endre Jónai (*Chief Ed.*)
Magyar Mezogazdaság	Agriculture.	Sandor Horváth (*Chief Ed*)
Munka	Labor	János Brutyó (*Chief Ed*)
	NEWS AGENCY	
Magyar-Távirati Iroda (MTI)	Official.	Sándor Barcs (*Dir.*)

ICELAND

Capital: *Reykjavik*
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 184,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

ASGEIR ASGEIRSSON. Declared re-elected unopposed May 23, 1964; first assumed office August 1, 1952. Re-organized in 1963 and 1965.

CABINET

Independence Party-Social Democratic Party Coalition. Appointed November 20, 1959.

PRIME MINISTER

BJARNI BENEDIKTSSON (Independence Party)

PARLIAMENT

Althing

Election of June 9, 1963
President of the United Althing: BIRGIR FINSSON (Social Democrat)

UPPER CHAMBER: Efri deild
Speaker: SIGURDUR OLI OLAFSSON (Independence Party)

Parties	*Representation*
Independence Party	8
Progressive	6
Labor Alliance (Communist-dominated)	3
Social Democrat	3
Total	20

LOWER CHAMBER: Nedri deild
Speaker: SIGURDUR BJARNASON (Independence Party)

Parties	*Representation*
Independence Party	16
Progressive	13
Labor Alliance (Communist-dominated)	6
Social Democrat	5
Total	40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

INDEPENDENCE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal parties. It stands for a liberal economic policy and a program of internal economic stabilization Representing commercial and fishing interests, the party also has appreciable farmer and labor support. In *foreign affairs,* it supports the continued presence in Iceland of NATO military forces in the present world situation.

Leaders: Bjarni Benediktsson (Chairman of Party, Prime Minister) and Johan Hafstein (Vice-Chairman of Party, Minister of Justice and Industry).

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and extension of cooperative movement. In *foreign policy,*

expresses qualified support for NATO, advocates withdrawal of NATO forces as soon as the international situation permits.

Leaders: Eysteinn Jonsson (Chairman of Party, Party Leader in Althing), Olafur Johannesson (Vice-Chairman of Party). Helgi Bergs (Secretary).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates program of internal economic stabilization and national development. Ideology is based on program of moderate socialism. In *foreign policy*, advocates continued support for NATO.

Leaders Emil Jonsson (Chairman of Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gylfi Th Gislason (Minister of Education and Commerce) and Benedikt Gröndal (Secretary of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Advocates a radical socialistic program in internal policy. In *foreign affairs*, advocates withdrawal from NATO immediately, removal of the NATO military forces, and return to neutrality. Consistently supports policies of world Communism as espoused by Moscow.

Leaders· Einar Olgeirsson (Chairman of Party) and Ludvig Josefsson (Vice-Chairman of Party).

LABOR ALLIANCE (Communist-dominated) Prior to 1956 general elections, left wing Social Democrats and Communists formed an election and Parliamentary alliance which is called "Labor Alliance." Policies are dominated by the Communist Party.

Leader· Hannibal Valdimarsson (Chairman of Alliance).

NATIONAL DEFENSE PARTY: Formed in 1953; main policy is removal of NATO military forces, withdrawal from NATO and return to neutrality. Its internal program is vaguely left-wing. Ran two candidates on the Labor Alliance slate in 1963 Althing elections. One was elected.

Leaders: Bjarni Arason, Gils Gudmundsson.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Bjarni Benediktsson (Prime Minister), Emil Jonsson (Foreign Affairs), Johann Hafstein (Justice and Industry), Eggert Thorsteinsson (Fisheries and Social Affairs), Magnus Jonsson (Finance), Gylfi Th Gislason (Education and Commerce), Ingolfur Jonsson (Agriculture and Communications).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Reykjavik.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Althýdubladid	Social Democrat	Benedikt Gröndal and Gylfi Gröndal (*Eds.*)
Morgunbladid	Independence Party.	Sigurdur Bjarnason, Eyjólfur K Jónsson and Matthias Johannessen (*Eds*)
Thjódviljinn	Communist	Magnús Kjartansson, Sigurdur Gudmundsson and Ivar H Jónsson (*Eds*)
Vísir	Independence Party	Gunnar Schram (*Ed*)
Timinn	Progressive	Thorarinn Thorarinsson, Andrés Kristjánsson, Jon Helgason, and Indridi Thorsteinsson (*Eds*)
Frjáls Thjód (weekly)	National Defense Party.	Olafur Hannibalsson (*Ed*)
Mánudagsbladid (weekly)	Independent.	Agnar Bogason (*Ed*)

INDIA

Capital: New Delhi
Area: 1,261,597 square miles
Population · 458,677,000 (excluding Jammu and Kashmir, 1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN. Assumed office May 13, 1962.

VICE-PRESIDENT

DR ZAKIR HUSSAIN. Assumed office May 13, 1962.

PRIME MINISTER

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI. Assumed office June 9, 1964.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament is composed of two Houses—Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha) The latter is elected after every five years on the basis of adult franchise, it has 510 members. Every man and woman after attaining the age of 21 is entitled to vote. The Council of States has 239 members, 12 nominated by the President, the rest elected by the members of state legislative assemblies The Council is a permanent body, one-third of its members retiring every second year

STATE GOVERNMENTS

State	*Governor*	*Chief Minister*
Andhra	Pattom A. Thanu Pillai	K. Brahmananda Reddy
Assam	Vishnu Sahay	Bimla Prasad Chaliha
Bihar	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	K. B. Sahay
Gujarat	Nityanand Kanungo	Hitendra Desai
Jammu & Kashmir*	Karan Singh	G. M. Sadiq
Kerala	Ajit Prasad Jain	None†
Madhya Pradesh	K. C. Reddy	Dwarka Prasad Mishra
Madras	Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar	M. Bhaktavasalam
Maharashtra	P. V. Cherian	V. P. Naik
Mysore	V. V. Giri	S. Nijalingappa
Nagaland	Vishnu Sahai	P. Shilu Ao
Orissa	Dr. A. N. Khosla	S Tripatny
Punjab	Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim	Ram Kishen
Rajasthan	Dr Sampurnanand	Mohan Lal Sukhadia
Uttar Pradesh	Biswanath Das	Mrs Sucheta Kripalani
West Bengal	Miss Padmaja Naidu	Prafulla Chandra Sen

* This territory is in dispute between India and Pakistan
† At present, Kerala is being administered by the Center because no party enjoys the support of a majority of the State Legislature

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1947

The Dominion of India came into being on August 15, 1947, when, under the Indian Independence Act passed by the British Parliament in July 1947, the former Indian Empire was divided into the two dominions of India and

Pakistan, both of which were granted full self-government. At a meeting of the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth in London in April of 1949, India agreed to continue its full membership in the Commonwealth On January 26, 1950, a new constitution was adopted which established India as a "Sovereign Democratic Republic" consisting of a "Union of States." At the same time the constituent assembly, elected for the purpose of framing the constitution, transformed itself into the Provisional Indian Parliament.

The constitution, which includes a bill of rights, provides that the President, to be elected every five years, is the head of the state. He is advised in the administration by a prime minister, who must enjoy majority support in Parliament.

India's first election was held in January 1952, and resulted in a victory of Mr. Nehru's Congress Party, which won 364 out of the 489 contested seats in the new Parliament The Independents won 41, and the Communists were in third place with 16 The remaining 63 seats were divided among minor factions In the second general elections held in March 1957, the Congress Party won 371 of the 494 contested seats, the Communists 27, the Praja Socialist Party 19, Jan Sangh 4; and the remaining seats were divided among Independents and minor parties In the third general election held in February 1962, the Congress Party won 356 seats, the Communist Party 29, the Swatantra 22, the Jan Sangh 14, and the Praja-Socialist Party 12.

On May 27, 1964, Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister since independence, died. Mr. Shastri succeeded him in an orderly and peaceful transition.

THE STATES

The Indian Union, after the Reorganization of States which came into effect on November 1, 1956, now consists of 16 states and 8 centrally administered territories Each state is headed by an appointed governor. The territories are headed by an appointed official who is responsible to the President of India In four of the eight Union territories popular governments were set up on July 1, 1963. The states follow the parliamentary system with respect to division of powers, the same as is done at the Center. Therefore, in each state the person in actual charge of the government is the Chief Minister; he is head of the Cabinet and attains his position by virtue of being the leader in the state Assembly of the party which commands a majority there The larger states have bicameral legislatures while the smaller ones have a single chamber. All the states, except Kerala, are governed by the Congress Party or by allied parties.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: Party members form the government at the center and in all states which have elected legislatures The Congress advocates a democratic secular government and a left-of-center social and economic policy with a welfare state as its goal. The Congress aims at the settlement of Indo-Pakistan disputes by peaceful means, and endeavors to maintain a strictly independent position in world affairs.

Leaders· Lal Bahadur Shastri, K Kamaraj Nadar (President of Party), Morarji Desai, Indira Gandhi, Atulya Ghosh, S. K Patil, Gulzarilal Nanda and Y. B. Chavan.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Organized in its present form in 1934. Has exerted from time to time considerable influence in the labor movement and through terroristic methods succeeded temporarily in gaining control over part of Andhra Pradesh. Its policy of violence and sabotage bordering on open revolt underwent revision in 1950 and 1958, but there is little indication that its basic program has

been fundamentally modified. The division of Indian Communists into "rightist" and "leftist" factions has recently become increasingly marked. In 1964 it became official, and the two wings of the party now sit separately in Parliament. The "rightists" are considered to favor the USSR line, while the "leftists" lean toward the Communist Chinese views Most of the "leftist" leaders were arrested in December, 1964 and are still under detention.

Leaders· S. A. Dange (Chairman, Rightist Wing), Z. A. Ahmed (Rightist), Bhupesh Gupta (Centrist), A. K. Gopalan (Leader, Leftist Wing), E. M. S. Namboodiripad (Leftist).

SAMYUKTA SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed in 1964 by a merger of the Praja Socialist Party and the Socialist Party Shortly afterwards a significant number of former PSP members, declining to join the new SSP, followed Ashok Mehta into the Indian National Congress. In January, 1965, most of the remaining former PSP members revived the old party. Their objective is the establishment of a democratic socialist society in India

Leaders· S M. Joshi (Chairman of Party), Raj Narain (General Secretary), S N. Dwivedy, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY: The Praja Socialist Party dates from 1952, when it was formed through a merger of the Socialist Party (itself formerly the left-wing of the Indian National Congress) and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, a group with Gandhian orientation The PSP was merged into the SSP (see above) in 1964 but has since re-emerged. Its strength is declining. Its program is democratic socialism.

Leaders· N G Goray (Chairman of Party), S. N. Dwivedy, Prem Bhasin.

BHARATIYA JAN SANGH· A pro-Hindu group pledged to work for the social and economic regeneration of the country in conformity with national traditions and Hindu culture Made gains in north India in the 1962 elections.

Leaders· Bachraj Vyas (President of Party), Din Dayal Upadhyaya (General Secretary), and A. B. Vajpayee (Leader in Parliament).

SWATANTRA PARTY: A rightist party formed in 1959. Opposed to economic policies of the Congress Party Emerged as the largest opposition party in the states and, since the official Communist split, has been the largest opposition group in the Central Parliament.

Leaders C. Rajagopalachari, Prof. N. G. Ranga (Chairman of Party), K. M. Munshi and M. R. Masani.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Lal Bahadur Shastri (Prime Minister, Atomic Energy), Gulzarilal Nanda (Home Affairs), Tiruvallur Thattai Krishnamachari (Finance), Indira Gandhi (Information and Broadcasting), Sardar Swaran Singh (External Affairs), S. K. Patil (Railways), Ashok Kumar Sen (Law, Social Security), Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan (Defense), N. Sanjiva Reddy (Steel and Mines), Chidhambara Gounder Subramaniam (Food and Agriculture), Humayun Kabir (Petroleum and Chemicals), Satya Narayan Sinha (Communications, Parliamentary Affairs), Mohamed Ali Currim Chagla (Education and Cultural Affairs), D. Sanjivayya (Labor and Employment), Mahavir Tyagi (Rehabilitation).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
	ENGLISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS	
Leader (Allahabad)	Independent.	Newspapers, Ltd. (*Prop*) K C Sarda (*Act Ed*)
Northern India Patrika (Allahabad)	Independent.	Tushar Kanti Ghosh (*Ed*)
Tribune (Ambala)	Independent, progressive.	R. Madhavan Nair (*Ed.*)
Deccan Herald (Bangalore)	Independent	G V Krupanidhi (*Ed*)
The Economic Times (Bombay)	Finance and Commerce	P S Hariharan (*Ed.*)
The Financial Express (Bombay)	Finance and Commerce	G M Laud (*Ed*)
Free Press Journal (Bombay)	Independent, nationalist	A B Nair (*Ed.*)
Indian Express (Bombay, Delhi, Madurai, Vijayawada, Chittoor)	Nationalist; independent.	Frank Moraes (*Ed*)
Times of India (Bombay and New Delhi)	Independent	Bennett Coleman & Co, Ltd (*Prop*) N. J. Nanporia (*Ed*)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Independent	Tushar Kanti Ghosh (*Ed*)
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)	Independent	Sudhanshukumar Basu (*Ed*)
Statesman (Calcutta and New Delhi)	Independent	The Statesman, Ltd (*Prop*) A E Charlton (*Ed.*)
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)	Nationalist, independent; liberal.	Hindustan Times, Ltd (*Prop*) S. Mulgaokar (*Ed*)
Patriot (New Delhi)	Leftist	E Narayanan (*Ed*)
National Herald (Lucknow)	Nationalist; leftist	M Chalapathi Rao (*Ed*)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Independent.	The Pioneer Ltd (*Prop.*) S N Ghosh (*Ed.*)
Hindu (Madras)	Nationalist	S Parthasarathy (*Ed*)
The Mail (Madras)	Independent	V. P V Rajan (*Ed*)
Hitavada (Nagpur and Bhopal)	Independent, nationalist	A. D Mani (*Ed*)
Indian Nation (Patna)	Independent; nationalist	Dr Sachin Sen (*Ed*)
Searchlight (Patna)	Independent; nationalist	T J S George (*Ed*)
Capital (weekly) (Calcutta)	Commerce, industry and finance	Capital, Ltd (*Prop*) Dinesh Bahl (*Ed*)
Current (weekly) (Bombay)	Independent; conservative.	D F. Karaka (*Ed*)
The Eastern Economist (weekly) (New Delhi)	Finance and commerce	V. Balasubramanian (*Ed*)
Blitz (weekly) (Bombay)	Leftist, sensational	R K Karanjia (*Ed*)
Link (weekly) (New Delhi)	Leftist	E Narayanan (*Ed*)
Modern Review (monthly) (Calcutta)	Independent; literary; political	Kedarnath Chatterji (*Ed*)
Indian Review (monthly) (Madras)	Progressive; nationalist.	Manian Natesan (*Prop and Ed.*)
	NEWS AGENCIES	
Press Trust of India (PTI)	Independent	K S Ramachandran (*Gen Mgr.*)
United News of India (UNI)	Independent.	Kuldip Nayar (*Gen Mgr*)
Agence France-Presse, Paris	Independent	Claude M. P Moisy (*Ed*)
Associated Press, U.S.A.	Independent	Conrad C Fink (*Ed*)
Near & Far East News (NAFEN)	Independent.	E A Howe (*Chief Representative*)
Reuters, London	Independent	Peter F R Jackson (*Chief Representative*)
Tass, U S S R	Communist	V Nikitin (*Mgr*)
United Press International U S.A.	Independent	John C Barton (*Mgr.*)

INDONESIA

Capital: *Djakarta*
Area: 735,381 square miles
Population: 103,000,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT-PREMIER

DR. SUKARNO

PARLIAMENT

Provisional People's Consultative Assembly
Chairman: DR. CHAIRUL SALEH

Consists of members of the House of Representatives and delegates of regional territories, corporations and other groups.

Total 616

House of Representatives

Speaker: ARUDJI KARTAWINATA

Parties	*Representation*
Partai Nasional Indonesia (Nationalist Party)	44
Nahdatul Ulama (Religious Teachers' Party)	36
Partai Komunis Indonesia (Communist Party)	30
Other parties	20
Functional Groups	153
Total	283

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

On July 5, 1959, after the Constituent Assembly (elected in the general election of 1955) had failed to reach a decision on the Constitution, and rebellions had broken out in Sumatra and Sulawesi, President Sukarno used his emergency powers to dissolve the Constituent Assembly and reinstated the Constitution of 1945 In his Independence Day address of August 17, 1959, which has since become known as the Political Manifesto, the President outlined "this return to the revolution" and the development of a socialist society adjusted to Indonesian conditions and culture The instruments with which to build this society were defined as guided democracy and guided economy.

The Constitution reflects the basic Indonesian philosophy of state which is the "Pantja Sila" (Five Principles) · (1) Belief in God; (2) Nationalism; (3) Internationalism, (4) Democracy, and (5) Social Justice.

On August 15, 1960, the President announced the formation of a 616-member Provisional People's Consultative Congress (MPRS) consisting of the entire membership of the Parliament plus additional members representing regional and functional groupings appointed by the President. This Congress, which is to meet every five years and determine the basic policies of the nation, convened November 10 for about a month, endorsed President Sukarno's policies and adopted an eight-year development plan.

The President in 1961 created a National Front organization whose avowed purpose is to marshal all forces in the country in support of the government's policies. The Front is headed by a 12-member Executive Board of which the President is Chairman In addition it has a Central Board of more than 70 members, and its organization extends to the local level through provincial and county boards.

On October 1, 1965 an attempted coup by the Communists, involving the

murder of six top officers of the Army General Staff and bringing widespread violence, discredited the formerly large and powerful Communist Party (PKI) and has given a new direction to Indonesian political developments

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

The Nationalist Party (PNI), headed by former Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo, is strongly nationalist and has cast itself as Sukarno's faithful follower. The Nahdatul Ulama (NU) is an association of conservative Moslems based regionally in East-Central Java and South Kalimantan. The Communist Party (PKI) under the leadership of D N Aidit has, since 1953, consistently pursued "national front" tactics, designed to lull Indonesian fears concerning its ultimate goals and orientation. Utilizing this technique, the Communists increased their membership, making the PKI the largest Communist Party outside the Communist countries. In addition, the party expanded "front" groups and tightened its control of the labor movement. Principal opposition to its acquisition of increased power has come from the Army. Gathering together the elements in the spectrum of the nine recognized political parties under the term NASAKOM (Nationalists, religious groups, Communists), President Sukarno attempted to fuse these elements into a working government for his country. The attempted coup by the Communists has led to a new situation. The PKI is in the process of being banned in various parts of the country and its top leadership is not now known.

Earlier events leading to the present domestic political arrangements are here briefly summarized.

As a result of the growing threat of national disintegration in 1957, the Masjumi and three minor parties withdrew their members from the Ali Sastroamidjojo Cabinet and it resigned. On April 9 Sukarno took a step unprecedented since the transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands in 1949 He appointed the Cabinet himself, stating that the criterion for appointment was personal ability rather than political influence The PNI and the PKI announced their support of the new Cabinet, which was led by Djuanda, a non-party man. The NU while stating it would adopt a wait-and-see attitude actually supported it. The Masjumi adamantly opposed it.

In February 1958, a group of dissident political leaders and army officers in Central Sumatra issued an ultimatum to the Central Government demanding that a new Cabinet be formed, made up of individuals suitable to them. The ultimatum was rejected and the dissidents proclaimed a rival government to which another dissident movement in North Sulawesi announced its allegiance In a series of military campaigns the Central Government army launched attacks in Central Sumatra and North Sulawesi, driving the rebels from all major cities and the rebellion was finally crushed.

On September 17, 1960, the President decreed the dissolution of his most outspoken critics, the Masjumi and Socialist Party of Indonesia (PSI) on the grounds that these parties were opposed to the principles and goals of the state. At the time the Masjumi was estimated to be the second largest party in the country while the PSI had managed to attract a small but devoted following among intellectual circles

On May 19, 1963, the Indonesian Parliament unanimously named President Sukarno President for life On November 13, a reorganization of the Cabinet was announced and President Sukarno assumed the office of Prime Minister, and first, second and third deputy prime ministers were appointed.

Six officials of ministerial rank are attached to the Cabinet Presidium, serving as coordinators between the President and the Departments. Cabinet changes

of August and September 1964, raised the total number of ministers to 79 and in 1965 to 103. Extra-Cabinet executive organs composed of key ministers and other leaders were created during 1963 and 1964 to channel government action in certain specified areas.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet Presidium are: Dr. Sukarno (President and Premier), Dr. Subandrio (First Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations), Dr J. Leimena (Second Deputy Minister, Distribution Minister), Dr. Chairul Saleh (Third Deputy Premier, Chairman, Consultative Assembly, Minister of Oil and Natural Gas); and the following Ministers—Oei Tjoe Tat, Njoto, Ariffin Harahap, Police Brig. Gen. Mudjoko (Police), Brig Gen. Sukendro, Police Commissioner Boegi Supeno, Aminuddin Aziz.

Other Cabinet members are: Sumarno (Finance), Haji Muljadi Djojomartono (Peoples' Welfare), Roeslan Abdulgani (Public Relations), Wirjono Prodjodikoro (Justice and Chairman of Supreme Court), General A. H. Nasution (Defense and Security Affairs), Maj. Gen. Suharto (Army Chief of Staff), Rear Admiral E Martadinata (Navy Chief of Staff), Air Vice-Marshal Srimuljono Herlambang (Air Force Chief of Staff), Sutjipto Judodihardjo (Police Chief), Brig. Gen. Sutardio (Attorney-General), Maj. Gen. Sarbini (Veterans Affairs), Sadjarwo (Agriculture), Sutomo (Labor), Maj. General Suprajogi (Public Works and Energy), Maj. General Azis Saleh (Industries), Prof. Sudjono Djuned Pusponegoro (National Research), Brig. Gen. Achmad Yusuf (Trade), Lt General Hidajat Martaatmadja (Land Communications, Post, Telecommunications and Tourism), Maj. Gen Ali Sadikin (Sea Communications), Flight Capt. Partono (Air Communications), Achadi (Cooperatives), Surjadi (State Budget), Jusuf Muda Dalam (Central Bank Affairs), K. H. Saifuddin Zuchri (Religion), Mrs Rusiah Sardjono (Social Affairs), Maj. General Dr. Satrio (Health), Prof Prijono (Education and Culture), Brig. Gen. Dr. Sjarif Thajeb (Higher Education and Science), Maladi (Sports), Reverend W. J. Rumambi (Minister for Liaison Between Parliament, People's Consultative Assembly, Supreme Advisory Council, National Planning Council), Sudibjo (Minister, Secretary General of the National Front), Haji Mohammad Iljas (Minister for Liaison with Moslem Scholars), Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX (Financial Supervisory Body), J. D. Massie (Banking and Private Capital), Ipik Gandamana (Rural Development), Maj. Gen. Sumarno (Home Affairs), Astrawinata (Justice), Hugeng Imam Santoso (Revenues), Armunanto (Mining), Hadi Thajeb (Basic Industries), Sadjarwo (Agriculture), Franciscus Seda (Estates), Sudjarwo (Forestry), Hamzah Atmohandojo (Fisheries), R Hermanses (Agrarian Affairs), Njoto (without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Djakarta.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Berita Yudha	55,000	Armed Forces	Ibnusubroto (*Ed*)
Djakarta Daily Mail	4,000	Independent, in English	R S Damardjati (*Ed*)
Duta Masjarakat	30,000	Nahdatul Ulama (N V) organ.	Mahbub Djunaidi (*Ed.*)
Garuda	5,000	Pro-Government	M. D. Siregar (*Ed.*)
Indonesian Herald	5,000	Independent	Dr Arifin Bey (*Ed*)
Semesta	5,000	Independent.	Tengku Sjahril (*Ed.*)
Sinar Harapan	40,000	Christian.	J. C. T Simorangkir (*Ed*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Suluh Indonesia	45,000	Nationalist (PNI).	Karna Radjasa (*Ed.*)
Warta Berita	30,000	Extreme Leftist	Joenoes Lubis (*Ed*)
Pikiran Rakjat (Bandung)	40,000	Pro-Government.	Sakti Alamsjah
Kedaulatan Rakjat (Jogjakarta)	30,000	Independent.	Wonohito (*Ed*)
Nasional (Jogjakarta)	17,000	Nationalist (PNI)	Issutjiar (*Ed*)
Pedoman Rakjat (Makassar)	7,000	Independent.	M Basir (*Ed.*)
Mimbar Umum (Medan)	32,000	Independent.	Arif Lubis (*Ed.*)
Waspada (Medan)	20,000	Nationalist	Moh. Said (*Ed.*)
Djawa Pos (Surabaya)	13,500	Independent	Thio Oen-Sik (*Ed.*)

IRAN

Capital: *Tehran*
Area: 628,000 square miles
Population: 22,182,000 (1963 estimate)

RULER

Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi. Assumed throne on September 16, 1941.

CABINET

Appointed January 27, 1965.

PREMIER

Amir Abbas Hoveyda

PARLIAMENT

Upper Chamber: Senate

Term of office six years, half of the membership changing every three years. Half of the members are appointed by the Shah

President. Jafar Sharif-Emami

Number of members 60

Lower Chamber: National Consultative Assembly

Elected September 1963 (for four-year term)

Speaker: Abdullah Riazi

Parties	*Representation*
New Iran	130
Mardom	16
Independents	16
Unaffiliated	25
Vacancies	13
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The majority party is the Government's New Iran Party, which was founded by the late Prime Minister Hassan Ali Mansur and is currently headed by Minister of Labor Ataollah Khosrovani The principal minority parties in the Assembly are the Mardom (People) Party and the Independents The Jebheh Melli (National Front) is a sizeable loose coalition of oppositionists inspired by former Prime Minister Mosadeq Although not proscribed, it has no representatives in the Parliament. There are other small parties with limited political influence such as the Iranian Nation Party, the Freedom Movement of Iran, the Socialist League, the Iran Party, and the Pan Iran Party The Communist Tudeh (Masses) Party is outlawed

THE CABINET

The members of the present Cabinet are: Amir Abbas Hoveyda (Prime Minister), Abbas Aram (Foreign Affairs), Dr Jamshid Amuzegar (Finance), Ataollah Khosrovani (Labor and Social Services), Dr. Ali Naqi Alikhani (Economy), General Esmail Riahi (Agriculture), Hassan Shalchian (Roads), General Asadollah Sanii (War), Dr. Javad Sadr (Interior), Dr Baqer Ameli (Justice), Dr. Hushang Nahavandi (Housing and Development), Mansur Ruhani (Water

and Power), Dr. Hadi Hedayati (Education), Fatollah Sotudeh (Post, Telephone and Telegraph), Mehrdad Pahlbod (Culture and Arts), General Hassan Pakravan (Information), Dr. Manuchehr Shahqoli (Health), Dr Manuchehr Gudarzi (without Portfolio, Secretary General of the High Administrative Council), Mohammad Nassiri (without Portfolio), Dr Mahmud Kashfian (without Portfolio), Dr. Abdol Ali Jahanshahi (without Portfolio), Dr. Nasser Yeganeh (without Portfolio), and Javad Mansur (without Portfolio).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Tehran

Name	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Etela'at	75,000	Evening daily	Senator Abbas Masudi
Kayhan	70,000	Evening daily.	Dr Mostafa Mesbahzadeh
Towfiq	12,000	Weekly	Hosein Towfiq
Kayhan International	10,000	English daily	Dr Mostafa Mesbahzadeh
Tehran Journal	10,000	English daily	Farhad Masudi
Nedaye-Iran-Novin	5,000	Morning daily, official organ New Iran Party	Dr Mohammad Ali Rashti
Peighame-Emruz	5,000	Evening daily	Dr Abdol Rasul Azimi
Etehadieh	5,000	Weekly	F Qafari
Mehre-Iran	3,000	Morning daily	Mohsen Movaqar
Sedaye-Mardom	3,000	Morning daily	M Faripur
Bourse	3,000	Morning daily	Y Rahmati
Azhang	3,000	Morning daily	K Masudi
Diplomat	3,000	Weekly	A Sepehr
Bamshad	3,000	Weekly	Asmail Purvali
Donya	3,000	Weekly	A Tabatabai
Eradeye-Azerbaijan	3,000	Weekly	Rahim Zehtab-Fard
Ettehade-Melli	3,000	Weekly	A Hashemi
Journal de Teheran	2,500	French daily	Farhad Masudi
Poste-Tehran	2,500	Evening daily	Q Masudi
Marde-Mobarez	2,500	Morning daily	K Asad-Razmara
Kooshesh	2,000	Morning daily	S Safavi

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad
Area: 168,118 square miles
Population: 7,000,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

FIELD MARSHAL ABDUL SALAM MUHAMMAD ARIF

PRIME MINISTER

DR. 'ABD AL-RAHMAN AL-BAZZAZ. Appointed on September 21, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of the Iraqi Monarchy was prorogued at the time of the revolution of July 14, 1958 An interim constitution was promulgated on April 29, 1964. It is to be in effect for a period not to exceed 3 years by which time a parliament is to be elected and a permanent constitution drafted.

Legislative powers were exercised by the National Council of the Revolutionary Command (NCRC) until September, 1965, when it was dissolved and its functions divided between the Council of Ministers and the National Defense Council. Legislative powers are now vested in the Council of Ministers, which also acts as the executive branch

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The Iraqi Monarchy was overthrown by the Iraqi Army on July 14, 1958. Brigadier Abd al-Karim Qasim who assumed control of the country, quickly alienated Arab nationalists and increasingly came to rely on Communist support. He concluded extensive military and economic agreements with the Soviet Union and other bloc countries. Several attempts were made on his life in the four and a half years he was in power On February 8, 1963, units of the Army and Air Force revolted, the radio station was seized, and bombardment of Qasim's Ministry of Defense began. He was captured and killed the following day.

A National Council of the Revolutionary Command was immediately established, a policy of nonalignment announced, and a new cabinet named. A majority of the new government were members of the Baath (Arab Renaissance) Party. An agreement was concluded among Syria, Iraq and the UAR on April 17, for tripartite union within five months, but because of differences between the Baath Party and UAR President Nasser the union was not effected Unification of the Syrian and Iraqi armed forces was proclaimed on October 8, 1963, which the Iraqi Government announced would be the first step toward comprehensive unity of the two countries Other Arab countries were invited to join However, shortly thereafter the Baathi government of Iraq was overthrown.

A split in the Iraqi Baath Party leadership resulted in the expulsion from Iraq of several prominent Baathi leaders in mid-November and on November 18, 1963 dissident Baathis in the military cooperating with other nationalist elements established a new government with considerably greater powers given to Arab Nationalists under President Arif Since that time all significant Baathis have been eliminated from positions of authority in the Army and the civilian branches of the government.

Tahir Yahya was Prime Minister from November 1963 until September 6, 1965 with, however, major cabinet reshuffles in June 1964 and again in July 1965. Air Force Commander Brig. Arif 'Abd al-Razzaq was named Prime Minister September 6, 1965 but was dismissed September 21, 1965, as having abandoned

his position following alleged complicity in a coup attempt on September 15. Dr. 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bazzaz was named Prime Minister September 21, 1965.

Following a period of ineffective negotiations, fighting between Kurdish insurgents and Iraqi government forces began again in April 1965 and, gaining in intensity, has continued through the succeeding months

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bazzaz (Prime Minister), Adnana al-Pachachi (Foreign Affairs), Mohammad Nasir (Culture and Guidance), Maj Gen. (ret) 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Uqaili (Defense), Maj. Gen. (ret) Rashid Muslih (Communications), 'Abd al-Hamid al-Hilali (Economy), Khidr 'Abd al-Ghafur (Education and Acting Minister of Awqaf), Shukri Salih Zaki (Finance and Acting Minister of Oil), 'Abd al-Latif al-Badri (Health), Mustafa 'Abdulla (Industry), Maj Gen. (ret) 'Abd al-Latif al-Daraji (Interior), Kazim al-Rawwaf (Justice), Faris Nasir al-Hasan (Labor and Social Affairs), Mahmud Hasan Jumah (Agrarian Reform), Ahmad Adnan Hafiz (Minister of Works and Housing and Communications), Hasan Thamir (Municipal and Village Affairs), Salman 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Aswad (Planning), 'Abd al-Razzaq Muhi al-Din (Union Affairs), Salman al-Safwani (Minister of State), Muslih an-Naqshabandi (Minister of State).

THE PRESS

All papers listed are published in Baghdad

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Al Jumhuriya (The Republic)	Government organ; daily	Faysal Hassun
Al-Thawra al-'Arabiya (The Arab Revolution)	Arab Socialist Union organ, daily.	Dr Yasin Khalil
Al-Manar (The Lighthouse)	Arab Nationalist, daily	'Abd al-'Aziz Barakat
Al-Fajr al-Jadid (The New Dawn)	Pro-government, daily	'Abd al-Rahman Zaydan
Al-'Arab (The Arabs)	Nationalist, daily	Nu'man al-'Ani
Sawt al-'Arab (Voice of the Arab)	Nationalist, daily.	Fawzi 'Abd al-Wahid
Al-Balad (The Homeland)	Nationalist, daily	'Abd al-Qadir al-Barrak
Baghdad News	Government organ; daily, in English	Khalis Azmi (Acting)
Al-Iqtisad al-'Iraqi (The Iraqi Economy)	Non-political, weekly	Qasim Mohammad Fakhri
Kul Shai' (Everything)	Non-political, weekly	'Abd al-Mun'im al-Jadir
Al-Anba' al-Jadida (The New News)	Non-political, weekly	Zaki al-Sa'dun
Al-Mala'b (The Stadium)	Non-political, weekly	Ibrahim Isma'il
Al-Jumhur al-Riyadhi (The Athletic Public)	Non-political; weekly.	Mohammad Hatam al-Sudani
Al-'Amal Wal 'Ummal (Work and Workers)	Non-political, weekly	Hamid al-'Abudi
Sawt al-'Ummal (Voice of the Workers)	Non-political, weekly	Hashim 'Ali Muhsin
Al-Shu'un al-Iqtisadiya (Economic Affairs)	Non-political, weekly	Mohammad al-Samarrai
Al-Aswaq al-Tijariya (Commercial Markets)	Non-political; weekly	Jamal Da'ud
Al-Watan al-'Arabi (The Arab Homeland)	Non-political; weekly	Mohammad al-'Ani

IRELAND

Capital: Dublin
Area: 26,600 square miles
Population: 2,824,000 (1962 estimate)

PRESIDENT

ÉAMON DE VALERA. Elected June 17, 1959; assumed office June 25, 1959.

CABINET

FIANNA FÁIL. Appointed April 21, 1965.

PRIME MINISTER (TAOISEACH)

SEAN F. LEMASS. Elected by Dáil Éireann on April 21, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

Oireachtas

FIRST CHAMBER: Dáil Éireann
Last general election, April 7, 1965
(five-year term)

*Speaker:** PATRICK HOGAN (Labor)

Parties	*Representation*
Fianna Fáil	72
Fine Gael	47
Labor	22
Clann na Poblachta	1
Independent	2
Total	144

* The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election

SECOND CHAMBER: Seanad Éireann
Election of June 8, 1965

Chairman: LIAM O BUACHALLA

Number of Members 60

Forty-three members are elected on a vocational basis, six are elected by the National and Dublin Universities; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL (Army of Destiny) · In office from 1932 to 1948, from June 1951 to June 1954, and again from March 1957. Failed to obtain absolute majority in the general election of October 4, 1961. The aims of Fianna Fáil proclaimed at its foundation in 1926 remain unchanged. In accord with its origins as a republican movement seeking "to secure the unity and independence of Ireland as a republic," it advocates the peaceful ending of Partition. It continues a program "to restore the Irish language as the spoken language of the people and to develop a distinctive national life in accordance with Irish traditions and ideals." Two other aims are "to make the resources and wealth of Ireland subservient to the needs and welfare of all the people of Ireland" and "to make Ireland, as far as possible, economically self-contained and self-sufficient." However, the Fianna Fáil Government is organizing its economic expansion program on the assumption that Ireland will be a member of the European Economic Community within a few years Today these aims are being pursued through an economic development program in which the government seeks to promote agricultural and industrial growth through state investments, loans and grants, tax incentives for new firms in the export trade, the active en-

couragement of tourism and the expansion of export markets. In accord with its aims "to establish as many families as practicable on the land" and distribute power in order "to promote the ruralization of industries," the government is completing rural electrification and piped-water schemes, cooperating closely with private organizations in improving rural life, providing special incentives for the establishment of manufacturing firms in rural areas and providing grants for the betterment of the western Irish-speaking areas (The Gaeltacht).

Leaders: Sean F. Lemass (President), Dr. James Ryan, T.D., Gerald Boland, Senator Margaret Pearse, Sean MacEntee, T.D. (Vice-Presidents); Kevin Boland, T.D., Seosamh Groome (Honorary Secretaries), Senator Sean O'Donovan, Neil Blaney, T D. (Honorary Treasurers), Senator Thomas Mullins (General Secretary).

FINE GAEL (United Ireland Party) · Principal opposition in the present Parliament and largest element in interparty governments of 1948–51 and 1954–57. Advocates cooperation between political parties, promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland leading towards political unity of Ireland; urges Irish language and culture, assistance to home industry by suitable fiduciary inducements, fiscal and otherwise, in addition to promotion of foreign investment in industry in Ireland, full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products, development of natural resources.

Leaders Liam Cosgrave, T D. (President), General Sean MacEoin, T D., Michael J. O'Higgins, Gerald Sweetman, T.D. (Vice-Presidents); D. Jones, T D., P. J Lindsay (Honorary Secretaries).

LABOR PARTY: Essentially democratic in its approach to parliamentary government, the Labor Party is based on the orthodox trade union movement and the cooperative aspect of rural development.

Advocates provision of widest possible measure of social security for all and comprehensive scheme of medical services on insurance basis; public ownership of banking and other industries and services in which it believes better community service will thus be effected; securing the best possible conditions of employment and the right for organized workers to participate in management; cooperation with the Irish trade union movement; expansion of agricultural production through credit facilities, protection of the home market, guaranteed prices and redistribution of holdings; promotion of friendly cooperation with Northern Ireland with view to securing political union as democratic republic; provision of schemes inculcating a love of the Irish language.

Leaders Brendan Corish, T.D. (Leader of Parliamentary Labor Party), James Tully, T.D. (Chairman, Administrative Council), Prionsias MacAonghusa (Vice-Chairman, Administrative Council), Barry Desmond (Financial Secretary), Senator Mary F. Davidson (General Secretary).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Sean F. Lemass (Taoiseach or Prime Minister), Frank Aiken (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), Charles Haughey (Agriculture), Erskine Childers (Transport and Power), Jack Lynch (Finance), Neal Blaney (Local Government), Kevin Boland (Social Welfare), Michael O. Morain (Lands and the Gaeltacht), Michael Hilliard (Defense), Dr. Patrick Hillery (Industry and Commerce), Brian Lenihan (Justice), Joseph Brennan (Posts and Telegraph), Donogh O'Malley (Health), George Colley (Education). There are six Parliamentary Secretaries: Michael Carty

(Defense), Sean Flanagan (Industry and Commerce), Paudge Brennan (La Government), James M Gibbons (Finance), Padraig Faulkner (Gaeltacht) a Patrick J. Lalor (Agriculture).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Dublin

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, e*
Evening Herald	Pro-Fine Gael.	Aidan Pender (*Ed.*)
Evening Press	Fianna Fáil	Conor O'Brien (*Ed.*)
Irish Independent	Pro-Fine Gael.	Michael Rooney (*Ed.*)
Irish Times	Independent; Anglo-Irish.	Douglas Gageby (*Ed.*
The Irish Press	Fianna Fáil.	Joseph Walsh (*Ed.*)
Cork Examiner (Cork)	Independent; pro-Fine Gael.	P. F. Dorgan (*Ed.*)
Sunday Independent	Pro-Fine Gael	Hector C. Legge (*Ed.*)
Inniu (weekly)	Irish language newspaper.	Ciaran o Nuallain (*Ed*
The Leader (weekly)	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Moran (*Ed.*)
The Standard (weekly)	Catholic.	Peter Kilroy (*Ed.*)
Sunday Press (weekly)	Fianna Fáil.	Francis Carty (*Ed.*)
Comhar (monthly)	Gaelic; political and literary.	Michael o Criosoig (*E*
An Cosantóir (monthly)	Military; historical.	Published by Army.
Irish Farmers Journal (weekly)	Agricultural	Patrick O'Keefe (*Ed*
Chamber of Commerce Journal (monthly)	Chambers of Commerce.	R. Gallagher (*Ed.*)
Development (monthly)	Agricultural and industrial	James Gilbert (*Ed.*)
Hibernia (monthly)	Political; economic; cultural review.	Basil Clancy (*Ed.*)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic; literary.	Rev. R. Burke-Savage, S J. (*Ed.*)

ISRAEL

Capital: Jerusalem
Area: 7,993 square miles
Population: 2,525,600 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

SHNEOR ZALMAN SHAZAR. Elected by the Knesset (Parliament) May 21, 1963, for five-year term.

CABINET

Coalition: Sworn in January 12, 1966.

PREMIER

LEVI ESHKOL (Mapai). Appointed June 26, 1963.

PARLIAMENT

Knesset

Elected November 2, 1965, for four-year term

Parties	*Representation*
Eshkol Coalition (Mapai and Achdut Ha'avoda-Poalei)	45
Gahal (Hehut Movement and Liberal Party)	26
National Religious Party	11
Rafi (Israel Labor List)	10
Mapam (United Workers Party)	8
Independent Liberals	5
Agudat Israel	4
New Communist Party	3
Po'alei Agudat Israel	2
Arab Lists (affiliated with Mapai)	4
Ha'olam Hazeh	1
Israel Communist Party	1
Total	120

POLITICAL PARTIES

The present government is a coalition of Mapai, Arab parties affiliated with Mapai, Ahdut Avoda, The National Religious Party, and Poalei Agudat Israel, commanding 68 of the 120 seats in the Knesset. The other parties are in opposition, with most effective criticism emanating from Herut, the Liberal Party, and Mapam.

Mr. Eshkol and his government resigned in December 1964, but were returned to office by Parliament eight days later. They resigned again in December 1965, but Premier Eshkol was asked to form a new government.

THE CABINET

The composition of the Cabinet is as follows: Levi Eshkol, Prime Minister, Minister of Defense (Mapai), Abba Eban, Foreign Minister (Mapai); Haim Moshe Shapiro, Minister of Interior (National Religious Party); Pinhas Sapir, Finance (Mapai); Yigal Allon, Labor (Ahdut Avoda); Dr. Yosef Burg, Social Welfare (National Religious Party), Bechor Shitreet, Police (Mapai), Haim Gvati, Agriculture (Mapai); Ya'acov Shimshon Shapiro, Justice (Mapai);

Moshe Carmel, Transport and Communications (Ahdut Avoda); Zalman Aranne, Education (Mapai); Eliahu Sasson, Posts (Mapai); Haim Zadok, Commerce and Industry (Mapai); Dr. Zerah Warhaftig, Religious Affairs (National Religious Party), Moshe Kol, Development and Tourism (Independent Liberal), Israel Galili, without Portfolio (Mapai); Mordechai Bentov, Housing (Mapam); Israel Barzilai, Health (Mapam).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Hebrew and in Tel Aviv. The abbreviation *m* indicates morning; *e* evening

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Editor*
Davar (*m*)	General Federation of Labor.	H. Shurer
Haaretz (*m*)	Liberal; Independent	G. Schocken
Haboker (*m*)	Liberal Party.	P. Bernstein
Al Hamishmar (*m*)	United Workers Party	Y. Amit
Herut (*m*)	Freedom Movement.	I Remba
Hatzofe (*m*)	National Religious Front	S Daniel
Kol Haam (*m*)	Communist	Dr M. Sneh
Lamerchav (*m*)	Ahdut Avoda	M Carmel
L'Information d'Israel	Mapai, in French	N. Gryn
Letzte Neies (*m*)	Independent, in Yiddish	M. Zanin
Nowiny Kurir (*m*)	Independent; in Polish.	S. Yedidia
Maariv (*e*)	Independent.	A Dissentshik
Omer (*m*)	General Federation of Labor.	Z Rotem
Yediot Aharanot (*e*)	Independent.	Dr. H. Rosenblum
Yediot Hadashot (*m*)	Independent; in German	Dr. A. Lilienfeld
El Yaum (*m*)	Federation of Labor; in Arabic.	N. Rejwan
Hamodia (Jerusalem) (*m*)	World Agudat Israel	P. Levine
Jerusalem Post (Jerusalem) (*m*)	Independent; in English.	T. Lurie
Shearim (*m*)	Poalei Agudat Israel.	Yehuda Nakhshoni
Uj Kelet (*m*)	Independent; in Hungarian.	David Seaen
Viata Noastra	In Rumanian	Meir Zayit
Far	Independent, in Bulgarian.	D. Amarilio

ITALY

Capital: Rome
Area: 116,372 square miles
Population: 52,687,957 (1965 census)

PRESIDENT

GIUSEPPE SARAGAT. Elected President of the Republic on December 28, 1964, for a seven-year term.

CABINET

Christian Democrat, Republican, Social Democrat, Socialist (PSI). Approved by Chamber of Deputies on August 6, 1964, and by Senate on August 1, 1964.

PREMIER

ALDO MORO (Christian Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Elections April 28–29, 1963 (five-year term)

President: CESARE MERZAGORA (Christian Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Christian Democrat	133
Communist	83
Socialist	32
Liberal	19
Social Movement (neo-Fascist)	17
Democratic Socialist	14
Socialist of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP)	12
Sudtiroler Volkspartei (Alto Adige)	2
Independent	2
Val d'Aosta Union	1
Senators for life	6
Total	321

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Elections April 28–29, 1963 (five-year term)

President: BRUNETTO BUCCIARELLI DUCCI (Christian Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Christian Democrat	260
Communist	166
Socialist	62
Liberal	38
Democratic Socialist	32
Social Movement (neo-Fascist)	27
Socialist of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP)	25
Monarchist	8
Republican	5
Sudtiroler Volkspartei (Alto Adige)	3
Independent	3
Val d'Aosta Union	1
Total	630

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

On September 25, 1945, a consultative assembly was set up which included such well-known leaders as Orlando, Nitti, Bonomi and Benedetto Croce Count Carlo Sforza was elected President Elections were held on June 2, 1946, for a constituent assembly and at the same time to vote on the monarchy. The results were 6 to 5 against the King and the Italian Republic was proclaimed. The royal family went into exile in Portugal shortly thereafter.

On December 22, 1947, the constituent assembly approved a new constitution by a vote of 453 to 62. It came into force on New Year's Day, 1948. It

provides two houses of Parliament of equal power, which in joint session elect the President of the Republic.

The first national elections under the new constitution were held on April 18 and 19, 1948. The campaign battle cry of the conservatives, the center parties and the moderate leftist parties was that the Communist Party was a tool of Soviet Russia and should not be permitted to govern. The extreme left, consisting of the Communists and left-wing Socialists, sought the support of both the proletariat and middle-class groups by means of a "Popular Democratic Front." Ninety-two per cent of the electorate voted. The result was a Christian Democratic victory which far exceeded all expectations. The Christian Democrats won 48.5 per cent of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and 48 per cent of those in the Senate. The Popular Front won 31 per cent of the seats in the Chamber and 30.8 per cent in the Senate.

In the elections of June 1953, the center party coalition lost its former substantial majority. In the Senate it won only 50.2 per cent of the popular vote, giving it a margin of only 14 seats. In the Chamber it received 48 5 per cent, giving it a margin of only 16 seats.

In April 1955, Giovanni Gronchi was elected President of the Republic, and in July 1955, Antonio Segni became Prime Minister. He was succeeded on May 16, 1957, by Adone Zoli who formed a Christian Democratic Cabinet.

After the elections of May 25–26, 1958, a left-center government headed by Amintore Fanfani was formed by the Christian Democrats and Democratic Socialists, who together had a slight majority in Parliament. This government was followed on February 15, 1959, by a Cabinet of Christian Democrats again under the leadership of Antonio Segni. The Segni government, brought down in February 1960 when the Liberal Party withdrew its support, was succeeded by a center-right Christian Democratic government headed by Fernando Tambroni and supported by the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement. The Tambroni government resigned on July 25, 1960, and was succeeded by a Christian Democratic government led by Fanfani and supported by the Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats. On February 22, 1962, Fanfani formed a new government, characterized as "center-left" by reason of being a coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans and Social Democrats with the parliamentary support of the Socialists.

In May 1962, Antonio Segni was elected President of the Republic. The national elections of April 28 and 29, 1963, resulted in a sizeable drop in the Christian Democratic vote and significant gains for the Communists as compared with the 1958 elections. The percentage of the vote of the four "center-left" parties dropped from the 1958 total of 62.5 per cent to 59.6 per cent. While the major campaign issue was nominally the "center-left," it is believed that the electorate was also influenced by such factors as a widespread impression that the Catholic Church had modified its opposition to Communism, large-scale internal migration with the consequent disruption of traditional voting habits, scandals allegedly involving government parties, and the recent sharp increase in living costs. When the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Socialists failed to reach agreement on a common program on which a "center-left" coalition government, including Socialist participation, could be based, Giovanni Leone formed in June 1963 a caretaker government composed solely of Christian Democrats On December 4, 1963, the Leone government was succeeded by Italy's first full-scale center-left government. The new government, with Aldo Moro as premier, was a coalition of the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats, the Republicans, and the Socialists—the latter making their re-entry

into the government after an absence of 16 years. Ostensibly over the issue of an item in the budget providing limited state aid to Church-operated schools, but in reality, under the stress of the worsening economic situation and disagreement among the coalition parties over whether priority should be given to economic stabilization measures or to the implementation of the structural reforms promised in the government program, the first Moro government fell on June 26, 1964. Agreement by the Socialists to accord priority to economic stabilization, coupled with the realization that no other governing formula was feasible without new national elections, led to the formation of the present center-left government on July 22, again headed by Aldo Moro and comprising the same four parties that participated in the previous government.

On August 7, 1964, President Segni was incapacitated by a stroke On August 10 his principal functions as Chief of State were assumed by Senate President Cesare Merzagora who became Acting President pending elections for a new President. Following 21 ballots, the National Assembly elected Giuseppe Saragat as Italy's fifth president on December 28, 1964.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT (Democrazia Cristiana): Is successor to the pre-Fascist Popular Party The party, which has since 1948 formed the backbone of the Government, occupies a center position, and its program supports the defense of democratic liberties against attacks by both Communist and neo-Fascist extremist forces

Leaders Attilio Piccioni (President), Aldo Moro (Premier), Mariano Rumor (Party Secretary), Amintore Fanfani, Mario Scelba, Giulio Pastore, Giulio Andreotti, Emilio Colombo

COMMUNIST PARTY (PCI)· Advocates sweeping industrial nationalization, labor and social reforms, and land redistribution; general electoral appeal is to the peasants and workers or "proletariat" but also attempts to win the support of lower middle-class and intellectual groups in its attempts to come to power by parliamentary means. In domestic affairs it is in constant opposition to the government, and constantly preaches the doctrine of class warfare. In foreign policy it ostensibly favors cooperation with all democratic countries but is openly pro-Soviet and violently denunciatory of the Western powers, particularly the United States. It supports the USSR in the Sino-Soviet controversy.

Leaders Luigi Longo (Secretary-General), Giancarlo Pajetta, Agostino Novella (National Secretary of left-wing Trade Unions—CGIL), Giorgio Amendola, Pietro Ingrao, Mario Alicata.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY (PSI). Until 1957 aligned with Communists by a "Unity of Action" pact originally signed in 1934 and renewed in 1943 and 1946 In January 1947 the party split into two groups over this question One retained the name of "Partito Socialista Italiano" (PSI) and based its political conduct on close understanding with the Communists; the other named itself "Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani" (Socialist Party of Italian Workers) and under the leadership of Giuseppe Saragat declared its independence from the Communists and its firm adherence to the principles of Western political democracy A second split in the PSI in December 1947 resulted in the formation of the very small Union of Socialists Party led by Ignazio Silone In May 1949, a third split occurred under Giuseppe Romita, who opposed unity of action with the Communists. In February 1957 the PSI declared the "Unity of Action" pact to be no longer valid.

Electoral appeal of the party is mainly to manual and white-collar workers as well as intellectuals It advocates general social and economic reforms In foreign policy it follows an ambiguous line, sometimes bordering on neutralism, and often contrary to policies of the Western governments. In recent years it has withdrawn opposition to NATO and currently, as part of the government's parliamentary majority, it does not oppose the basic principles of Italian foreign policy. The PSI did not participate in but generally supported the Fanfani government of February 22, 1962 It did join, however, the first and second Moro center-left governments

Leaders: Francesco De Martino (Secretary-General), Pietro Nenni (Vice-Premier), Giovanni Pieraccini, all of the majority "Autonomous" faction. Minority faction is headed by Riccardo Lombardi.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY (Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano): Is the party resulting from the amalgamation in 1951 of the Italian Workers' Socialist Party with the various Socialist Unity groups headed by Giuseppe Romita and Ignazio Silone, the Unitary Socialist Party and others. The party declares its complete independence from the Communist Party and until recently from the Socialist Party of Pietro Nenni. Discussions are going on with a view to reuniting the Socialist and Democratic Socialist parties. Although occasionally expressing dissatisfaction with the speed with which moderate reforms are put into effect, it took part in all De Gasperi governments from May 1947 until 1951, and in the first and second Moro governments, and in the Scelba, Segni and Fanfani governments.

Leaders Mario Tanassi (Secretary-General), Paolo Rossi, Luigi Preti, Roberto Tremelloni.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY OF PROLETARIAN UNITY (PSIUP): Formed in January 1964 by a group of left-wing Socialists (*carristi*) who left the Italian Socialist Party in protest over PSI participation in the first Moro center-left government under conditions which, in their view, constituted abandonment of certain important Socialist tenets. Local elections held since the formation of the party indicate that about 20 per cent of the PSI electorate defected to the PSIUP.

Leaders· Tullio Vecchietti (Party Secretary), Dario Valori.

REPUBLICANS (PRI) · A small, moderate leftist group, of Mazzinian inspiration, which supports democratic governments.

Leaders· Oronzo Reale (Minister of Justice) and Ugo La Malfa (Secretary).

LIBERALS (PLI): A small conservative party with free enterprise and laicist views Took part in all De Gasperi governments from May 1947 until 1951, and in the Segni government of February 10, 1954, the Segni government of July 2, 1955 and the third Fanfani government of July 26, 1960.

Leaders: Gaetano Martino (President), Giovanni Malagodi (Secretary), Vittorio Badini Confalonieri, Aldo Bozzi.

MONARCHIST PARTY (Partido Democratico Italiano di Unita Monarchica, PDIUM): Although this party has polled only a small fraction of the votes in recent elections, it hopes to capitalize on the attachment to the monarchy as an institution which is still extant, particularly in the South. However, its influence appears to be in decline. The party generally supports the foreign policy of the

government, although maintaining that not enough has been done to assert Italy's position in the international field. Cooperates frequently with the MSI.

Leaders Orazio Condorelli (President), Alfredo Covelli (Secretary).

SOCIAL MOVEMENT (Movimento Sociale Italiano, MSI): A small group known as the MSI, which is faithful to the traditions of Fascism and to the memory of Mussolini. Holds ultraconservative positions on domestic and foreign policy matters and has opposed the government on many issues.

Leaders: Arturo Michelini (Secretary), Augusto De Marsanich (President), Giorgio Almirante.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Aldo Moro (Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Pietro Nenni (Vice-Premier), Giulio Pastore, Attilio Piccioni, Giovanni Battista Scaglia, Luigi Preti, and Carlo Arnaudi (Ministers without Portfolio), Paolo Emilio Taviani (Interior), Oronzo Reale (Justice), Giovanni Pieraccini (Budget), Roberto Tremelloni (Finance), Emilio Colombo (Treasury), Giulio Andreotti (Defense), Luigi Gui (Public Instruction), Giacomo Mancini (Public Works), Mario Ferrari-Aggradi (Agriculture), Angelo Raffaele Jervolino (Transport), Carlo Russo (Post and Telecommunications), Edgardo Lami Sturnuti (Industry and Commerce), Umberto Delle Fave (Labor and Welfare), Bernardo Mattarella (Foreign Trade), Giovanni Spagnolli (Merchant Marine), Giorgio Bo (State Holdings), Luigi Mariotti (Health), Achille Corona (Tourism and Entertainment).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in Rome

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Avanti	Socialist Party organ	Francesco De Martino (*Pol Dir.*)
Il Giornale d'Italia	Conservative	Angelo Magliano (*Dir.*)
Il Globo	Economic and financial	Remigio Rispo (*Dir.*)
Il Messaggero	Center	Alessandro Perrone (*Dir.*)
Momento-Sera	Right-center	Antonio Sergio (*Dir.*)
Paese Sera	Communist	Fausto Coen (*Dir.*)
Il Popolo	Christian Democratic Party organ	Mariano Rumor (*Pol Dir.*)
Il Secolo d'italia	Fascist.	Arturo Michelini (*Pol Dir.*)
Il Tempo	Right-center	Renato Angiolillo (*Dir.*)
La Voce Repubblicana	Republican Party organ	Pasquale Bandiera (*Dir.*)
L'Espresso (weekly)	Left-center	Eugenio Scalfari (*Dir.*)
L'Unita	Communist Party organ	Mario Alicata (*Dir.*)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	Conservative	Giovanni Spadolini (*Dir.*)
Unione Sarda (Cagliari)	Center	Fabio M. Crivelli (*Dir.*)
Il Giornale di Sicilia (Palermo)	Right-center	Girolamo Ardizzone (*Dir.*)
Il Lavoro Nuovo (Genoa)	Socialist Party organ	Sandro Pertini (*Dir.*)
Il Secolo XIX (Genoa)	Center	Umberto Cavassa (*Dir.*)
Il Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Center	Alfio Russo (*Dir.*)
Il Giorno (Milan)	Left-center.	Italo Pietra (*Dir.*)
24 Ore (Milan)	Economic	Mauro Masone (*Dir.*)
Roma (Naples)	Monarchist	Alberto Giovannini (*Dir.*)
La Nazione (Florence)	Conservative	Enrico Mattei (*Dir.*)
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)	Center.	Giorgio Vecchiato (*Dir.*)
La Stampa (Turin)	Left-center	Giulio de Benedetti (*Dir.*)
Il Gazzettino (Venice)	Center.	Giuseppe Longo (*Dir.*)

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Corrispondenza Socialista (weekly)	Anti-Communist.	Giorgio Verdecchi (*Dir.*)
Il Mondo (weekly)	Left-center.	Mario Pannunzio (*Dir.*)
Lo Specchio (weekly)	Right.	Giorgio Nelson Page (*Dir.*)
Epoca (weekly) (Milan)	Independent.	Nando Sampietro (*Dir.*)
L'Europeo (weekly) (Milan)	Independent.	Giorgio Fattori (*Dir.*)
Tempo (weekly) (Milan)	Independent.	Arturo Tofanelli (*Dir.*)
Oggi (weekly) (Milan)	Independent	Vittorio Buttafava (*Dir.*)
Relazioni Internazionali (weekly) (Milan)	Foreign affairs	Giovanni Lovisetti (*Dir.*)
Civitas (monthly)	Christian Democrat	Paolo Emilio Taviani (*Dir.*)
Mondo Operaio (fortnightly)	Socialist Party organ.	Francesco De Martino (*Dir.*)
Rinascita (monthly)	Communist.	Giancarlo Pajetta (*Dir.*)
Il Sole	Economic.	Gennaro Pistoiese (*Dir.*)

IVORY COAST
(Republic of the Ivory Coast)

Capital: Abidjan
Area: 183,397 square miles
Population: 3,700,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY. Re-elected on November 7, 1965.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: PHILIPPE YACÉ

Number of members (all elected on November 27, 1960) .. 85

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of November 3, 1960, established a presidential system of government with a strong executive, a single legislative chamber called the National Assembly, and a separate judiciary. The President of the Republic exercises control of the machinery of government. Through his Minister of the Interior, who appoints Prefects to head the six Departments, the President also exercises control of internal administration. The Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI) is the country's only political party. Formerly a province of French West Africa, the Ivory Coast did not join the French Community.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Félix Houphouet-Boigny (President of the Republic, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Agriculture and Cooperation), Camille Allıali (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs), Auguste Denise (Minister of State), Nanlo Bamba (Justice and Keeper of the Seals), Raphael Saller (Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning), Lambert Amon Tanoh (Education), Alcide-Augustin Kacou (Public Works and Transport), Lancina Koné (Labor and Social Affairs), Blaise N'Dia Koffi (Public Health and Population), Loua Diomande (Civil Service), Blé M'Bahia Kouadio (Armed Forces and Youth); and three Secretaries of State: Alexis Thierry Lebbe (Interior and Information), Souleymane Cissoko (Post Office and Telecommunications), Michel Goly Kouassi (Construction and Urban Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Abidjan.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Bulletin Quotidien d'Information	Government daily, in French.	Agui Blaise (*Ed*)
Fraternité-Matin	Government daily, in French.	Mamadou Coulibaly
Fraternité	French weekly, PDCI.	Parti Démocratique (*Prop.*)
Journal F E A P.A.N.	Independent French monthly.	Gilbert Douté (*Prop. and Ed.*)

JAMAICA

Capital: Kingston
Area. 4,411 square miles
Population: 1,762,200 (1964 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GOVERNOR GENERAL

SIR CLIFFORD CAMPBELL

PRIME MINISTER

SIR ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Number of members 21; nominated by the Prime Minister 13, nominated by the Leader of the Opposition 8.

President · FREDERICK R. DUHANEY

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Representatives

Election of April 1962 (five-year term)

Speaker: TACIUS GOLDING

Parties	*Representation*
Jamaica Labor Party	26
People's National Party	19
Total	45

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Jamaica was formerly a British Colony. It gained internal self-government in 1959 and full independence in 1962. It joined the West Indies Federation but later withdrew which was one of the causes of the Federation's collapse. It is a member of the British Commonwealth.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

JAMAICA LABOR PARTY (JLP) · Organized by Sir Alexander Bustamante in 1943 Supported by a cross-section of the community including members of Bustamante Industrial Trade Union. Advocates diversification of economy and expansion in agriculture, community development and industry. Emphasizes private enterprise and in foreign policy supports Western powers.

Leaders · Sir Alexander Bustamante and Donald Sangster (Deputy Leader of Party) Donald Sangster has served as Acting Prime Minister since January 1965.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY (PNP): Founded in 1938. Advocates agricultural development, agrarian reform, and moderate socialism. Supported by professional elements of the middle classes and workers of the National Workers' Union.

Leaders: Norman Manley (President of Party), Wills O. Isaacs (Deputy Leader of Party.)

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Sir Alexander Bustamante (Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Minister of External Affairs), Donald Sangster

(Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance), Edwin Allen (Education), Lynden Newland (Labor), Robert Lightbourne (Trade and Industry), Dr. Herbert Eldemire (Health), Edward Seaga (Development and Welfare), John Gyles (Agriculture), Roy McNeill (Home Affairs), Neville C. Lewis (Communications and Works), L. Lynch (Local Government), D. C Tavares (Housing), H. L. Shearer and G S. Ranglin (Ministers without Portfolio).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Kingston

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Daily Gleaner	70,000	Independent daily	S G Fletcher (*Dir.*)
Star	50,000	Independent afternoon daily.	S G Fletcher (*Dir*)
Government Gazette	3,200	Official	John L Taylor (*Printer*)
Public Opinion	5,000	Liberal weekly.	O. T. Fairclough (*Pub*)
Voice	12,000	Weekly Journal of Bustamante Industrial Trade Union	Senator Joseph McPherson (*Ed*)

JAPAN

Capital: *Tokyo*
Area: 142,727 square miles (Japan proper—Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido)
Population: 98,282,000 (1965 estimate)

MONARCH

EMPEROR HIROHITO. Born April 29, 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926.

CABINET

Liberal-Democratic Party. Appointed June 3, 1965.

PRIME MINISTER

EISAKU SATO (Liberal-Democrat)
Elected by the Diet on November 9, 1964, after resignation of Hayato Ikeda

PARLIAMENT

Kokkai

UPPER CHAMBER: House of Councillors (Sangi-in)

Election of July 4, 1965 (six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President YUZO SHIGEMUNE (Liberal-Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal-Democratic Party	138
Socialist Party	74
Komei Party	20
Democratic Socialist Party	7
Communist Party	4
Dai-ni-in-Club	4
Independents	3
Total	250

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Representatives (Shugi-in)

Election of November 21, 1963 (for four years)

Speaker: NAKA FUNADA (Liberal-Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal-Democratic Party	282
Socialist Party	145
Democratic Socialist Party	23
Communist Party	4
Independents	2
Vacancies	11
Total	467

THE CONSTITUTION 

A new constitution was promulgated on November 3, 1946, and became effective on May 3, 1947. This instrument provided for drastic changes in Japan's political system. Sovereign power was transferred from the Emperor to the people. The Emperor became the symbol of the State and the unity of the people and is now given only ceremonial functions All property of the Imperial Household became the property of the state. War and the threat or use of force were forever renounced as sovereign rights of the nation The peerage was specifically abolished The Diet, consisting of a House of Representatives and House of

Councillors, became the sole law-making authority with ultimate power residing in the House of Representatives A bill passed by the House of Representatives and rejected by the House of Councillors becomes law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a two-thirds majority of the members present. Members of the House of Councillors are elected for six-year terms with half of the members elected every three years Members of the House of Representatives are elected for a term of four years unless the House is dissolved within that period. Executive power is vested in a Cabinet, headed by a Prime Minister and collectively responsible to the Diet. The Prime Minister and a majority of the Cabinet members are chosen from among members of the Diet. All Cabinet members must be civilians and serve at the pleasure of the Prime Minister. On a vote of non-confidence by the House of Representatives, the Cabinet must resign or dissolve the House of Representatives. Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in lower courts established by additional legislation The appointment of Supreme Court judges is reviewed by the electorate at ten-year intervals in the general elections State finances are administered by the Diet, which has sole power to levy taxes and make appropriations A bill of rights contains such basic guarantees as universal adult suffrage, secret ballot, freedom of thought, religion and assembly, right of peaceful petition, impartial public trials and due process of law, it also provides for compulsory education, the right to minimum standards of living, and nondiscrimination on the basis of social status, sex, race, or religion. Amendments to the constitution must be initiated by a two-thirds majority of all members of each House of the Diet and must be ratified by a majority vote in a subsequent popular referendum.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Japan's first post-war cabinets were those of Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni (August 17, 1945, to October 6, 1945) and Baron Kijuro Shidehara (October 9, 1945, to April 22, 1946). General elections which were held on April 10, 1946, resulted in no overwhelming vote for any single party. The Liberals, Progressives and Socialists, in that order, became the major parties, and the Liberal leader, Shigeru Yoshida, formed a cabinet composed of Liberals, Progressives and Independents, which was installed on May 22, 1946.

In the general elections of April 1947 the Socialist Party gained the largest number of Diet seats and as a result Socialist leader Tetsu Katayama became Prime Minister on May 30, 1947. Mr Katayama resigned February 9, 1948, and on February 21 the Diet elected Hitoshi Ashida as Prime Minister. Mr. Ashida's Democratic-Socialist-People's Cooperative Cabinet, formed on March 9, 1948, resigned on October 7, 1948

On October 14, 1948, the Diet elected as Ashida's successor Shigeru Yoshida who was the leader of the conservative Democratic Liberal Party which had been formed in March 1948 by the merger of the conservative parties

General elections for the House of Representatives were held on January 23, 1949, in which the Democratic Liberals won a decisive victory The Communists gained while the Socialists lost heavily Mr Yoshida was re-elected Prime Minister and on February 16, 1949, formed his third Cabinet.

On September 8, 1951, 48 nations signed a treaty of peace with Japan at San Francisco, restoring Japan's sovereign status in the community of nations On the same day representatives of the United States and the Japanese Governments sign a bilateral Security Treaty, under which the United States obtained the right to maintain armed forces in post-treaty Japan Both these treaties came into effect on April 28, 1952

Following general elections for the House of Representatives in October

1952, the lower house was again dissolved in March 1953 after a series of events which included the abstention of a group of conservatives led by Ichiro Hatoyama from voting, permitting the passage of a non-confidence motion against the Yoshida government. In the ensuing elections in April, within a week after the regular triennial House of Councillors election, the Liberals won only 201 seats in the House of Representatives, the Progressives dropped to 76, the newly-formed Hatoyama group won 34, and the Left and Right Socialists gained 71 and 66 seats, respectively Despite the lack of a Liberal majority, Shigeru Yoshida was again elected Prime Minister and formed his fifth Liberal Cabinet. He resigned on December 7, 1954, and was succeeded by Ichiro Hatoyama.

The Hatoyama forces were victorious in the general elections of February 27, 1955, and Hatoyama formed his second Cabinet on March 18, 1955. On October 13, 1955, the Left and Right Socialist parties united to form a new Socialist Party of Japan On November 15, 1955, the two Conservative parties —Liberals and Democrats—merged to form the Liberal-Democratic Party

In the triennial House of Councillors election of July 8, 1956, the Socialist Party increased its representation from 68 to 81 seats, while the strength of the Liberal-Democratic Party remained about as before (123).

In December 1956, Mr Hatoyama resigned as Prime Minister and was succeeded by Tanzan Ishibashi. The latter, in turn, resigned on February 25, 1957, because of illness, and Nobusuke Kishi was elected his successor on the same day. Mr Kishi carried out a major reorganization of his Liberal-Democratic Cabinet on July 10, 1957

Mr Kishi dissolved the House of Representatives on April 25, 1958, and general elections were held on May 22, 1958 As a result of these elections the Liberal-Democratic Party secured 298 seats and the Socialists 168. The second Kishi Cabinet was formed June 12, 1958, and the third Cabinet on June 18, 1959 In the House of Councillors elections of June 2, 1959, the Liberal-Democrats and Socialists increased their seats to 132 and 85 respectively.

On October 25, 1959, a split occurred in the Socialist Party and a part of the right wing withdrew and formed the Democratic Socialist Party.

After pushing through to fruition the highly controversial United States-Japanese military security pact, Premier Kishi resigned and was succeeded on July 14, 1960, by Hayato Ikeda. He dissolved Parliament and new elections for the Diet were held on November 20, 1960. The Liberal-Democrats won 296 seats, the Socialists 145, and the Democratic Socialists 17

Mr Ikeda dissolved Parliament in October 1963 and in the Lower House elections of November 21, 1963 the Liberal-Democrats secured 283 seats (joined later by 11 Independents), the Socialists 144, the Democratic Socialists 23, and the Communists 5. Mr. Ikeda formed his third Cabinet on December 9, 1963. He was succeeded by Eisaku Sato on November 9, 1964.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Liberal-Democratic Party. Diet Membership—Councillors, 138; Representatives, 282 Formed in 1955 by merger of Liberal and Japan Democratic parties. Advocates cooperation with free world, free enterprise, balanced national finances, buildup of national defense, tax reductions, increased social security benefits and trade liberalization.

Leaders Eisaku Sato (Prime Minister, President of Party), Shigesaburo Maeo (Chairman, Executive Board), Munenori Akagi (Chairman, Policy Board), Kakuei Tanaka (Secretary-General).

SOCIALIST PARTY. Diet Membership—Councillors, 74; Representatives, 145. Formed in 1955 by the merger of the right-wing and left-wing Socialist Parties Advocates change of capitalistic structure of society into a socialist structure by peaceful means, but states that its policy is not compatible with Communism. Stresses effort to recover "complete independence" for Japan. Advocates eventual nationalization of key industries, no rearmament, tax exemptions for workers, price controls, loans and reduced taxes for small business, encouragement of co-operatives, diplomatic recognition of Communist China, abolition of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, nonaggression pact among U.S., USSR, Communist China and Japan.

Leaders: Kozo Sasaki (Chairman), Hiroo Wada (Vice-Chairman), Tomomi Narita (Secretary-General).

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY: Diet Membership—Councillors, 7; Representatives, 23. Formed by right-wing Socialists in January 1960 as the result of a split of the Socialist Party. The party favors gradual abolition of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty; "a Two Chinas" policy and admission of Communist China to the UN; a gradual transformation to a socialist economy, but nationalization of only a few key industries.

Leaders: Suehiro Nishio (Chairman), Eiichi Nishimura (Secretary-General), Takeo Muto (Chairman, Executive Board), Isamu Imazumi (Chairman, Policy Board).

KOMEI PARTY: Diet Membership—Councillors, 20. Organized as a political society called Komei Kai on July 11, 1962, after the election of the upper house, and as a political party in November 1964 Members of the group belong to Soka Gakkai, a very active Buddhist organization Its policy is tax reduction, broad social welfare measures, stabilization of agricultural prices and opposition to constitutional revision.

Leaders: Takehisa Tsuji (Chairman), Satoru Izumi (Vice-Chairman), Hiroshi Hojo (Secretary-General).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Diet Membership—Councillors, 4; Representatives, 4. Advocates policies and ideologies of international Communism, endorses the foreign policies of Communist China One Councillor and one Representative were expelled from the party in 1964, but they continue to hold their seats as independents and claim to represent the "genuine Communist Party."

Leaders: Sanzo Nozaka (Chairman) and Kenji Miyamoto (Secretary-General). There is a Central Executive Committee of 9 members.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Eisaku Sato (Premier), Etsusaburo Shiina (Foreign Affairs), Takeo Fukuda (Finance), Takeo Miki (International Trade and Industry), Mitsujiro Ishii (Justice), Umekichi Nakamura (Education), Zenko Suzuki (Health and Welfare), Eiichi Sakata (Agriculture and Forestry), Torata Nakamura (Transportation), Yuichi Kori (Postal Services), Hisao Kodaira (Labor), Mitsuo Setoyama (Construction), Tadanori Nagayama (Home Affairs); and the following State Ministers: Aiichiro Fujiyama (Economic Planning Agency), Tokuyasu Fukuda (Administrative Management Agency and Hokkaido Development), Shokichi Uehara (Science and Technology), Ken Yasui (Premier's Office), Masami Takatsuji (Cabinet Legislative Bureau), Tomisaburo Hashimoto (Chief Cabinet Secretary).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Tokyo.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Asahi Shimbun	4,919,390	Japan's leading paper; independent; published in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo and Kita Kyushu	Nagataka Murayama (*Owner*) T. Hirooki (*Tokyo*) S. Nakamura (*Osaka*) T. Takagi (*Nagoya*) J Kubokawa (*Kita Kyushu*)
Mainichi Shimbun	3,692,647	Independent; published in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kita Kyushu and Sapporo	Tsunetaka Ueda (*Pres.*) Chikao Kano (*Tokyo*) Shigeyuki Edamatsu (*Osaka*) Rei Yamamoto (*Nagoya*) S Yamashita (*Sapporo*) Kikujiro Tanaka (*Kita Kyushu*)
Yomiuri Shimbun	3,873,310	Asahi's closest competitor; independent; published in Tokyo, Osaka, Takaoka, Fukuoka and Sapporo	Matsutaro Shoriki (*Owner*) Fumio Kojima (*Tokyo*) Toshio Kuriyama (*Osaka*) Togo Asahi (*Takaoka*) Ryoji Fukuoka (*Sapporo*)
Tokyo Shimbun	387,783	Independent	Aichi Yora (*Pres.*) Kazuo Hoshino (*Ed.*)
Nihon Keizai Shimbun	918,315	Independent, leading economic journal published in Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka	Naoji Yorozu (*Pres*) Masahiro Tsukuda (*Tokyo*) Kanji Kobari (*Osaka*)
Sankei Shimbun	2,012,708	Independent; published in Tokyo and Osaka	Shigeo Mizuno (*Pres*) Naoki Iwasa (*Tokyo and Osaka*)
Chubu Nippon Shimbun	1,154,931	Independent; published in Nagoya and Kanazawa	Aichi Yora (*Pres.*) Minoru Oda (*Nagoya*) Eiji Miyagishi (*Kanazawa*)
Nishi Nihon Shimbun	554,300	Independent, published in Fukuoka	Yoshio Noguchi (*Pres*) M Hayashida (*Ed*)
Hokkaido Shimbun	748,279	Independent; published in Sapporo, Hakodate, Asahikawa and Kushiro	Isao Nakano (*Pres*) M Komazaki (*Sapporo*) Nobuo Oka (*Hakodate*) Moritaka Kimura (*Kushiro*) Sadahisa Tada (*Asahikawa*)
The Japan Times	48,083	In English	Shintaro Fukushima (*Pres*) Tamotsu Ogata (*Mg Ed.*)
The Mainichi Daily News	28,304	Published in Tokyo and Osaka, in English	Eimei Kato (*Ed, Tokyo*) Tetsuro Tomihiro (*Ed, Osaka*)
The Asahi Evening News	45,934	In English	Kimpei Shiba (*Pres*) Masa Mogi (*Ed*)
The Yomiuri	31,909	In English	S Hori (*Ed*)

NEWS AGENCIES

Kyodo News Service	Cooperative press association Founded Nov 1945 to replace Domei News Agency, official organ since 1936	Naoji Yorozu (*Ch of Bd.*) Kiyoshi Iwamoto (*Mg Dir.*) K Iwamoto (*Mg Ed*)
Jiji Press	Established Nov 1945 by former employees of Domei who did not join Kyodo Primarily services Government offices and corporations, but enlarging service to news media	Saiji Hasegawa (*Pres*) Tsurutaro Adachi (*Mg Ed*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association	Corporation of Japanese newspapers, radio and TV stations, founded July 23, 1946.	Tsunetaka Ueda (*Pres.*) Minoru Yokota (*Sec. Gen.*)

JORDAN

(Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan)

Capital: Amman
Area: 37,000 square miles
Population: 1,850,000 (1964 estimate)

RULER

KING HUSSEIN IBN TALAL. Born November 14, 1935; ascended throne May 2, 1953.

CABINET

Reorganized July 31, 1965.

PREMIER

WASFI TELL

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL OF NOTABLES	COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES
Appointed by the King.	*Elected July 6, 1963*
President: SAID EL-MUFTI	*Speaker:* AKEF AL-FAYIZ
Number of members 30	Number of members 60

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Following the resignation of the Wasfi Tell Government in March 1963, a new government was formed by elder statesman Samir al-Rifa'i. Rifa'i's cabinet lasted only until April 20 when it failed to obtain a vote of confidence from the House of Representatives, whereupon the House was dissolved by the King. A new government was then formed by King Hussein's uncle, Sharif Hussein ibn Nasser, who restored order in the country following the April demonstrations in favor of Arab unity. New parliamentary elections were held in July 1963. The Sharif Hussein cabinet was dissolved on July 6, 1964, following which a new cabinet was formed on July 8 under Prime Minister Talhouni. He resigned on February 13, 1965 and was succeeded by Wasfi Tell.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are Wasfi Tell (Prime Minister and Minister of Defense), Hazem Nuseibeh (Foreign Affairs), Izzadin Mufti (Finance), Abed al-Wahad al-Majali (Internal Affairs), Dr. Nasfat Kamal (Social Affairs and Labor), Fadhl Dalqamouni (Communications), Jiryes Haddadin (Justice), Dr Saif al-Din al-Kaylani (Reconstruction and Development), Ahmed Abu Qoureh (Health), Sherif Abdel Hamid (Information), Yahya al-Khatib (Public Works), Thouqan al-Hindawi (Education), Sam'an Daoud (Transportation), Hatem al-Zu'abi (National Economy), Ismael Hejazi (Agriculture), Dr. Kassem Rimawi (Village and Municipal Affairs), Sa'id Dajani (Tourism).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Jerusalem.

Name of Paper	*Editor*
Al-Difa'a	Ibrahim al-Shanti
Falastin	Raja Elissa
Al Jihad	Mahmud Abu Zalaf
Al-Manar (Amman)	Mahmud Sharif
Al-Urdon (Amman)	Samir Nasr
Jerusalem Times (In English)	Mahmud Abu Zuluf

KENYA

Capital: Nairobi
Area: 224,960 square miles
Population. 9,365,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

JOMO KENYATTA. Elected in May 1963; took office June 1, 1963.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Election of May 1963
Speaker. MR. CHOKWE

Party	*Representation*
Kenya African National Union ...	41

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Representatives

Election of May 1963
Speaker· HUMPHREY SLADE

Party	*Representation*
Kenya African National Union	130

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Kenya was formerly a British colony. It attained local self-government under a constitution which went into effect with the elections of February 1961. Subsequently, new constitutional provisions were agreed upon at conferences in London which provide for a bicameral parliament and a national coalition government which took power when the country achieved complete independence on December 12, 1963. On December 12, 1964, it became a Republic with Jomo Kenyatta as President. It is a member of the British Commonwealth

In 1964 Ronald Ngala, President of the African Democratic Union Party, announced the dissolution of KADU and joined KANU thus transforming Kenya into a one party state.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (KANU): A country-wide party. Formerly it held a majority in both houses of Parliament but in 1964 became the only party in Kenya.

Leaders Jomo Kenyatta (President of Party), Oginga Odinga (Vice-President), Tom Mboya (Secretary-General).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Jomo Kenyatta (President), Oginga Odinga (Vice President), Daniel Arap Moi (Minister of Internal Security), Joseph Murumbi (External Affairs), Tom Mboya (Economic Planning and Development), Paul G. Ngei (Housing and Social Services), James H. Gichuru (Finance), Njoronge Mungai (Defense), Mbiyu Koinange (Education), Joseph D Otiende (Health), Lawrence G. Sagini (Local Government), Eliud Mwendwa (Commerce and Industry), Dawson Mwanyumba (Works and Communications), Julius G. Keano (Labor), Ramogi Achieng-Oneko (Information), Jackson H Angaine (Lands and Settlements), Samuel O Ayodo (Natural Resources and Tourism), Charles Njonjo (Attorney-General), Bruce MacKenzie (Agriculture).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Nairobi

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Daily Nation	17,000	In English.	Hilary N'gweno
East African Standard	30,000	Daily and weekly.	Kenneth Bolton
Kenya Daily Mail (Gram)	2,500	In Gujerati; daily and weekly.	I. H Vasa
Navyug	9,000	In English and Gujerati.	I A. Desai
Taifaleo	20,000	In Swahili, daily and weekly.	J N. Amadi
Sauti ya Kanu	24,000	In Swahili; weekly organ of Kanu party.	H. S. Gathigira

KOREA

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

Japan held all of Korea until 1945 when the northern part of the country was occupied by forces of the U S.S.R. and the southern part by the army of the U S A The country was divided by the two powers along the 38th parallel.

Efforts to form a unified regime for the whole country were fruitless and in 1948 a republican government was established in the south through U.N.-supervised elections. In the same year the Russians set up a Communist regime in the area they occupied.

On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded the Republic of Korea south of the 38th parallel and after three years of war an armistice was signed on July 27, 1953 establishing the boundary between the two parts of the country roughly along the 38th parallel.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Capital · *Seoul*
Area · 38,175 square miles
Population · 27,500,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

General (Ret.) Park Chung Hee. Elected October 15, 1963, for a four-year term.

PRIME MINISTER

Chung Il-kwon

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The revolution which occurred in April 1960 caused the downfall of President Syngman Rhee. Dr. Chang Myon's elected government was overthrown by a bloodless military coup led by the then Major General Park Chung Hee on May 16, 1961. The National Assembly was dissolved, the constitution suspended and political parties disbanded. The presidency was retained, a new constitution was drafted and approved by national referendum in December 1962

Elections were held on October 15, 1963 for president and on November 26, 1963, for a new 175-seat National Assembly. President Park was sworn in on December 17, 1963, when the Assembly held its first session.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Chung Il-kwon (Prime Minister), Chang Ki-yong (Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of Economic Planning Board), Lee Tong-won (Foreign Affairs), Kim Song-un (Defense), Yang Chan-u (Home Affairs), So Pong-kyun (Acting Finance), Min Pok-ki (Justice), Kwon O-pyong (Education), Pak Chung-hun (Commerce and Industry), Cha Kyun-hui (Agriculture and Forestry), O Won-son (Health and Social Affairs), An Kyong-mo (Transportation), Kim Pyung-sam (Communications), Hong Chong-ch'ol (Public Information), Chon Ye-yong (Construction), Yi Sok-che (Cabinet Administration), Won Yong-sok and Yun Chu-yong (Ministers without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Seoul.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Choson Ilbo	Daily.	Pang U-yong
Daehan Ilbo	Daily.	Kim Yon-jun
Daily Economics	Daily.	Kim U-hyon
Dong-A Ilbo	Daily.	Kim Sang-wan
Hankook Ilbo	Daily	Kim Chong-kyu
Kyonghyang Sinmun	Daily.	Hong Yong-jun
Seoul Sinmun	Daily.	Chang Tae-hwa
Korean Herald	Daily in English	Kim Bong-ki
Korea Times	Daily in English	Kim Chong-kyu
Taehan Ilbo	Daily.	Kim Yon-chun
Kukche Sinbo (Pusan)	Daily.	So Chong-kwi
Pusan Ilbo (Pusan)	Daily	Choe Se-kyong
Taegu Meil (Taegu)	Daily.	Cho Yak-sul

NEWS AGENCIES

Donghwa	Chong Chae-ho
Sisa	Kim Hi-jong

NORTH KOREA
(Korean People's Democratic Republic)

Capital: Pyongyang
Area: 46,814 square miles
Population: 11,000,000 (1963 estimate)

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The Russians shortly after arriving in Korea established a Communist-led "Provisional Government." The Korean Communist Party merged in 1946 with the New National Party to form the Korean Labor Party which organized elections in 1948 for a Supreme People's Assembly. This Assembly on September 8, 1948 adopted the constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Under it the central organ of government, the Supreme People's Assembly, elects a Presidium. Executive power rests with the Cabinet appointed by the Assembly and responsible to it and to the Presidium.

The highest *de facto* authority is the Presidium of the Korean Labor Party.

The Chief of State is President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Choe Yong-kon.

KOREAN LABOR PARTY

Chairman of the Central Committee: Kim Il Song

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Kim Il-song	Kim Chang-man	Nam Il
Choe Yong-kon	Yi Hyo-sun	Yi Chong-ok
Kim Il	Kim Kwang-hyop	Pak Chong-ae
Pak Kum-chol	Chong Il-yong	Yi Chu-yon

CANDIDATE MEMBERS

Kim Ik-son	Han Sang-tu	Kim Chang-pong
Ha Ang-chon	Hyon Mu-kwang	Pak Song-chol

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Kim Il-song (Premier), Kim Il, Choe Yong-chin, Chong Chun-taek, Chong Il-yong, Kim Chang-man, Kim Kwang-hyop, Nam Il, Yi Chong-ok, Yi Chu-yon (Deputy Premiers), Song Pok-ki (Chemical Industry), Kim Se-pong (Commerce), Yun Ki-pok (Common Education), Pak Yong-sun (Communications), Kim Ung-sang (Construction Materials Industry), Pak Ung-kol (Culture), Kim Tae-kun (Electric & Coal Industry), Han Sang-tu (Finance), Kang Chom-ku (Fisheries), Pak Song-chol (Foreign Affairs), Yi Chu-yon (Foreign Trade), Chong Tong-chol (Forestry), Kim Chong-hang (Higher Education), Paek Son-il (Labor), Hyon Mu-kwang (Machine Industry), Yi Chae-yong (Metallurgy), Han Tae-yong (Procurement & Food), Choe Chang-sok (Public Health), Kim Hoe-il (Railways), Sok San (Social Security), Pak Mun-kyu (Territorial Administration), Kim Man-kum (Agricultural Commission), Kim Tu-sam (State Construction), Yim Kye-chol (State Light Industry), Chong Chun-taek (State Planning), O Tong-uk (Science & Technology), Choe Yong-chin (Traffic and Transport), Cho Tong-sop, Chong Yu-ho, Pak Pung-sik (Unassigned).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Pyongyang.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Publisher, Editor, etc.*
Nodong Sinmun	Labor Party Paper	
Minchu Choson	Official Government Paper	
Kyotong Sinmun	Transportation	Transport Ministry
Chokuk Chonson	"Fatherland Front"	
Kisul Kyongche	Technical Paper	
Munhak Sinmun	Literary Paper	
Nongmin Sinmun	Peasant Paper.	
Pyongyang Sinmun	General News	
Sangop Sinmun	Commercial Paper	Ministry of Commerce
Nodong Chongnyon	Korean Socialist Working Youth League.	

NEWS AGENCY

Korean Central News Agency	Official	

KUWAIT

Capital: Kuwait
Area: 6,000 square miles
Population: 468,000 (1965 estimate)

AMIR

SHEIK SABAH AL-SALIM AL-SABAH

PRIME MINISTER

SHEIK JABIR AL-AHMAD AL-SABAH

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

A constituent assembly composed of 20 members elected by general ballot was dissolved after completing the draft of a new constitution. This provided for a National Assembly which was elected early in 1963 for a four-year term. It has 50 members. Ministers are responsible to the Assembly.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Kuwait became independent on June 19, 1961. Prior to that time it had been under British protection and its foreign policy was controlled by Great Britain. Following Kuwait's independence, Iraq claimed sovereignty over the country and British troops were called in to protect it. These were later withdrawn and were replaced by an Arab League force. On October 4, 1963, Iraq recognized Kuwait's independence after the Arab League force was withdrawn.

Although there are no political parties in Kuwait, the development of modern parliamentary democracy has proceeded apace with the encouragement of the Amir. When in December 1964 the National Assembly refused to approve a newly appointed Council of Ministers, the Amir appointed another Council in which the Ministers objectionable to the Assembly were replaced. On several subsequent occasions Assembly votes have led the Government to modify proposed policies or actions.

THE CABINET

Sheikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah (Prime Minister), Sheikh Abdallah Al-Jabir (Industry and Commerce), Khalid Ahmad Al-Jassar (Justice), Khalid Al-Masoud Al-Feheid (Education), Khalid Al-Essa Al-Salih (Public Works), Sheikh Saad Al-Abdallah Al-Salim (Interior and Defense), Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jabir (Foreign Affairs and Acting Minister for Finance and Oil Affairs), Sheikh Jabir Al-Ali (Guidance and Information), Salih Abdul Malik Al-Salih (Posts, Telegraph and Telephone), Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al-Saraawi (Social and Labor Affairs), Abdullah Al-Meshari Al-Roudan (Awqaf and Islamic Affairs), Abdullah Ahmad Al-Someit (Electricity and Water), Abdul Aziz Ibrahim Al-Fleij (Public Health), Yousef Al-Sayed Hashim Al-Rifaei (Cabinet Affairs).

PRESS

Papers listed are published in Kuwait.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor-In-Chief*
Al-Rai-al-Am	Daily; Arabic	Abdul Aziz al-Masaeid
Akhbar al-Kuwait	Daily; Arabic	Abdul Aziz Fahed al-Fuleij
Daily News	Daily; English	Abdul Aziz al-Masaeid
Kuwait Times	Daily; English.	Yusuf S Olayan

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor-in-Chief*
Al Taliat .	Weekly, Arabic	Sami Munayes
Al Hadaf . . .	Weekly; Arabic.	Muhammad al-Saleh
Al Resalat .	Weekly; Arabic.	Jasim Mubarak al-Jassim
Al Seyasa	Weekly; Arabic	Abdul Rahman al-Walayti
Al Wattan	Weekly, Arabic.	Ahmad al-Amer
Sout al Khaleej	Weekly, Arabic	Baqr Khraibet
Adwa'a al Madina .	Weekly; Arabic	Mrs. Ghuneima al-Marzook
Adwa'a al Kuwait	Weekly; Arabic.	Mejren al-Hamad
Hatha al Usbo'o	Weekly; Arabic.	Bader Suleiman al-Isa
Al Ra'id al Arabi	Monthly, Arabic	Abdullah Yusuf al-Ghanim
Al Arabi (State-owned) .	Monthly; Arabic	Dr Ahmad Zaki
Majalat al Kuwait (State-owned)	Biweekly; Arabic	Mahmoud al-Hoot

LAOS

Administrative Capital: Vientiane
Royal Capital: Luang Prabang
Area: 91,000 square miles (estimated)
Population: 2,500,000 (1965 estimate)

RULER

King Sri Savang Vatthana. Proclaimed King on November 1, 1959.

PREMIER

Prince Souvanna Phouma

PARLIAMENT

Upper Chamber: King's Council
Twelve members: six appointed by the King and six by the National Assembly.
President: Outhong Souvannouvong

Lower Chamber: National Assembly
Election of July 18, 1965
President: Phoui Sananikone

Party	*Representation*
Independents	27
Neutralist Party	13
Social Democrats	11
Rally of the Lao People	8
Total	59

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Laos was formerly a part of French Indo-China. It became free in 1949. The country was invaded by Communist Viet-Minh troops in 1953 and at the same time the Pathet Lao party revolted. A cease-fire agreement was signed at Geneva in 1954 but guerrilla warfare continued. In 1960 a rival government was established at Khang Khay with Prince Souvanna Phouma as Premier and it was supported by the Pathet Lao As a result of a 14-nation conference held in Geneva from May 1961 to July 1962, the three leaders of the Communist, neutral and right-wing parties agreed to form a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma. This was done on June 23, 1962. However, fighting broke out anew in 1963. In April 1963 the Pathet Lao Cabinet Ministers left Vientiane and have not returned. The Cabinet was reorganized in 1965 retaining the Pathet Lao members The tripartite government set up by the Plaine de Jarres and Zurich Agreements therefore continues in being but without the participation of the Pathet Lao.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Lao Hom Lao (Rally of the Lao people): A conservative party.
Leader: Phoui Sananikone

Lao Pen Kang (Neutralist Party): Supporters of the Prime Minister.
Leader: Souvanna Phouma.

Santiphab (Peace Party): Now dominated by Communists.
Leader: Maha Kou Souvannamethi.

Neo Lao Hak Sat (North Vietnamese Communist Party controlled).
Leader: Prince Souphanouvong.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Prince Souvanna Phouma (Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, Foreign Affairs, Veterans and Rural Affairs), Prince Souphanouvong (Vice-Premier and Minister of National Economy and Plan), Leum Insisiengmay (Vice-Premier, Minister of Education), Sisouk Na Champassak (Finance), Chao Boun Om Na Champassak (Cults), Tay Keoluangkhot (Public Health), Phoumi Vongvichit (Information, Propaganda and Tourism), Pheng Phongsavan (Interior and Social Welfare), Ngon Sananikone (Public Works), Sisoumang Sisaleumsak (Post and Telecommunications), Impeng Suryadhay (Justice).

In addition there are the following Secretaries of State: Souk Vongsack (Public Works and Transportation), General Soukanh Vilaysarn (Veterans), Khampheuane Tounarom (National Economy and Planning), Keo Viphakone (Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers listed are published in Vientiane.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Sat Lao (Lao Nation)	Daily in Lao	Pone Chantarasy
Sieng Lao (Voice of Laos)	Daily in Lao.	Thongsisavat Southivongnarat
Sieng Mahason (Voice of the People)	Daily in Lao.	Sophon Bouphasiri
Say Kang (Path of Neutrality)	Weekly in Lao	General Soukanh Vilaysarn
Revue de la Presse Lao	Twice weekly in French.	Khamboth Pelletier

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut
Area: 4,015 square miles
Population: 2,150,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

CHARLES HELOU. Elected by Parliament August 18, 1964; assumed office September 23, 1964, for a six-year term.

PREMIER

RASHID KARAME. Appointed July 26, 1965.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Elected April and May 1964; four-year term
President SABRI HAMADÉ

Number of members 99

Elected by universal suffrage according to the following proportional division amongst religious communities: Maronite Christian, 30; Sunni Moslem, 20; Shi'i Moslem, 19, Greek Orthodox, 11, Druze, 6; Greek Catholic, 6, Armenian Orthodox, 4; Armenian Catholic, 1; Protestant, 1; Minorities, 1.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Rashid Karame, long-time Premier under President Chehab (1958–1964), formed the present Cabinet on July 20, 1965 after the resignation of the Cabinet of Haj Hussein Oueini

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are Rashid Karame (Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and National Defense), Georges Hakim (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Joseph Najjar (Planning, Agriculture and PTT), Emile Tyan (Justice), Rafiq Naja (National Economy), Georges Naccache (Public Works), Muhammad Kni'u (Interior and Public Health), Najib Alameddine (Information and Guidance), Wajdi Mallat (Social Affairs), Suleiman Zein (National Education).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Beirut

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Al Ahrar	6,000	Baathist	Jalal Turk (*Pub.*)
Al Amal	8,000	Phalange Party paper	Georges Omeira (*Ed*)
Al Anwar	6,000	Arab Nationalist	Said Freiha (*Prop & Ed*)
Al Hayat	8,500	Independent	Kamel Mrowa (*Prop & Ed*)
Al Jarida	6,400	Independent	Geo Naccache (*Prop.*)
Al Kifah	4,000	Arab Nationalist	Riad Taha (*Prop.*)
An Nahar	9,000	Independent.	Ghassan Tweini (*Prop & Ed*)
Al Muharir	4,000	Arab Nationalist	Hisham Abu Dahr (*Prop. & Ed*)
Ash Sha'b	3,000	Arab Nationalist	Muhammad Amin Dughan (*Prop. & Ed*)
Az Zaman	3,250	Lebanese Nationalist	Joseph Saade (*Pub*)
Daily Star	5,000	Independent; in English	Kamel Mrowa (*Prop & Ed.*)
Le Jour	5,000	Independent, in French	Ghassan Tweini (*Prop & Ed*)
L'Orient	7,000	Independent; in French	Geo Naccache (*Prop & Ed*)
Al Nida	1,500	Communist	Georges Hawi (*Ed*)
Lisan Al Hal	4,600	Independent.	Nakleh Mutran (*Prop*) Gebran Hayek (*Ed*)
As Safa	5,000	Independent daily.	Rushdi Malouf (*Prop & Ed.*)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 1,500,000 (1962 estimate)

PRESIDENT

WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN (True Whig). Inaugurated January 6, 1964, for fifth time; four-year term.

VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM R. TOLBERT (True Whig)

PARLIAMENT

Legislature

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

President: WILLIAM R. TOLBERT (True Whig)
Number of members* 18

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Representatives

Speaker: RICHARD A. HENRIES (True Whig)
Number of members* 41

* All of True Whig Party

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Supports the United Nations, the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, and the Declaration of Human Rights Advocates a favorable climate for foreign investment and commercial opportunities for all nations on an equal and reciprocal basis. Supports an expanded national program of economic and social development and the integration of all citizens irrespective of tribal, social or cultural background.

Leaders: William V. S. Tubman (President of Liberia), William R. Tolbert (Vice-President of Liberia), Richard A Henries (Speaker of the House), Wilkins H. Tyler (Chairman of Party), McKinley A. DeShield (General Secretary of Party), A. Dash Wilson, Sr. (Chief Justice).

There are no opposition parties or avowed opposition leaders.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: J. Rudolph Grimes (Secretary of State), Charles D. Sherman (Treasury), James A. A. Pierre (Attorney-General), McKinley A. DeShield (Posts), Robert A Brewer (Defense), J. Samuel Melton (Internal Affairs), Augustus F. Caine (Education), Alexander M. Ketter (Public Works), John W. Cooper (Agriculture), Dr Edwin M Barclay (Public Health), E. Reginald Townsend (Information), A. Romeo Horton (Commerce and Industry), James A. Weeks (National Planning), James T. Phillips, Sr. (Government Operations).

PRESS

In 1963 the Liberian Information Service organized a mimeographed newspaper system of some twenty papers throughout the country Papers listed below are published in Monrovia

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
The Liberian Star (daily)	True Whig Party.	Henry B Cole (*Ed.*)
The Listener (daily)	True Whig Party.	Charles C Dennis (*Prop*)
Liberian Age (twice weekly)	True Whig Party	Aston King (*Ed.*)
New Day (monthly)	Government organ	Mrs Margaret Traub (*Ed*)

LIBYA
(Kingdom of Libya)

Capitals *Tripoli and Benghazi, Baida* (Administrative capital)
Area: 679,358 square miles
Population · 1,559,399 (1964 census)

RULER

KING IDRIS I

PREMIER

HUSSAIN MAAZIQ. Assumed office on March 20, 1965, following the resignation of Mahmud Muntasir.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate		LOWER CHAMBER: Chamber of Deputies	
President: 'ABD AL-HAMID AL-'ABBAAR		*Speaker:* MIFTAH ERRAGHIB	
Number of members*	24	Number of members	91

* Appointed by the King The Deputies are all elected

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was adopted by the National Assembly on October 7, 1951 It was amended in December 1962 and again in April 1963. Libya is a hereditary monarchy and has a representative system of government. The King exercises control over the machinery of government and appoints the Cabinet There are no political parties in Libya.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are Hussain Maaziq (Prime Minister), Muhammad Baik Derna (Agriculture and Animal Resources), Al-Sanuussi Lataiwish (Communications), Brig. Muhammad Al-Mansuuri (Defense), Ahmad Swaidiq (Economy and Trade), Taaher Bakiir (Education), Salem Al-Qaadi (Finance), Dr. Ahmad Al-Bishti (Foreign Affairs), Umar Jauudah (Health), Abd al-Qaadir Al-Badri (Housing and Government Properties), Abu Saif Yasiin (Industry), Khaliifah Al-'Tallissi (Information and Culture), Ahmad Awn Suuf (Interior), Abu Bakr Naamah (Justice), Al-Taahir Al-Ugbi (Labor and Social Affairs), Fuaad Al-Kubaazi (Petroleum Affairs), Waniis Al-Qaddhaafi (Planning and Development), Haamid Al-Abaidi (Public Works), Abdullah Sikta (Minister of State for Civil Service Affairs), Al-Mahdi Buzu (Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Conferences).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Tripoli

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Tarablus Al-Gharb	Arabic daily	Muhammad Fakhr al-Din (*Ed*)
Al-Raa'id	Arabic daily	Abd al-Qaadir Harruus (*Prop*)
Tripoli Mirror	English weekly	Abd al-Rahmaan al-Shaatir (*Ed*)
Giornale di Tripoli	Italian daily	Muhammad Muraabit (*Prop and Ed*)
Sunday Ghibli	English weekly	Cedric H. Johnston (*Prop and Ed*)
Al-Tali'ah	Arabic weekly	Muhammad Farid Siyaalah (*Ed.*)
Al-Maydaan	Arabic weekly	Faadil al-Massuudi (*Prop and Ed.*)

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Al-Huriyyah	Arabic weekly.	Muhammad Umar al-Tashaani (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Al-Ithaa'ah Al-Libyyah	Arabic biweekly.	Ministry of Information
Barqa al-Jadida (Benghazi)	Arabic daily.	Abdula Abed al-Majid (*Ed.*)
Al-Raqib (Benghazi)	Arabic weekly.	Rajib al-Maghribi (*Prop.*)
Al-'Amal (Benghazi)	Arabic weekly	Ahmad Bu Hidmah (*Prop.*)
Al-Zamaan (Benghazi)	Arabic weekly.	'Umar al-Ashhab (*Prop.*)
Cyrenaica Weekly News (Benghazi)	English weekly.	Muhammad bin Swaid (*Ed.*)
Fezzan (Sebha)	Arabic weekly	Ministry of Information

LIECHTENSTEIN, PRINCIPALITY OF

Capital: *Vaduz*
Area: 61 square miles
Population: 19,400 (1965 estimate)

RULER

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II. Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938.

CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT

DR. GERARD BATLINER (Conservative). Appointed July 16, 1962.

THE GOVERNMENT

While the country's present boundaries date back to the fourteenth century, the hereditary Principality of Liechtenstein claims full sovereignty since 1806. The constitution, adopted on October 5, 1921, provides for a Diet of 15 members elected by popular vote on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. Liechtenstein uses the Swiss currency, is united with Switzerland in a customs union and is represented by Switzerland abroad. The monarchy is hereditary in the male line and the reigning Prince has legislative rights jointly with the Diet. The Members of Government and their deputies are nominated by the Prince for a term of four years on motion of the Diet.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

There are three political parties in Liechtenstein: the Fortschrittliche Bürgerpartei (Progressive Citizen's Party), led by Dr. Richard Meier (Chairman) and Walter Wohlwend (Secretary); the Vaterländische Union (Fatherland Union), led by Dr. Frank Vaegele and Hubert Marxer (Secretary); and the Christliche Soziale Partei (Christian Social Party), led by Anton Risch (Chairman).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Gerard Batliner (Chief of Government), Dr. Alfred Hilbe (Deputy Chief of Government) and Dr. Gregor Steger, Andreas Vogt and Joseph Öhri (Government Councilors).

PRESS

Papers are published in Vaduz

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*
Liechtensteiner Volksblatt (four times weekly)	Organ of Progressive Citizen's Party.
Liechtensteiner Vaterland (three times weekly)	Organ of Fatherland Union
Der Liechtensteiner (weekly)	Organ of Christian Social Party.

LUXEMBOURG

Capital: Luxembourg
Area 999 square miles
Population. 327,000 (1964 estimate)

RULER

GRAND DUKE JEAN. Born in 1921; ascended the throne November 12, 1964.

On April 28, 1961, the Grand Duchess Charlotte decreed the establishment of the Lieutenancy of the Hereditary Grand Duke Jean to exercise executive powers on her behalf in accordance with article 42 of the constitution. On November 12, 1964, the Grand Duchess abdicated in favor of Prince Jean, who became Grand Duke of Luxembourg on that date.

CABINET

Coalition: Christian Social Party and Socialist Party.

PREMIER

PIERRE WERNER (Christian Social Party)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Conseil d'État
President FÉLIX WELTER

Acts as a senate. The Conseil d'État enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

Number of members 21

Two-thirds of members chosen, alternately, by Conseil d'État itself and Chamber of Deputies, one-third nominated by government

LOWER CHAMBER: Chambre des Députés
Election of June 7, 1964 (for five-year term)
President: Victor Bodson (Socialist Party)

Parties	*Representation*
Christian Social	23
Socialist	21
Democratic	6
Communist	5
Independent Popular Movement	1
Total	56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL PARTY. A Catholic party which supports a program of moderately progressive action in domestic matters and supports the Western alliance and European integration in international affairs Favors present regulations concerning Church and schools, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders Pierre Werner (Premier), Marcel Fischbach (Deputy Foreign Minister), Jean Dupong (Party President, Deputy).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates progressive labor legislation, assistance to the injured and aged workmen, and further improvement and extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders Antoine Krier (Minister of Labor), Henry Cravatte (Party President, Vice-President of Government), Romain Fandel (Party leader in Chamber of Deputies), Victor Bodson (President of the Chamber of Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation.

Leaders: Gaston Thorn (Party President), Eugène Schaus (Party leader in Chamber of Deputies), Edmond Reuter (Secretary-General).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Advocates usual Communist program.

Leaders: Dominique Urbany (Party President and Party leader in Chamber of Deputies), Arthur Useldinger.

MOUVEMENT INDÉPENDENT POPULAIRE: Protest movement representing discontented elements in working class and white-collar groups. Has no clear program.

Leader. Jean Reisdoerfer

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Pierre Werner (Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Treasury), Henry Cravatte (Vice-Premier, Minister of Interior, Tourism, Physical Education and Sports), Emile Colling (Agriculture and Viticulture, Family, Population and Social Solidarity), Antoine Krier (Labor, Social Security and Mines, Public Health), Pierre Grégoire (National Education and Culture, Public Administration), Albert Bousser (Public Works, Transportation, Post and Telecommunications), Antoine Wehenkel (Budget, Economic Affairs and Energy), Marcel Fischbach (Middle-Classes, Defense, Deputy Foreign Minister), Jean-Pierre Buchler (Secretary of State for Agriculture and Viticulture), Raymond Vouel (Secretary of State for Public Health, Labor, Social Security and Mines).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers listed are published in Luxembourg

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Editor, Dir.*
Luxemburger Wort	70,000	Catholic, organ of Christian Social Party.	Alphonse Turpel (*Dir.*)
Tageblatt (Esch-sur-Alrette)	31,500	Organ of Socialist Party.	Jacques Poos (*Ed.*)
Letzeburger Journal	10,000	Organ of Democratic Party	Josy Ahnen (*Dir.*)
La Meuse (Liege, Belgium)	12,500	Belgian paper; independent	Jean Kiefer (*Ed.*)
Zeitung	5,000	Organ of Communist Party.	Jean Kill (*Dir.*)
Letzeburger Land	10,000	Independent weekly.	Leon Kinsch (*Ed.*)
Républicain Lorrain (Metz, France)	20,000	French paper; independent	François Wonner (*Dir.*)

MADAGASCAR
(Malagasy Republic)

Capital. *Tananarive*
Area 241,094 square miles
Population 6,262,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT
PHILIBERT TSIRANANA

CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT
PHILIBERT TSIRANANA

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate
Appointed members—18, elected—36 (six-year term, half renewed every three years).
President: SIMÉON JAPHET

Parties	Representation
Social Democratic (PSD)	52
Nonpartisan	2
Total	54

LOWER CHAMBER: National Assembly
Election of August 1965 (five-year term).
President: ALFRED NANY

Parties	Representation
Social Democratic (PSD)	104
Congress Party (AKFM)	3
Total	107

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Madagascar was formerly a French colony. It became a self-governing republic in 1958 and gained full independence in 1960. It is a member of the French Community.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (PSD): The majority party throughout the country, founded by President Tsiranana; moderate socialist program.
Leader: André Resampa (Secretary-General).

CONGRESS PARTY FOR MALAGASY INDEPENDENCE (AKFM): A left-wing party.
Leaders: Richard Andriamanjato (President), Gisèle Rabesahala (Secretary-General).

NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF MADAGASCAR (MONIMA): A nationalist party aiming at elimination of Madagascar's special ties with the French Community.
Leader: Monja Jaona (President).

MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL RENOVATION (MORENA): A loose parliamentary grouping of left-wing, moderate and Catholic party opposition.
Leaders Joseph Raseta (Front Populaire Malgache), Rakotonirina Stanislas (Parti des Indépendents), Norbert Zafimahova (Manjaka Vahoaka).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Philibert Tsiranana (President), Calvin Tsiebo (Vice-President and Minister of Social Affairs), Joseph Ravoahangy Andrianavalona (Minister without portfolio delegated to the Presidency), Jacques Rabemananjara (Food and Agriculture), André Resampa (Interior),

Victor Miadana (Finance and Commerce), Alfred Ramangasoavina (Justice, Keeper of Seals), Albert Sylla (Foreign Affairs), René Rasidy (Mining and Industry), Eugène Lechat (Equipment and Communications), Laurent Botokeky (Cultural Affairs).

There are nine Secretaries of State: Jean-Jacques Natai (For Agriculture, responsible for Development of West of Madagascar), Pierre Zaka (For Agriculture, responsible for Development of East of Madagascar), Xavier Delmotte (For Agriculture, responsible for development of high-plateau region), Alfred Rajaonarivelo (Information and Tourism), Barthélémy Johasy (For Finance and Commerce, responsible for Budget), Cèlestin Aridy (For Social Affairs, responsible for Public Health), Albert Leda (For Social Affairs, responsible for Civil Service), Samuel Ramilamanana (For Interior, responsible for Communes and Land Reclamation), Gilbert Ratsitohara (For Cultural Affairs, responsible for Youth and Sports)

There are six Chiefs of Province: Raymond Rakoto (Diégo-Suarez), Noel Michel (Fianarantsoa), Totozamany (Majunga), Pierre Zaka (Tamatave a i), Fréderic Rambeloarison (Tananarive), Rakotonarivo (Tuléar).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Tananarive.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Bulletin Quotidien "Mad-Presse"	600	Semi-official French daily wire service.	Agence Madagascar-Presse Albert Rakotonera
Le Courrier de Madagascar	18,000	French daily with Malagasy page	André Gayot
Nouvelles Malgaches Quotidiennes	1,000	Official daily bulletin in French	Flavien Ranaivo
Vaovao	17,000	Official weekly bulletin in Malagasy.	Xavier Ranaivo
Madagasikara Mahaleotena	15,000	PSD Malagasy daily	Eloi Rabarison
Imongo Vaovao	4,000	AKFM Malagasy daily	Rasahoby
Ny Marina	5,000	PSD monthly	Razaka Andrianombana
Hita Sy Re	4,000	Pro-AKFM daily	Justin Randriamananjara
Sahy	3,500	Independent daily	Eugene Andriamavosoloarisoa
Hehy	9,000	Independent Malagasy thrice-weekly	Célestin Andriamanantena
Fanasina	8,000	Protestant Church, Malagasy weekly	Paul Rakotovololona
La République	8,000	PSD Malagasy weekly	Apolinaire Andriatsiafajato
La Kroan'i Madagasikara	8,000	Catholic Church, Malagasy weekly.	Guy M Razafimanantsoa
Maresaka	5,000	Independent Malagasy daily.	Stephan Rakotoarimah
Journal Officiel de la République Malgache		Official Government weekly Gazette in French	Michelson Boarlaza

MALAWI

Capital: Zomba
Area: 36,686 square miles
Population: 3,000,000 (1964 estimate)

PRIME MINISTER

H. Kamuzu Banda

PARLIAMENT

Election of April 30, 1964.

Parties	*Representation*
Malawi Congress Party	50
Nyasaland Constitutional Party	3
Total	53

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Formerly the British Protectorate of Nyasaland, Malawi became self-governing on February 1, 1963, and obtained complete independence on July 6, 1964. A national convention held in 1965 approved proposals for a republic to come into effect in 1966.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the elections of 1964 two parties secured representation in Parliament: the Malawi Congress which is led by Prime Minister Banda, and the Nyasaland Constitutional Party, whose Chairman is M. H. Blackwood. Under its proposed republican constitution Malawi will become a one party state.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: H. Kamuzu Banda (Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. M. Nyasulu (Health), M. Q. Y. Chibambo (Works and Northern Region), R. B. Chidzanja (Home Affairs and Central Region), G. C. Chakuamba (Community and Social Development), A. A. Muwalo (Information), John Tembo (Finance, Trade and Industry, and Development and Planning), J. D. Msonthi (Transport, Communications and Education), W. G Kumtumanji (Natural Resources and Southern Region), A. B. J. Chiwanda (Labor).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Malawi News (Limbe)	Organ of Congress Party.	Aleke K. Banda
The African (Lilongwe)	Catholic fortnightly.	Pallyani
The Times (Blantyre)	Twice weekly.	Donald Trelford

MALAYSIA

(Comprising eleven former States of Malaya plus Sarawak, and Sabah.)

Capital: *Kuala Lumpur*
Area: 127,812 square miles
Population: 10,500,000 (1963 estimate)

HEAD OF STATE

TUANKU ISMIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN. Elected by Conference of Rulers on September 19, 1965 for a five-year term. Assumed office on September 21, 1965.

PRIME MINISTER

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Dewan Negara	LOWER CHAMBER: Dewan Ra'ayat
President DATO HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN	*Speaker* DATO C. H. YUSOF
Number of members 58*	Number of members 144

* Two elected from each of 13 states, 32 appointed by the King

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Malaya was occupied by the Japanese during World War II. After the war Singapore became a separate British colony, and in 1948 the Federation of Malaya was formed. It became an independent nation and a member of the British Commonwealth in 1957. In 1963 the Federation of Malaya and the British colonies of Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah were joined together to form a new nation under the name of Malaysia. It was proclaimed on September 16, 1963. Britain retains bases in Singapore and Malacca and is bound by treaty to defend Malaysia which is a member of the British Commonwealth.

On August 9, 1965, Singapore ceased to be a member of the Federation and became a sovereign nation.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Culture, Youth and Sports), Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and National Rural Development), Enche Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub (Lands and Mines), Dato Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman (Home Affairs and Justice), Enche Tan Siew Sin (Finance), Dato V. T Sambanthan (Works, Posts, Telecommunications), Dato Sardon bin Haji Jubir (Transport), Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Jawi (Agriculture and Cooperatives), Enche Bahaman bin Samsudin (Health), Tuan Haji Mohd. Khir Johari (Education), Dr. Lim Swee Ann (Commerce and Industry), Capt Haji Abdul Mohamed Khan bin Hj. Sakhawat Khan (Welfare), Enche Khaw Khai Boh (Local Government and Housing), Dato Temenggong Juga anak Bariang (Sarawak Affairs), Enche V.

Manickavasagam (Labor), Enche Senu bin Abdul Rahman (Information and Broadcasting), Dato Ong Yoke Lin (without Portfolio), Ag. Khaw Khai Boh (Civil Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Kuala Lumpur.

Name of Paper	*Language*	*Circulation*	*Editor*
Straits Times	English	145,000	Leslie Hoffman
China Press	Chinese	16,000	Sung Yung Cheng
Tamil Nesan	Tamil	6,500	M. Subramaniam
Malay Mail	English	25,000	J. S. Bain
Sunday Mail	English	35,000	Ng Yook Yoon
Malayan Times	English	15,000	R. B Ooi
Berita Minggu	Malay	25,000	Samad Ismail
Utusan Zaman	Malay	45,000	Melan Abdullah
Berita Harian	Malay	25,000	Samad Ismail
Utusan Melayu	Malay	43,000	Melan Abdullah
Sing Pin Jih Pao (Penang)	Chinese	15,000	Lim San San
Straits Echo & Times (Penang)	English	9,000	E. P. Balhatchet
Kwong Wah Yit Poh (Penang)	Chinese	15,000	Longfellow Liu
Warta Negara (Penang)	Malay	4,000	Osman Abadi
Kin Kwok Daily News (Ipoh)	Chinese	19,000	Chong Youn Hing
Sabah Times (Jesselton)	English	4,200	Ken Martinus
Overseas Chinese Daily News (Jesselton)	Chinese	4,000	Yeh Pao Tze
Borneo Times (Sandakan)	Chinese	2,500	Chan Kian Tian
Sarawak Tribune (Kuching)	English	2,500	Dennis Law
Sarawak Vanguard (Kuching)	Chinese	4,500	Leong Kok Shin
Miri Daily News (Miri)	Chinese	4,000	Yew Yik Meou

MALDIVE ISLANDS.

Capital: Male'
Area: 100,000 square miles (island chain)
Population: 97,000 (1965 estimate)

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Constitutional Monarchy

HEAD OF STATE

Al Amir Mohamed Farid Didi I, Sultan

PRIME MINISTER

Amir Ibrahim Nasir

MAJLIS (LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL)

Elected for five-year term

Number of members 54

The composition of the Council is made up as follows: 2 members from each of the 19 atolls, 8 members from the capital city, 8 members appointed by the Sultan.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

A British Protectorate since 1887, the Maldive Islands attained independence on July 26, 1965. The British by agreement retain use of the airfield on Gan Island in Addu Atoll for the purpose of Commonwealth Defense until 1987. The Maldive Islands was admitted to the United Nations on September 21, 1965.

POLITICAL PROGRAMS

The Maldive Islands have been governed by members of the Didi family since the 12th Century. The present Prime Minister is especially interested in health, education and the fisheries industry.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sultan with the consent of the Majlis. The appointment of the Cabinet constitutionally rests with the Prime Minister.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Ibrahim Nasir (Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Finance, Education, Health and Public Safety), Ibrahim Rasheed (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs), Ahamed Zaki (Justice), Hassan Zareer (Trade and Food), Ibrahim Shihab (Attorney General).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*
Viyafarimiyadu	Government daily
Fathis	Private daily
The Guardian	Private weekly

MALI, REPUBLIC OF

Capital. *Bamako*
Area· 584,942 square miles
Population· 4,900,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

MODIBO KEITA

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Election of April 1964
President. MAHAMANE ALASSANE HAIDARA

Number of members (all belonging to the Union Soudanaise) 80

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Mali was formerly a French colony It became a self-governing Republic in 1958, and in 1959 joined with Senegal to form the Federation of Malı. In August 1960 the Federation fell apart and the Republic of Malı was established on September 22, 1960 The new Republıc is not a member of the French Community.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNION SOUDANAISE: The only politıcal party in Malı.

Leaders Presıdent Modıbo Keita (Secretary-General), Idrissa Diarra (Political Secretary).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Modibo Keita (President of Government, Chief of State, Mınister of Defense and Foreign Affairs), Jean-Marıe Koné (Mınıster of State charged with Plannıng and Coordinatıon of Fınancial and Economıc Affairs), Madeıra Keıta (Justice), Barėma Bocoum (Interior), Ousman Ba (Mınıster Delegate to the Presıdency, charged with Foreign Affaırs), Hamaciré N'Douré (Mınıster Delegate to the Presıdency, charged wıth Economıc Cooperatıon and Technıcal Assıstance), Attaher Maıga (Fınance and Commerce), Seydou Badıan Kouyate (Development), Mamadou Aw (Publıc Works, Telecommunıcatıons, Transport, Housıng and Energy Resources), Dolo Somıne (Health and Socıal Affaırs), Abdoulaye Singare (Educatıon), Mamadou Gologo (Informatıon and Tourısm), Mamadou Diakite (Secretary of State for Defense and Securıty), Oumar Baba Diarra (Secretary of State for Cıvil Servıce and Labor), Moussa Keıta (High Commıssioner for Youth and Sports).

PRESS

Papers listed are published in Bamako.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Edıtor*
L'Essor	Organ of Union Soudanaise Party; daıly and weekly editions.	Mamadou Gologo
A N.I M	Daıly news bulletin	Moussa Konate
Journal Officiel de la Républıque du Mali	Publıshed by Government printers at Koulouba	

MALTA

Capital: Valletta
Area: 122 square miles
Population: 319,000 (1965 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR MAURICE DORMAN

PRIME MINISTER

GIORGIO BORG OLIVIER

PARLIAMENT

House of Representatives

Election of February 1962

Parties	*Representation*
Nationalist Party	26
Malta Labor Party	16
Christian Workers' Party	4
Democratic Nationalist Party	3
Progressive Constitutional Party	1
Total	50

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Malta was formerly a British colony It became self-governing in 1947, and independent within the British Commonwealth on September 21, 1964 A new constitution was adopted in 1961. In the 1962 election, the Malta Labor Party advocated a neutralist republic with a secular constitution and was opposed to joining the British Commonwealth after independence. It was defeated and now is the major opposition party in the Assembly. Malta is a member of the British Commonwealth.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY· Advocates upholding the principles of the Roman Catholic Church, developing democratically independent Malta, defense of Latin culture and improving moral and social status of the people.

Leader: Giorgio Borg Olivier (Prime Minister).

MALTA LABOR PARTY Advocates non-aligned republic with a secular Constitution and a referendum on continued membership in the British Commonwealth.

Leader: Dominic Mintoff.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' PARTY Advocates social progress based on teachings of the Catholic Church.

Leader. Anthony Pellegrini.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONALIST PARTY: Advocates orientation with Christian Democracy in Europe.

Leader: Herbert Ganado.

PROGRESSIVE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Advocates interdependence with Great Britain and cooperation with the Commonwealth.

Leader: Mabel Strickland.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Giorgio Borg Olivier (Prime Minister, Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs, Economic Planning and Finance), Tommaso Caruano Demajo (Justice), Antonio Paris (Education), Carmelo Caruana (Agriculture, Power and Communications), Giovanni Felice (Tourism and Development), Joseph Spiteri (Public Works), Alexander Cachia Zammit (Labor and Social Welfare), Paolo Borg Olivier (Health).

PRESS

Papers listed are published in Valletta.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Il-Berqa	Maltese daily.	A Montanaro
Il-Haddiem	Maltese	J Storace
Il-Helsien	Labor Party organ, Maltese	E Laiviera
It-Torca	Maltese	J. Attard Kingswell
L'Orizzont	Maltese Workers' Union, daily	A. Cassar
Malta News	English language	P Carachi
Sunday Times of Malta	English language	J. Gauce
Times of Malta	English language, daily	C Grech Orr

MAURITANIA, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Capital · *Nouakchott*
Area: 419,000 square miles
Population · 850,000 (1962 estimate)

PRESIDENT

Moktar Ould Daddah

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Election of May 1965
President Ba Mamadou Samba Boli

Number of members (all belong to Parti du Peuple Mauritanien) 40

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Mauritania was formerly a French colony. It became independent in 1960. It is not a member of the French Community.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parti du Peuple Mauritanien (PPM): A coalition of the Parti du Regroupement Mauritanien, Union Nationale Mauritanienne, Nahda, and Union Socialiste des Musulmans Mauritaniens. In January 1964, the PPM declared itself a "parti unique" with supremacy over all organs of the state.

Leader: Moktar Ould Daddah (Secretary-General).

An opposition group exists but does not have legal status as a recognized party. Its leaders are: Boyagui Ould Abidine, Souleymane Ould Cheikh Sidya, and Sidi el-Moktar N'Diaye.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Mohamed Ould Cheikh (Defense and Foreign Affairs), Ahmed Ould Mohamed Salah (Justice and Interior), Bamba Ould Yezid (Finance, Plan and Public Function), Kane Elimane (Development), Yahya Ould Menkous (Construction, Public Works and Transport), Baham Ould Mohamed Laghdaf (Education and Culture), Sidi Mohamed Ould Abderrahmane (Youth, Information and Telecommunications), Sidi Mohamed Diagana (Health, Labor and Social Affairs).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Journal Officiel	Thrice monthly.	Ministry of Justice

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico City
Area: 763,944 square miles
Population: 39,267,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

GUSTAVO DÍAZ ORDAZ. Elected July 5, 1964; assumed office December 1, 1964, for six-year term.

CABINET

Appointed December 1, 1964.

PARLIAMENT

Congreso

UPPER CHAMBER: Cámara de Senadores
Election of July 5, 1964 (for six-year term)
Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members (All PRI) . 60

LOWER CHAMBER: Cámara de Diputados
Election of July 5, 1964 (for three-year term)
Speaker: Changes each month.

Parties	*Representation*
PRI (Government Party) ...	175
PAN (Conservative)	20
PPS (Marxist)	10
PARM (off-shoot of PRI) ...	5
Total..	210

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. Thus the National Revolutionary Party (PNR) was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the government, there being no opposition party at that time President Cárdenas, in December 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers As a result, PNR was reorganized as the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana in 1938. In a further reorganization of 1946, the name was changed to Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) Its President, Carlos Madrazo, resigned in 1965 and Dr. Lauro Ortega was named interim-President pending a full party convention It advocates economic development and industrialization in domestic affairs and nonintervention and self-determination in foreign affairs Its candidate for President (Adolfo López Mateos) won in the 1958 elections, and Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, also a PRI candidate, won in the July 1964 elections

The opposition includes three registered parties, as follows:

The Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), a rightist, pro-Catholic and conservative party now led by Adolfo Christlieb Ibarrola, which was founded in 1939, the Partido Popular Socialista (PPS), formerly Partido Popular, a Marxist group founded in 1949 by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, and the Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM), an off-shoot of the PRI, headed by General Juan Barragán.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are. Luis Echeverría (Secretary of Government), Antonio Carrillo Flores (Foreign Affairs), General Marcelino García Barragán (National Defense), Antonio Ortiz Mena (Finance), Juan Gil Preciado (Agriculture), Agustín Yáñez (Education), Salomón González Blanco (Labor), Rafael Moreno Valle (Public Health & Welfare), Gilberto Valenzuela (Public Works), Octaviano Campos Salas (Industry and Commerce), José Hernández Terán (Hydraulic Resources), Alfonso Corona del Rosal (National Patrimony), Admiral Antonio Vásquez del Mercado (Navy), José Antonio Padilla Segura (Communications and Transportation), Emilio Martínez Manautou (Secretary of the Presidency) There are also eight "Cabinet Rank" posts· Ernesto P Uruchurtu (Federal District), Norberto Aguirre Palancares (Agrarian Department), Jesús Reyes Heroles (Petroleum), Sealtiel Alatriste (Social Security), Antonio Rocha (Attorney General), Gilberto Suárez Torres (Attorney of the Federal District), Eufrasio Sandóval (National Railways), Agustín Salvat (Tourism)

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Mexico City.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Boletín Financiero	10,800	Financial daily	J A. Pérez de L (*Dir*)
Excelsior	122,000	Independent, conservative	Manuel Becerra Acosta (*Dir*)
El Día	10,000	Leftist daily	Enrique Ramírez y Ramírez (*Dir.*)
El Heraldo	85,000	Conservative	Gabriel Alaracon (*Dir.*)
El Nacional	63,000	Pro-Government	Agustín Arroyo Chávez (*Dir*)
Novedades	97,000	Independent	Romulo O'Farrill, Jr (*Dir*)
The Mexico City Times	8,800	English language daily	Fernando González (*Pres.*) George A Dewitt (*Ed*)
The News	21,000	English language daily	Jim Budd (*Ed*)
La Prensa	119,000	Independent, tabloid	Mario Santaella (*Dir*)
Ovaciones	125,000	Independent daily	Fernando González (*Dir*)
El Sol	90,000	Right-wing morning and afternoon paper	José Garcia Valseca (*Dir.*)
Ultimas Noticías	115,000	Independent	Manuel Becerra Acosta (*Dir*)
El Universal	133,000	Independent; conservative	Miguel Lanz Duret Valdés (*Dir*)
El Universal Gráfico	74,000	Independent; tabloid.	Manuel Lanz Duret Valdés (*Dir*)
El Heraldo (Chihuahua)	22,000	Independent	Alberto Ruíz Sandoval (*Dir.*)
El Fronterizo (Ciudad Juarez)	25,000	Independent	Alberto García Guzmán (*Dir*)
El Sol de Guadalajara (Guadalajara)	60,000	Independent	Ernesto Corona Ruesga (*Dir*)
El Informador (Guadalajara)	37,500	Independent, conservative tendency	Jesús Alvarez del Castillo (*Dir*)
El Occidental (Guadalajara)	70,000	Independent, conservative tendency	Ernesto Corona R (*Dir.*)
Diario de Yucatán (Mérida)	43,000	Independent, conservative tendency.	Carlos R Menéndez, Jr (*Dir*)
Diario del Sureste (Mérida)	28,000	Organ of State Government	Clemente López Trujillo (*Dir.*)
El Norte (Monterrey)	65,000	Independent, conservative tendency.	Rodolfo Junco de la Vega (*Dir*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
El Porvenir (Monterrey)	42,000	Independent; large circulation along border.	Rogelio Cantú (*Dir.*)
El Sol (Monterrey)	45,000	Independent; conservative.	R Junco de la Vega (*Dir*)
El Tiempo (Monterrey)	20,000	Independent.	Oscar F Castillon (*Dir.*)
Novedades Yucatan (Merida)	25,000	Independent.	Andres Garcia Lavin (*Dir.*)
El Sol de Puebla (Puebla)	30,000	Independent	Mario Novoa (*Dir.*)
El Heraldo (San Luis Potosí)	20,000	Independent.	Rodrigo A. Villasana (*Dir.*)
El Sol de San Luis (San Luis Potosí)	12,000	Independent.	Ignacio A Rosillo (*Dir.*)
El Mundo (Tampico)	37,000	Independent.	Angel Torres (*Dir.*)
La Opinión (Torreón)	23,000	Independent; conservative.	F. L. Rodríguez (*Dir.*)
El Siglo (Torreón)	29,000	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz (*Dir*)
El Dictamen (Veracruz)	23,000	Conservative.	Juan Malpica Mimendi (*Dir.*)
Hoy	22,000	Popular magazine; bimonthly	Raymundo Ampudia (*Dir.*)
Impacto	37,000	Eclectic weekly.	Regino Hernandez Llergo (*Dir*)
La Familia	150,000	Women's interests	Gustavo Alatriste (*Dir.*)
Mañana	25,000	General interest; weekly.	Daniel Morales (*Dir.*)
Política	21,000	Communist line; bimonthly	Manuel Marcué Pardiñas (*Dir.*)
Siempre	32,000	Popular leftist magazine, weekly.	José Pagés Llergo (*Dir*)
Sucesos para Todos	70,000	Popular weekly magazine	Raúl Prieto (*Dir.*)
Tiempo	17,000	News magazine; liberal weekly.	M. L Guzmán (*Dir.*)
Todo	19,000	Conservative; weekly.	José de Pascual Janet (*Dir.*)
Jueves de Excelsior		General interest, weekly.	Manuel Horta (*Dir.*)
La Nación		Organ of PAN; monthly.	Gerardo Medina Valdes (*Dir.*)
La Repúblic	.	Organ of PRI, monthly.	Francisco Galindo Ochoa (*Dir.*)

MONACO

Capital: Monte Carlo
Area: 0.59 square miles
Population: 25,440 (1963 estimate)

RULER

PRINCE RAINIER III. Born in 1923; succeeded in 1949.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The Principality of Monaco has been in existence since the tenth century, although it was temporarily abolished under the French Revolution. It was re-established in 1814 and is now an enclave of France. A constitution, promulgated in 1911 and modified in 1917, provided for a National Council. The legislative power was exercised by the Prince and the National Council which contained 18 members elected for a term of five years.

In January 1959, this constitution was provisionally suspended by Prince Rainier The duties of the National Council were taken over by a Council of State; those of the Municipal Council, the other elected body in the Principality, by an eight-member group appointed by Royal Ordinance. In February 1961, the National Council was restored; and on December 18, 1962, a new constitution was promulgated maintaining the traditional hereditary monarch but renouncing the principle of divine right. Any amendments to the new constitution must be approved by the elected National Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

The members of the Government are: Jean-Emile Reymond (Minister of State), Jaques Biget (Councillor of Interior), Pierre Notari (Councillor of Finance), Joseph Fissore (Councillor of Civil Services). The Palace personnel includes: Pierre Blanchy (President of the Crown Council), Paul Noghes (Secretary of State), Charles Ballerio (Chief of Cabinet), Claude de Kermoularia (Privy Councillor).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Publisher*
Journal de Monaco	Official weekly.	Ministry of State

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Capital: Ulan Bator
Area 625,783 square miles
Population 1,049,800 (1964 estimate)

HEAD OF STATE

JAMSARANGYN SAMBU

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

YUMZHAGYN TSEDENBAL. Reelected in July 1963.

PARLIAMENT

Great People's Khural

Election of 1963

The Presidium is composed as follows: Jamsarangyn Sambu (Chairman), Namsarain Luvsanravdan (Deputy Chairman), D. Gotov (Secretary), and the following members. Budyn Banzragch, Shagdaryn Tsevegmed, Mrs Sonomyn Udval, Sanzhyn Bata, Zhadambyn Byambadorge, Choizhilyn Purevzhav.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

After a little more than 200 years of Manchu domination, Mongolia regained its independence in 1921 as a result of the victorious People's Revolution, and the first session of the Great People's Khural proclaimed it as the People's Republic of Mongolia in 1924 It is a Communist state.

PARTY AND LEADERS

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. The only political party in Mongolia. Its policies and ideology are based on Marxism and Leninism

Leaders: The members of the Political Bureau of the Party are: Yu. Tsedenbal (First Secretary), J. Sambu, N. Zhagvaral, Ts. Dugersuren, S Luvsan, D. Molomzhamts, D. Maidar, alternate members are: B Lhamsuren, N Luvsanravdan The Chairman of the Party Control Commission is N. Luvsanravdan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The members of the Council of Ministers are: Yu. Tsedenbal (Chairman), S. Luvsan (First Deputy Chairman), N. Zhagvaral (Deputy Chairman), D. Maidar (Deputy Chairman), D Gomvozav (Deputy Chairman), T Ragcha (Deputy Chairman), Ts. Puntsagnorov (Deputy Chairman), B Dugersuren (Deputy Chairman), B. Balzinyam (Agriculture), M Dugersuren (Foreign Affairs), Zh Lhagvasuren (Army), B. Zhambalsuren (Public Security), P Damdin (Industry), O Tiliykhan (Construction Materials), Ch. Molom (Food Industry), D. Gotov (Communications), G. Ishtseren (Education), Dz Ganzhurzhav (Trade and States Purchases), D. Sodnom (Finance), D. Dorzhgotov (Foreign Trade), G. Tuvaan (Public Health), Zh. Bold (Culture), Kh Banzragch (State Farms Administration), M Tserevdorzh (Central Statistical Board), B. Shirendev (President of Academy of Science), and the following Chairmen of State Commissions and Committees: B. Dugersuren (Transport), D. Maidar (Construction), T Ragcha (Planning), J. Jamyan (Control), L Lhamsuren (State Bank), D. Gombojav (Economic Cooperation), Ts. Punt-

sagnorov (Education), M Lhamsuren (Labor and Wages), J. Abhia (Militia), A Jalanaajav (Information).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Ulan Bator.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Publisher*
Unen	Daily	People's Revolutionary Party
Ulan Od	Thrice weekly	Mongolian Army
Zaluchuudyin Unen	Twice weekly	League of Revolutionary Youth
Khudulmur	Twice weekly	Council of Trade Unions
Tsog	Political and literary, bimonthly	Union of Writers
Shinzhlekh Ukhaan	Popular science; bimonthly	State Committee on Science
Ediyn Zasgyn Asuudal	Economic quarterly	State Planning Commission

MOROCCO

Capital: Rabat
Area· 200,000 square miles
Population· 12,320,000 (1965 estimate)

RULER

KING HASSAN II

PREMIER

KING HASSAN II. Took over the Government after proclaiming a state of emergency on June 8, 1965.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Driss M'Hammedi (Director-General of Royal Cabinet), Hadj Ahmed Balafrej (Personal Representative of the King), Mohammad Mameri (Minister of Royal Household), Moulay Ahmed Alaoui (Director of Royal Cabinet), Mohammad Zeghari (Minister of State), His Highness Moulay Hassan Ben Driss (Mauritanean and Saharan Affairs), Abdelhadi Boutaleb (Justice), Ahmed Taibi Benhima (Foreign Affairs), Mohammad Cherkaoui (Development), Gen. Mohammad Mezian Zahraoui (Defense), Gen. Mohammad Oufkir (Interior), Hadj M'Hamed (Administrative Affairs), Dr. Mohammad Benhima (Education), Ahmed Laski (Public Works), Mahjoubi Ahardane (Agriculture), Hasan Ababou (Tourism), Yahia Benslimane (Industry and Mines), Mamoun Tahiri (Finance), Abdelhamid Zemmouri (Trade), Arbi Chraibi (Health), Hadj Ahmed Bargash (Waqfs and Islamic Affairs), Haddou Chiguer (Post), Abdelhafid Boutaleb (Labor and Social Affairs), Ahmed Magid Bengelloun (Information), Badreddine Senoussi (Under-Secretary for Administrative Affairs), Abdallah Chorfi (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Abdeslam Benaissa (Under-Secretary for Resistance and Veterans).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Rabat.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Director*
Al Alam	30,000	Arabic daily.	Abdelkrim Ghallab
Al Anba	15,000	Arabic daily	Abdelhamid Ben Hayoum
Al Mouharrir	6,000	Arabic daily	I. Bamrani
La Vigie Marocaine (Casablanca)	30,000	French daily.	Armand Baron
Le Petit Marocain (Casablanca)	38,500	French daily.	Yves Mas
Espana (Tangier)	48,000	Spanish daily	Luis Zarraluqui
L'Opinion	5,000	French daily	Driss Fellah
Maroc Informations	4,000	French daily	Ahmed Ben Kirane
Al Haraka	5,000	Arabic weekly	Husein Hassoune
Al-Nidal	3,000	Arabic weekly	Tahor Sibaii
Akhbar Ad-Dunya	5,000	Arabic weekly	Mustafa al Alaoui
Ash Shaab	2,500	Arabic weekly	Mustafa Bel Hadj
L'Avant-Garde (Casablanca)	8,000	French weekly.	Mohammad Tibary
La Vie Économique (Casablanca)	3,000	French weekly	Michel Jaeger
Liberation (Casablanca)	12,000	French weekly.	Dr Abdellatif Ben Jelloun

MUSCAT AND OMAN

Capital: Muscat
Area: 82,000 square miles (estimated)
Population: 565,000 (1964 estimate)

RULER

SULTAN SAYYID SA'ID IBN TAYMUR. Born in 1910; succeeded in 1932.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Muscat and Oman is an independent Sultanate. Its long-standing association with Great Britain was reconfirmed by treaty in 1951.

THE GOVERNMENT

The present ruler, who succeeded his father Taimur bin Faisal in 1932, rules the country assisted by a Personal Adviser, a Minister of the Interior, a Military Secretary, a Secretary for External Affairs, and Governors throughout the nation.

The personnel of the Government, at present, is: Sayyid Sa'id Ibn Taymur (Sultan), Maj. F. C. L Chauncy (Personal Adviser), Sayyid Ahmed bin Ibrahim (Minister of the Interior), Khan Bahadur Maqbul Husan (Acting Secretary for External Affairs)

NEPAL

(The Kingdom of Nepal)

Capital: *Katmandu*
Area: 54,054 square miles
Population: 9,387,700 (1963 estimate)

RULER

KING MAHENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEVA. Assumed throne on March 14, 1955.

CABINET

Appointed January 26, 1965

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva is currently governing Nepal through a Council of Ministers, appointed by himself from the members of the National Panchayat. Since he suspended the popularly elected Parliament on December 15, 1960, all political parties and political activities have been under ban. The King has developed a "Panchayat system" as a replacement for the parliamentary system It has four tiers, consisting of village panchayats (councils), district panchayats, zonal panchayats and the National Panchayat, which has limited legislative powers The representatives at the higher levels are elected by those at the next lower level Of the 125 members of the National Panchayat 90 are elected by the zonal assemblies, 19 by the class organizations and graduates and 16 nominated by the King himself. The Chairman of the National Panchayat is Rajeshwar Devakota and Vice-Chairman is Narendra Kumar Pradhan

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Surya Bahadur Thapa (Chairman and Minister of Finance, Economic Planning, Home, Panchayat, Palace Affairs), Kirti Nidhi Bista (Vice-Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Land Reform, Agriculture and Food), Bhuban Lal Pradhan (Irrigation and Power), Veda Nanda Jha (Law and Justice, Publicity and Broadcasting), Khadga Bahadur Singh (without Portfolio), Kedar Man Byathit (Public Works, Communications and Transport), Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya (without Portfolio), Dil Bahadur Shrestha (Health), Nagendra Prasad Rijal (Industry and Commerce), Pusker Nath Uprety (Education), Giri Prasad Burhathoki (Defense), and Samsher Bahadur Tumbahamphe (Forests).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Katmandu

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Language*	*Publisher, Editor, etc.*
Gorkhapatra	5,000	Nepali, daily	The Government (*Pub.*) Ram Raj Poudyal (*Ed*)
The Commoner	1,500	English, daily	Gopal Das Shrestha (*Ed*)
Swatantra Samachar	900	Nepali, daily	Madan Sharma (*Ed*)
The Motherland	1,200	English, daily	Manindra Raj Shrestha (*Ed*)
Samaj	900	Nepali, daily	Mani Raj Upadhyaya (*Ed*)
Naya Samaj	1,000	Nepali, daily.	Pashupati Dev Pande (*Ed*)
Nepal Bhasha Patrika	800	Newari, weekly	Fatteh Bahadur Singh (*Ed*)
Nepali	800	Hindi, daily	Uma Kant Das (*Ed.*)
Nepal Samachar	900	Nepali, daily	Shanker Nath Sharma (*Ed*)
Naya Sandesh	1,200	Nepali, weekly	Ramesh Nath Pande (*Ed*)
Samikshya	900	Nepali, weekly	Madan Mani Dikshit (*Ed*)
Dainik Nepal	900	Nepali, daily	Indra Kanta Mishra (*Ed.*)
Nepal Times	600	English, daily	Jayendra Bahadur Thapalia (*Ed*)
Matribhumi	700	Nepali, daily	Ganesh Ballabh (*Ed*)
Samaya	800	Nepali, daily.	Manik Lal Shrestha (*Ed*)
Nepal Economist	250	English, fortnightly.	V R Sharma (*Ed*)

NETHERLANDS

(Kingdom of the Netherlands comprising the three autonomous countries: The Netherlands, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles) *

Capital: Amsterdam
Seat of Government: The Hague
Area: 12,962 square miles (*The Netherlands*)
Population (in Europe): 12,320,704 (1965 estimate)

RULER

QUEEN JULIANA. Born April 30, 1909; inaugurated September 6, 1948.

CABINET

Coalition: Catholic People's Party—6; Labor Party—5; Anti-Revolutionary Party—3. Formed April 14, 1965.

PRIME MINISTER

JOSEPH MARIA LAUREN THEO CALS (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

Staten-Generaal

FIRST CHAMBER: Eerste Kamer

Last election May 16, 1963 (six-year term; renewed by halves every three years).

President: J. A. JONKMAN (Labor Party)

Parties	*Representation*
Catholic	26
Labor	25
Anti-Revolutionary	7
Christian Historical	7
Liberal (Freedom and Democracy)	7
Pacifist Socialist	2
Communist	1
Total	75

SECOND CHAMBER: Tweede Kamer

Last election May 15, 1963 (four-year term).

President: F. J. F. M. VAN THIEL (Catholic)

Parties	*Representation*
Catholic	50
Labor	43
Liberal (Freedom and Democracy)	16
Anti-Revolutionary	13
Christian Historical	13
Communist	4
Political Reformed	3
Pacifist Socialist	4
Farmers	3
Reformed Political Union	1
Total	150

* In accordance with the Statute for the Kingdom of The Netherlands, which came into force on December 24, 1954, the three countries have equal status Surinam has a Governor (H L de Vries) and a Prime Minister (J A Pengel) The Netherlands Antilles has a Governor (Dr N Debrot) and a Prime Minister (C. W. J. Jonckheer).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PEOPLE'S PARTY. Includes most of the Roman Catholic part of the population; favors democratic government and middle-of-the-road social policy, holding religion, family and property to be the foundations of society, and following the principles of the Church's teaching Favors corporative organizations, small property, limited state control in economic life and strengthening of the moral and spiritual forces of the community. *In foreign policy* favors United Nations, Western cooperation, and NATO.

Leaders P. J. M. Aalberse (Chairman of Party), F G. van der Gun, G. J M. Horbach, M. A M. Klompé (Vice-Chairmen of Party), A. P. J. M. M. v.d. Stee (Treasurer).

LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party of democratic principles, accepting personal responsibility and refuting any form of state absolutism. Aims at a non-capitalistic organization of economic life, planning for production and distribution; aims at socialization in fields of production, banking and transportation; guards against bureaucracy through decentralization. *In foreign policy* advocates an active policy, leading to the strengthening of the United Nations and democratic international organization and increasing integration of Western Europe; favors NATO.

Leaders J. G. H. Tans (Chairman of Party), H. M. Franssen (Vice-Chairman of Party), H. Vos (Leader in First Chamber), G. M Nederhorst (Leader in Second Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY (PEOPLE'S PARTY FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY): Stands for individual liberty and free competition; while not opposing social legislation, combats nationalization and restriction of free enterprise. *In foregn policy.* favors Western European Union, NATO.

Leaders K van der Pols (Party Chairman), J A. F. Roelen (Vice-Chairman of Party, Leader in First Chamber), W. J. Geertsema (Leader in Second Chamber).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: A party of Calvinist religious principles; conservative with democratic tendency in social questions; urges maintenance of a strong army and navy; opposes nationalization, planned economy by state organisms; favors Christian state policy, strong defense of morality, strict observance of Sunday rest; stresses rights of Parliament; supports United Nations, NATO, and Western European economic and military cooperation

Leaders: Dr. W. P. Berghuis (Chairman of Party and Leader in First Chamber), A. B Roosjen (Vice-Chairman), B Roolvink (Leader in Second Chamber), Dr. W. R. van der Sluis (Secretary).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL UNION: A center group party advocating from the Protestant religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, but somewhat less doctrinaire than the ARP.

Leaders H. K. J. Beernink (Chairman of Party and Leader in Second Chamber), C. J van Mastrigt (Vice-Chairman), M. A. Geuze (Leader in First Chamber), J. W. van Gelder (Secretary).

COMMUNIST PARTY: A Marxist party accepting the dialectic materialism of Marx and Lenin as a revolutionary method, but moving within legal actuality. Aims at abolition of capitalism and formation of a Communist society. *In foreign policy:* opposed to NATO and European integration.

Leaders. P. de Groot, Mrs. H. J. van Ommeren-Averink (Member of First Chamber), and M Bakker (Leader in Second Chamber).

POLITICAL REFORMED PARTY: Stands for strict Calvinist principles in political life and legislation. Very conservative.
Leaders: H. G. Abma (Chairman of Party), C N. van Dis (Leader in Second Chamber).

PACIFIST SOCIALIST PARTY: A leftist party; opposed to NATO and atomic armaments.
Leaders: H. Wibenga (Chairman of Party), H. J. Lankhorst (Leader in Second Chamber), A. G van der Spek (Leader in First Chamber).

FARMERS' PARTY: A conservative party opposed to state interference in business and agriculture.
Leader: H. Koekoek (Party Chairman and Leader in Second Chamber).

REFORMED POLITICAL UNION: A conservative nationalistic Protestant party.
Leaders. W. G Beeftink (Chairman of Party), P. Jongeling (Member of Second Chamber).

THE CABINET

J. M L T. Cals, Prime Minister, General Affairs (Catholic), A. Vonderling, Vice Prime Minister, Finance (Labor); B. W. Biesheuvel, Vice Prime Minister, Agriculture and Fisheries (Anti-Revolutionary Party); J. M A. H Luns, Foreign Affairs (Catholic); J Smallenbroek, Home Affairs (Anti-Revolutionary Party); I. Samkalden, Justice (Labor); I. A. Diepenhorst, Education and Sciences (Anti-Revolutionary Party), P. J. S. de Jong, Defense (Catholic); P C. W M. Bogaers, Building and Planning (Catholic); J. M den Uyl, Economic Affairs (Labor), G. M. J Veldkamp, Social Affairs and Public Health (Catholic), M Vrolijk, Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare (Labor); J. C. Suurhoff, Transport and Waterways (Labor); T. H. Bot, without Portfolio, Development Aid (Catholic).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Amsterdam

Paper and Circulation	*Political Affiliation*	*Editors*
	NATIONAL DAILIES	
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (Rotterdam) (58,000)	Liberal.	A Stempels
Algemeen Handelsblad (65,000)	Liberal	C A. Steketee
De Tijd-De Maasbode (117,000) (Amsterdam and Rotterdam)	Catholic; independent	W A. M van der Kallen, A J. Cuppen
Het Parool (167,000)	Independent Labor.	H W. Sandberg
Trouw (115,000)	Calvinist	Dr J. A. H. J. S Bruins Slot
De Volkskrant (167,000)	Catholic Labor.	J. J. M. van der Pluym
Het Vrije Volk (344,000)	Labor Party organ	Dr. Th. W van Veen
Algemeen Dagblad (Rotterdam) (137,000)	Independent Liberal.	A. C. van der Vet
De Telegraaf (239,000)	Independent; conservative	J. J F. Stokvis and C. J Brandt
De Waarheid (28,000)	Communist Party organ.	Editorial Board

Paper and Circulation	*Political Affiliation*	*Editors*
WEEKLIES		
De Nieuwe Linie (123,000)	Catholic, progressive	G. J van den Boomen
Haagse Post (32,000) (The Hague)	Independent	G. B J. Hiltermann
Elseviers Weekblad (136,000)	Independent; conservative	W G. N de Keizer (*a i.*)
Vrij Nederland (40,000)	Independent Labor.	P. M Smedts
De Groene Amsterdammer (26,000)	Independent; radical	Editorial Board
NEWS AGENCY		
Algemeen Nederlandsch Pressbureau (ANP) (The Hague and Amsterdam)	Independent; operated on cooperative basis by all Dutch newspapers.	J. Jolles (*Pres.*) H Martinot (*Gen Ed.*)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington
Area: 103,736 square miles (including island territories)
Population: 2,647,424, including 7,045 residents of island territories (1965 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR BERNARD FERGUSSON. Assumed office November 9, 1962.

CABINET

National. Took office December 12, 1960.

PRIME MINISTER

KEITH J. HOLYOAKE (National). Took office December 12, 1960.

PARLIAMENT

House of Representatives

Election of November 30, 1963 (for three years)
Speaker: SIR RONALD M. ALGIE (National)

Parties	*Representation*
National	45
Labor	35
Total	80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL PARTY: The National Party was in power from 1949 until 1957, and won the elections of 1960 and 1963. Its former leader, the late Sir Sidney Holland, retired prior to the 1957 election campaign and his successor, Mr. Keith J. Holyoake, led the National Party to the polls. The party stands for progressive, competent government fostering a property-owning democracy. It has maintained the current social legislation Its policy includes a measure of protection for New Zealand industry mainly through tariffs, but also by quantitative restrictions where this is required, and the encouragement of new, secondary industries. The National Party's foreign policy aims at the advancement of New Zealand's interests as a sovereign state in every field; closest cooperation with Great Britain and the Commonwealth; support of UN, SEATO and ANZUS; and comprehensive disarmament through international argeement and under international control; strongly against further atom bomb tests

Leaders: Keith J. Holyoake (Prime Minister), J. S. Meadowcroft (President of Party), R. F. Wilson (General Director and Secretary).

LABOR PARTY: The Labor Party governed the country from 1935 to 1949, and from 1957 to 1960. During this tenure of office it inaugurated a vigorous public works program, a comprehensive social security system, and an ambitious housing scheme In the field of labor, the government introduced compulsory unionism, the forty-hour week, compulsory insurance of all workers by employers,

two weeks' paid holiday, a National Employment Service, minimum wages, industrial safety legislation, secret ballots before strikes and lock-outs, an Industrial Advisory Council; restored the full powers of the Arbitration Court and revised the Factories Act Agricultural legislation included a guaranteed price to dairy farmers, a Meat Act to control quality, and establishment of the Wool Board

Following Labor success in the 1957 election, the party continued and extended the existing social legislation. The Labor Party's traditional opposition to excessive overseas borrowing was reaffirmed in its platform, but because of a severe balance-of-payments crisis, it was necessary for the government to borrow large sums overseas, both to redress the balance-of-payments situation and to enable it to implement the development works program, which it had also promised in its electoral platform Labor's foreign policy affirmed New Zealand's closest cooperation with Britain and the Commonwealth and support for New Zealand's obligations to the United Nations The government abolished compulsory military training, and expanded the defense force. It supported the prohibition by international agreement of the use of weapons of mass destruction, and the promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Leaders. Norman E. Kirk (Leader of the Opposition), H. Watt (Deputy Leader), A. J. MacDonald (National Secretary).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY: The Social Credit Political League made its fourth appearance at the polls in 1963. The League campaigned mainly on its financial platform, promising abolition of the social security tax, increased exemptions for income tax and increased social security benefits The League has captured no seats in Parliament.

Leader: V. F. Cracknell.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is composed as follows. Keith J. Holyoake (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and of State Services), John R. Marshall (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Minister of Overseas Trade), J. Ralph Hanan (Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Maori Affairs and of Island Territories), John K. McAlpine (Transport, Aviation), Thomas P. Shand (Labor, Immigration and Mines, Electricity). Harry R. Lake (Finance), Dean J. Eyre (Defense and Tourism), Norman L Shelton (Customs), Richard G Gerard (Lands and Forests, Valuation), Brian Edward Talboys (Agriculture and Science), John Rae (Housing), Arthur E. Kinsella (Education), Donald N. McKay (Health and Social Security), David C. Seath (Internal Affairs), Percy B. Allen (Works. Police), William J. Scott (Broadcasting, Marine, Postmaster-General). There are two Under-Secretaries: Lancelot R. Adams-Schneider (Industries and Commerce, Customs), and Robert D. Muldoon (Finance).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Dominion (Wellington) (morning)	94,000	National	W. P. Reeves (*Ed.*)
Evening Post (Wellington) (evening)	95,000	National; established 1865	A. Freeman (*Ed*)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	135,000	National, established 1870	G. T. Upton (*Ed*)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland) (morning)	205,000	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	O. S Hintz (*Ed*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Christchurch Star (Christchurch) (evening)	65,000	National.	George Burns (*Ed.*)
Press (morning) (Christchurch)	65,000	National.	A. R. Cant (*Ed.*)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	30,000	National	W J. Noble (*Ed.*)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin) (morning)	41,000	National.	E. A. Aubin (*Ed.*)
Waikato Times (Hamilton) (evening)	28,000	National	F. E. Fisher (*Ed*)
Hawke's Bay Herald-Tribune (Hastings)	15,000	National	E. G Webber (*Ed.*)
Southland Times (Invercargill) (morning)	20,000	National.	J. L Grimaldi (*Ed.*)
Daily News (New Plymouth) (morning)	18,000	National	D. F C. Saxton (*Ed.*)
Timaru Herald (Timaru) (morning)	14,000	National	G. J Gaffaney (*Ed.*)

PERIODICALS

Truth	235,000	Weekly.	D. S. Bryant (*Ed*)
New Zealand Women's Weekly (Auckland)	190,000	Weekly.	Jean Wishart (*Ed*)
The Weekly News (Auckland)	130,000	Weekly.	H. I Macpherson (*Ed.*)
New Zealand Listener	89,000	Weekly.	M. H Holcroft (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

New Zealand Press Association		Independent, composed of newspapers of New Zealand	L Verry (*Ed*)

NICARAGUA

Capital. *Managua*
Area· 50,780 square miles (estimate)
Population 1,536,240 (1963 census)

PRESIDENT

RENÉ SCHICK GUTIÉRREZ (Nationalist Liberal). Elected on February 3, 1963, for four-year term beginning May 1, 1963.

CABINET

Nationalist Liberal

PARLIAMENT

The Senate consists of 12 Nationalist Liberal members and 5 Nicaraguan Conservatives, plus two life-time Senators (one Conservative and one Nationalist Liberal) by virtue of their being ex-Presidents of the Republic The Chamber of Deputies is made up of 54 members, 36 Nationalist Liberals and 18 Conservatives.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The leading opposition party, the Traditionalist Conservative Party (PCT), again refused, as it had in the 1957 elections, to take part in the 1963 elections. The smaller Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), an offshoot of the PCT, chose to participate, as it had in 1957, and consequently holds all seats in the Congress not held by the majority Nationalist Liberal Party.

NATIONALIST LIBERAL PARTY: Has historically advocated separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, democratic principles of government, and social legislation.

Leaders René Schick Gutiérrez (President of Party), Lorenzo Guerrero (Vice-President), Cornelio H. Hueck, Jr. (Secretary), Pablo Rener (Treasurer).

TRADITIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Has historically advocated cooperation of government with Catholic Church, with freedom of other sects to exercise their teachings, compulsory primary education under lay teachers in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools Favors less government interference in private business, and private control of banks and other financial institutions Did not take part in last election, and is not legally recognized as a political party.

Leaders· Dr. Fernando Aguero-Rocha (President of Party), Adán Solórzano (Vice-President), Fernando Zelaya (Political Secretary), Alberto Chamorro (Treasurer), José Joaquín Cuadra (Technical Secretary), General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of Nicaragua)

NICARAGUAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY (PCN) The legally recognized opposition party in Nicaragua with a philosophy generally similar to the Traditionalist Conservative Party, from which most of its members broke away.

Leaders: Dr. Hernaldo Zuñiga-Padilla (President of Party), Dr Alejandro Abaunza-Marenco (Vice-President), Enrique Belli-Chamorro (Secretary), Dr. Adán Sequeira-Arellano (Treasurer), Dr. Diego Manuel Chamorro (member of Executive Committee of Party and defeated 1963 Presidential Candidate).

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates the restoration of civil and political freedom and the historic principles of the Liberal Party The younger element advocates more effective protection of the working classes and other mod-

ern social and economic reforms Did not take part in last elections, and is not legally recognized as a political party.

Leaders Carlos Arroyo-Buitrago (President of Party), Víctor Manuel Ordoñez (Vice-President), Juan Manuel Gutiérrez (Secretary-General).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are· Dr Lorenzo Guerrero (Vice-President, Minister of Interior), Alfonso Ortega-Urbina (Foreign Relations), Sílvio Arguello-Cardenal (Economy), Ramiro Sacasa-Guerrero (Finance), José Sansón-Terán (Education), Col. José Dolores García (War, Navy and Aviation), Dr. Tomás Lacayo-Montealegre (Development and Public Works), Alberto Reyes-Riguero (Agriculture), Dr. Alfonso Boniche-Vásquez (Public Health), Dr. Luis Zuñiga-Osorio (Labor), Dr. Pedro J. Quintanilla (Secretary of the Presidency), Humberto Ramírez-Estrada (National District).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Managua

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
El Centro-Americano (Leon)	2,500	Independent Liberal	Rodolfo Abaunza (*Prop. and Dir.*)
La Noticia	5,000	Nationalist Liberal	Humberto Torres-Molina (*Dir*)
Novedades	20,000	Nationalist Liberal	Luis Pallais Debayle (*Dir.*)
La Prensa	28,000	Independent, conservative	Pedro J. Chamorro C (*Dir.*)
La Prensa Gráfica	5,000	Nationalist Liberal	Rafael Rojas y Jarquín (*Ed*)
El Universal (Leon)	2,000	Nationalist Liberal	Silvio Araguello Cardenal (*Prop.*)

NIGER

Capital: Niamey
Area: 490,000 square miles
Population: 3,250,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

DIORI HAMANI. Reelected September 20, 1965, for five-year term.

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Last election September 21, 1965
President: BOUBOU HAMA

Number of members (all belong to the Parti Progressiste Nigérien) 50

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Niger was formerly a French colony—a part of French West Africa It became self-governing in 1958 and independent in 1960. It is not a member of the French Community.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PARTI PROGRESSISTE NIGÉRIEN (PPN): The government party. The Niger section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain

Leaders Boubou Hama (President of Party), Diori Hamani (President of Niger, Secretary General of Party).

SAWABA: The opposition party, now banned.

Leader. Djibo Bakary (now in exile).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are. Diori Hamani (President and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Diamballa Yansambou Maiga (Minister of the Interior), Barcougne Courmo (Finance), Léopold Kaziende (Public Works, Transport and Urban Affairs), Boukary Sabo (Information and Youth), Maidah Mamoudou (Rural Economy), Mahamane Dandobi (Justice), Harou Kouka (Education), Mouddour Zakara (Saharan and Nomad Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications), Noma Kaka (Defense), Ibrahim Issa (Health), Amadou Issaka (Labor and Public Functions), Barkiré Alidou (Economic Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, all papers listed are published in Niamey

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Le Temps du Niger	1,200	Daily.	Ide Oumarou
Journal Officiel		Fortnightly and special issues	
Le Niger	800	Weekly.	Ide Oumarou

NIGERIA, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Capital: *Lagos*
Area: 356,093 square miles
Population: 55,653,821 (1963 census)

PRESIDENT
DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE

CABINET
Majority held by Northern Peoples' Congress (NPC); also includes National Convention of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC), and Nigerian National Democratic Party.

PRIME MINISTER
SIR ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA (NPC)

PARLIAMENT

SENATE
President DR A. A ORIZU
Number of Members 52

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Speaker: IBRAHIM JALO WAZIRI
Number of Members 312

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Nigeria was formerly a British colony. It was made independent on October 1, 1960, and became a Republic on October 1, 1963. It has a federal form of government. The Federation comprises Eastern Nigeria, Western Nigeria, Mid-Western Nigeria, Northern Nigeria, and the Federal Territory of Lagos. Nigeria is a member of the British Commonwealth

POLITICAL PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NORTHERN PEOPLES' CONGRESS (NPC): Dominant party in Northern Nigeria. Leading member of the government. Holds a majority in Parliament.

Leaders: Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello (Premier of Northern Nigeria, President of the Party), Prime Minister Balewa (Vice-President), Alhaji Ahman Galadiman Petegi (General Secretary)

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NIGERIAN CITIZENS (NCNC): Dominant party in Eastern Nigeria A member of the government.

Leaders: Dr. M I. Okpara (Premier of Eastern Nigeria, President of the Party), Frederick S. McEwen (National Secretary).

NIGERIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NNDP): Dominant party in Western Region Formed in 1964 by a fusion of United People's Party with some Western Region NCNC groups. Won 1965 Western Region election and formed new government

Leader. Chief S L. Akintola (Premier of Western Nigeria, President of the Party).

Minor opposition parties include the Northern Elements Progressive Union (Leader, Alhaji Aminu Kano), the United Middle Belt Congress (Leader, J. S Tarka), Action Group (Leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa (Prime Minister), M. Inuwa Wada (Minister of Defense), F S. Okotie-Eboh (Finance), T. O. Elias (Attorney General and Justice), Waziri Ibrahim (Economic Development), Shehu Shagari (Works), Nuhu Bamali (External Affairs), K. O. Mbadiwe (Trade), Ayo Rosiji (Information), Y. Maitama Sule (Mines and Power), M. A Majekodunmi (Health), J. C Obande (Establishments), A. Adedoyin (Labor), Jaja Wachuku (Aviation), Z B Dipcharima (Transport), Ali Monguno (Internal Affairs), Musa Yaradua (Lagos Affairs), A Lamuye (Natural Resources and Research), R. A. Njoku (Communications), R. A. Akinjide (Education), A. M A. Akinloye (Industries), A. O. O. Ogunsanya (Housing and Surveys).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Lagos in English

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Orientation*	*Editor, Mgr*
Daily Times	120,000	Independent	Peter Enahoro
West African Pilot	45,000	NCNC organ	Stephen N Iweanya
Morning Post	50,000	Government paper	Magnus Bara-Hart (*acting*)
Nigerian Citizen	10,000	Independent	Mustafa Danbata
Daily Sketch	30,000	Western Nigeria, NNDP	Olu Akinsuroju
Nigerian Tribune (Ibadan)	15,000	Western Nigeria, AG	Ayo Ojewunmi (*acting*)
Nigerian Outlook (Enugu)	20,000	Eastern Nigeria, NCNC	Gabriel Idigo
Daily Mail (Kano)	18,000	Northern Region	D Boon (*Mgr.*)

The circulation of the Sunday editions are Times, 265,000, Post, 72,000

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo
Area: 125,064 square miles
Population: 3,700,000 (1964 estimate)

RULER

KING OLAV V. Born on July 2, 1903; ascended the throne September 21, 1957.

CABINET

Coalition of Conservative, Liberal, Center and Christian People's Parties. Appointed October 12, 1965.

PREMIER

PER BORTEN (Center Party)

PARLIAMENT

Storting

Elected September 12–13, 1965, for four-year term
President BERNT INGVALDSEN (Conservative)
President of Lagting * BERNT RØISELAND (Liberal)
President of Odelsting * NILS HØNSVALD (Labor)

Parties	*Representation*
Labor	68
Conservative	31
Center	18
Liberal	18
Christian People's	13
Socialist People's	2
Total	150

* After the Storting has been properly constituted, 38 members are elected as members of the Lagting, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All matters relating to new laws or to the amendment of existing laws are taken up first by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, failing agreement by those two bodies separately, by the Storting sitting as a whole. Matters in which the resulting decisions do not take the form of law because they do not affect the legal status of the subjects of Norwegian law, such as the budget and all other money bills, are treated by the whole Storting. The King has the right of suspensive veto. His veto power may be overridden by the subsequent passage of an act by three successively elected Stortings. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by a two-thirds majority of a newly-elected Storting after having been considered by the previous one. The Lagting, together with the Supreme Court, comprises the National Court for the trial of members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, and the Storting.

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

The first postwar general election in 1945 resulted in a clear Labor majority, and a Labor government was established on November 5, 1945.

Parliamentary elections held on October 10, 1949, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Prime Minister, Einar Gerhardsen, and his Labor Party. The Communists lost their 11 seats held in the previous parliament.

In the general election of October 12, 1953, Labor polled more votes than in 1949, but a new system of allocating seats reduced their representation from 85 to 77. Communists polled 15 per cent less votes and secured 3 seats

In the 1957 general election Labor won an additional seat, and the Communists lost 2, retaining only one seat.

In the 1961 election Labor lost 4 seats and its majority, the Communists lost their only seat, and the new Socialist People's Party won 2 seats.

The Labor government received its first vote of no confidence in Parliament in twenty-eight years and resigned on August 27, 1963 It was followed by a Conservative-led coalition which in turn was voted down twenty-eight days later. A new Labor government took office on September 26, 1963.

In the election of September 12–13, 1965, four non-socialist parties gained a combined total of 80 seats, and formed a coalition government on October 12, 1965.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: Has radical history including association from 1919 to 1923 with Third International, but is now basically reformist, its program differing only slightly from other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties; advocates state planning and state ownership of certain key industries, but its present program does not propose any new nationalization measures; supports a strong defense and NATO

Leaders Trygve Bratteli (Party Chairman), Reiulf Steen (Vice-Chairman), Haakon Lie (Party Secretary-General).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates lower taxes and more incentives for business. Supports free enterprise, armaments and NATO.

Leaders: Sjur Lindebrekke (Party Chairman), Svenn Stray and Haakon Kyllingmark (Vice-Chairmen) and Kaare Willoch (Party Secretary-General).

LIBERAL PARTY. Has two wings: the National Party favoring free enterprise and free trade, Ny Norsk language groups, religious and fishing factions, and the leftist Oslo Liberals supporting state planning and cultural radicalism.

Leaders: Gunnar Garbo (Party Chairman), Odd Grande (Vice-Chairman for Organizational Affairs), Ludvig Botnen (Vice-Chairman for Political Affairs), Bernt Røiseland (Parliamentary Leader).

CENTER PARTY (Former Agrarian Party): Supports farmers' and rural interests. Conservative; strongly supports NATO.

Leaders Per Borten (Premier and Party Chairman), Lars Leiro (Party Vice-Chairman) and Hans Borgen (Parliamentary Leader).

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: Strives to incorporate principles of Christianity into political life; supports social legislation. Strongly supports NATO and Norway's defense program.

Leaders Einar Hareide (Party Chairman), Birger Breivik and Kåre Kristiansen (Vice-Chairmen), Lars Korvald (Parliamentary Leader).

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY: Anti-NATO, supports neutralism and unilateral disarmament.

Leaders: Knut Löfsnes (Party Chairman), Ragnar Wold (Party Vice-Chairman), Finn Gustavsen (Party Leader in Storting).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Anti-NATO; follows U.S.S.R. line.

Leader: Reider Larsen (Party Chairman).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Per Borten (Prime Minister), John Lyng (Foreign Affairs), Ole Myrvoll (Finance), Otto Grieg Tidemand (Defense), Sverre Walter Rostoft (Industries), Kaare Willoch (Commerce and Shipping), Kjell Bondevik (Church and Education), Helge Seip (Municipal and Labor Affairs), Egil Aarvik (Social Affairs), Haakon Kyllingmark (Transportation and Communications), Bjarne Lyngstad (Agriculture), Oddmund Myklebust (Fisheries), Ragnhild Elisabeth Schweigaard Selmer (Justice and Police), Dagfinn Vårvik (Prices and Wages), Elsa Skjerven (Family and Consumer Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Oslo.

Paper and Circulation	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Aftenposten (178,141)	Conservative.	Torolv Kandahl, H. J. S. Huitfeldt and Einar Diesen (*Eds.*)
Arbeiderbladet (69,182)	Labor.	Reidar Hirsti, Rolf Gerhardsen (*Eds.*)
Dagbladet (98,842)	Liberal.	Roald Storsletten (*Ed.*)
Friheten	Communist	Joergen Vogt (*Ed.*)
Morgenbladet (18,010)	Conservative.	Birger Kildal, Chr. Christensen (*Eds.*)
Morgenposten (43,057)	Independent	Asbjörn Engen, Per Voksö (*Eds.*)
Nationen (23,430)	Center Party	Martin Vaarvik (*Ed.*)
Norges Handelsog Sjöfartstidende (14,306)	Independent; commercial news.	Terje Baalsrud (*Ed.*)
Vaart Land (22,561)	Christian People's	Bjarne Höye (*Ed.*)
Verdens Gang (38,511)	Independent	Chr A. R. Christensen and Oscar Hasselknippe (*Eds.*)
Bergens Tidende (72,753) (Bergen)	Liberal	Ingem Faeun (*Ed.*)
Bergens Arbeiderblad (16,595) (Bergen)	Labor	Odd Ragnar Torsvik (*Ed.*)
Drammens Tidende (29,779) (Drammen)	Conservative.	Lars Soerensen (*Ed.*)
Fremtiden (18,891) (Drammen)	Labor	Jon Vraa (*Ed.*)
Fredrikstad Blad (14,498) (Fredrikstad)	Conservative.	Ragnar Henriksen and R. Henry Haugen (*Eds.*)
Hamar Arbeiderblad (20,241) (Hamar)	Labor	Kaare Wilhelmsen (*Ed.*)
Faedrelandsvennen (26,044) (Kristiansand)	Liberal	Johannes Seland (*Ed.*)
Rogaland Avis (15,014) (Stavanger)	Labor	Einar Olsen (*Ed.*)
Stavanger Aftenblad (40,115) (Stavanger)	Liberal	Per Thomsen (*Ed.*)
Lofotposten (20,872) (Svolvaer)	Independent	M. C. Amundsen (*Ed.*)
Tonsberg Blad (17,008) (Tonsberg)	Conservative	Sverre Mitsem (*Ed.*)
Adresseavisen (67,405) (Trondheim)	Conservative	Harald Torp (*Ed.*)
Farmand (weekly) (27,500)	Economic and financial	Trygve J. B. Hoff (*Ed.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Arbeidernes Pressekontor	Labor	Olav Brunvand (*Ed.*)
Senterpartiets Pressekontor	Center Party	Odd Bye (*Ed.*)
Venstres Pressekontor	Liberal.	H. Kongshaug (*Ed.*)
Hoires Pressekontor	Conservative	R. Halle (*Ed.*)
Norsk Presseforbund	Press association	Vegard Sletten (*Ch.*)
Norsk Telegrambyraa	News agency	Rolf Werner-Erichsen (*Dir.*)

PAKISTAN *

Capital *Islamabad*
Interim Capital *Rawalpindi*
Area· 365,529 square miles
Population. 98,612,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN. Assumed office as Chief Martial Law Administrator on October 7, 1958. Assumed Presidency on October 27, 1958, on resignation of President Iskander Mirza. Elected President on January 2, 1965, for five-year term.

CABINET

Appointed April 1965

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

President Iskander Mirza declared martial law throughout Pakistan on October 7, 1958, abrogated the constitution and dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies. He dismissed the government of Prime Minister Malik Firoz Khan Noon and the provincial governments and dissolved all political parties. He appointed Gen. Mohammad Ayub Khan as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 27, 1958, he in turn resigned and turned over his office to Gen Ayub Khan.

On March 1, 1962, President Ayub announced a new constitution for Pakistan In his first address to the nation after assuming the presidency under martial law on October 27, 1958, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan had declared that his ultimate aim was to restore democracy to the people, but "of a type that people can understand and work." Elections for a new National Assembly and two Provincial Assemblies were held in late April and early May 1962, by an electoral college of 80,000 members previously elected by universal franchise On June 8, 1962, in a speech opening the first session of the newly constituted National Assembly, President Ayub declared an end to the forty-four months of martial law and restored the country to constitutional government. A new cabinet was named on June 13, 1962 The legal bar to the formation of political parties was removed in July 1962.

Pakistan's new constitution restores civil and political rights subject principally to the security requirements of the state and establishes a presidential form of government, with power distributed among the executive, legislative and judicial branches. Executive power is vested in the president The elected unicameral National Assembly is vested with broad legislative powers The Judiciary is empowered to ensure all citizens due process under law The power to rule upon the constitutionality of legislation rests with the National Assembly and the

* The Indian Independence Act, passed by the British Parliament in July 1947, came into effect on August 15, 1947, with the establishment of the two independent dominions of India and of Pakistan. Under the terms of the Indian Independence Act, full self-government was granted these two Dominions, and British control came to an end The Dominion of India, although containing some 50 million Muslims, is predominantly Hindu while Pakistan is predominantly Muslim The Indian Princely States have entered into agreements of close affiliation with one or the other of the two countries, and have merged into their respective provinces The notable exception is Kashmir whose future affiliation is still to be decided

president who, before giving their assent to legislation, must deliberate upon its constitutionality.

Voting for an 80,000-member electoral college was held in November 1964. On January 2, 1965, this electoral college chose the president On March 21, 1965 it chose the National Assembly, and the two Provincial assemblies on May 16, 1965. The Pakistan Moslem League won a clear majority of 118 of the 150 seats in the National Assembly and controlled both Provincial assemblies.

The Moslem League candidate was President Mohammad Ayub Khan; and Miss Fatima Jinnah, sister of the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah, was the candidate of five opposition parties.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan (President, Minister of Defense, of Economic Affairs and of Atomic Energy), Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (External Affairs), Mohammad Shoaib (Finance), S. M. Zafar (Law and Parliamentary Affairs), Altaf Husain (Industries, Natural Resources), Ali Akbar Khan (Home and Kashmir Affairs), Kazi Anwarul Huque (Education, Health, Labor and Social Welfare), Ghulam Faruque (Commerce), A H. M. Shams-ud-Doha (Agriculture and Works), Khwaja Shahabuddin (Information and Broadcasting), Abdus Sabur Khan (Communications).

Amir Mohammad Khan of Kalabagh (Governor of West Pakistan) and Abdul Monem Khan (Governor of East Pakistan) are not members of the Cabinet but sometimes attend meetings.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers listed are published in Karachi in English.

Name of Paper	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Dawn	Pro-Muslim League, Government Party	Jamil Ansari (*Acting Ed*)
Pakistan Observer (Dacca)	Pro-National Democratic Front, Opposition	Abdus Salam (*Ed.*)
Khyber Mail (Peshawar)	Independent	Askar Ali Shah (*Ed.*)
Evening Star	Pro-Muslim League	M. A Rawzy (*Ed*)
Daily News	Independent.	Zamir Siddiqi (*Ed*)
The Leader	Independent	Sultan Ahmed (*Ed*)
Morning News (Dacca and Karachi)	Pro-Muslim League	S G. M. Badruddin (*Dacca Ed*) Mohsin Ali (*Karachi Ed.*)
Pakistan Times (Lahore and Rawalpindi)	Pro-Muslim League	Khwaja Asaf (*Ed*)
Indus Times (Hyderabad)	Pro-Muslim League	M A. Akhyar (*Ed*)
Pakistan Quarterly	Cultural	Government (*Pub.*)
Pakistan Horizon	International Affairs	K Sarwar Hasan (*Ed.*)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of Pakistan.
Pakistan Press Association.
United Press of Pakistan

PANAMA

Capital: Panama
Area: 29,298 square miles
Population: 1,245,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

MARCO A. ROBLES. Elected May 10, 1964; assumed office on October 1, 1964, for four-year term.

CABINET

Reorganized August 1965.

PARLIAMENT

Asamblea Nacional

Elected May 10, 1964, took office October 1, 1964; four-year term

Parties	*Representation*
National Liberal (pro-Administration)	8
Republican (pro-Administration)	4
Other pro-Administration deputies	16
Panameñista (opposition-supporters of Arnulfo Arias)	12
Other opposition deputies	2
Total	42

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

The year leading up to the inauguration of Marco A. Robles on October 1, 1964, was one of the most turbulent in Panama's history. On January 9, 1964, a demonstration by a group of Panamanian secondary school students desiring to raise the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone turned into three days of rioting, burning and looting. At the height of the rioting, late in the evening of January 9, President Roberto F. Chiari broke diplomatic relations with the United States

The 1964 presidential election campaign, which was virtually suspended for a month after the riots, was resumed in February. The three principal candidates were Marco Robles, former Minister of Government and Justice in the Chiari administration; Arnulfo Arias, twice elected and twice deposed President of Panama; and Juan de Arco Galindo, leader of the Opposition Alliance. The winning ticket was that of Robles, with Max Delvalle as First Vice-President and Raul Arango as Second Vice-President. On May 10, 1964, the elections for President and National Deputies were held and the installation of the new government was effected, as provided in the constitution, on October 1.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are José Dominador Bazán (Minister of Government and Justice), Fernando Eleta (Foreign Relations), Alfredo Ramirez (Minister of the Presidency), Rubén D. Carles, Jr (Agriculture, Commerce and Industries), Plinio Varela (Public Works), David Samudio (Finance and Treasury), Rigoberto Paredes (Education), Roderick Esquivel (Social Welfare and Public Health), Olmedo Rosas (Comptroller General).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Panama City.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
La Estrella de Panamá	20,000	Independent.	Alejandro A Duque (*Pres. and Dir.*)
Star and Herald	7,500	English edition of *Estrella de Panamá*	Alejandro A. Duque (*Pub.*) Luís Bunting (*Ed.*)
The Panama American	7,000	Independent, English counterpart of *El Panamá-America.*	Colin Hale (*Ed*)
El Panamá-América	18,000	Independent	Dr. Antonio A. de Leon (*Dir.*)
La Prensa	14,000	Pro-government	Mario Velásquez (*Dir.*)
El Día	17,000	Supports Government	Fabián Velarde (*Dir.*)
Expresso	8,000	Occasionally opposition.	Gilberto Arias (*Pub*)
El Mundo	10,000	Pro-government	David Samudio (*Pub*) Manuel M Valdes (*Ed*)
La Hora	12,500	Occasionally opposition	Harmodio Arias (*Dir.*)
Critica	27,000	Occasionally opposition	Dr Gilberto Arias (*Pres.*)
The Panamá Tribune (weekly)	7,000	Independent	George W. Westerman (*Pub and Ed.*)
La Razón (David, Chiriqui Province)	1,000	Independent.	M. J García (*Pub.*)

PARAGUAY

Capital: *Asunción*
Area: 157,000 square miles
Population: 1,935,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

GENERAL ALFREDO STROESSNER. Re-elected on February 10, 1963, for five-year term; took office August 15, 1963.

CABINET

Re-appointed August 15, 1963.

PARLIAMENT

Congreso Nacional

President Felipe Molas López dissolved the House of Representatives on March 5, 1949. In accordance with the constitution, elections for a new House were held, and on April 17, a new House of 40 members was elected It assembled for the first time on May 3, and was composed exclusively of Colorados whose names appeared on the single slate offered to the voters by the government. Uncontested general elections (the opposition abstaining) were again held on July 16, 1950, February 9, 1958 and March 13, 1960, 60 deputies and 20 alternates, all Colorados being elected each time. In the elections of February 10, 1963, a splinter group of Liberals put up a slate of candidates and received one-third of the 60 seats as the runner-up party.

There is no Senate under the present constitution, but the Council of State acts somewhat as a second chamber.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Following the overthrow of President González on January 30, 1949, the National Assembly met and elected General Rolón as Provisional President.

General Rolón was overthrown by a "civil and military movement" on February 26, 1949, and was succeeded by Dr. Felipe Molas López. On April 17, he was elected President with the support of the democratic wing of the Colorado Party. On September 10 he resigned, after losing support of the party; and the following day Federico Cháves was named Provisional President by Congress. Cháves was elected President on a one-party ballot in 1950 and re-elected in 1953. On May 5, 1954, the Army deposed Cháves. The leader of the revolt, General Stroessner, was later nominated by the Colorado Party and elected President. He was re-elected unopposed in 1954 and 1958, but in 1963 he was opposed by the candidate of the Revolutionary Directorate of the Liberal Party, Dr. Ernesto Gavilán.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN (COLORADO) ASSOCIATION: Has been the ruling party in Paraguay since 1947. This party, like the Liberal Party, is conservative. It and the Liberals are the two great traditional parties

Leaders: General Alfredo Stroessner (President of Paraguay), Juan R. Cháves (President of Party), Dr. J. Bernardino Gorostiaga, Dr. Crispin Insaurralde, J Eulogio Estigarribia, Dr. Edgar L Ynsfrán, Dr. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina

LIBERAL PARTY: This party governed Paraguay from 1904 to 1936, and from 1937 to 1940. Its program is conservative.

Leaders Dr. Gustavo González (President of Party), Dr. Carlos Alberto Gonzalez (First Vice-President), Alejandrino Meza (Second Vice-President), Dr. Efraím Cardozo, Justo P Prieto, Enzo Doldan, Maria L. C. de Burt.

FEBRERISTA PARTY: Formerly known as the Franquista Party. Party is leftist, directing its appeal to underprivileged.

Leaders · Colonel Rafael Franco (President), Dr. Carlos Caballero Gatti (First Vice-President), Elpidio Yegros, Dr. Juan Stefanich, Dr. Arnaldo Valdovinos, Roque Gaona.

COLORADO POPULAR MOVEMENT. Made up of dissident Colorados who went into exile in 1959.

Leaders Osvaldo Cháves (President), Dr. José Zacarias Arza, Epifanio Mendez Fleitas, Dr. Mario Mallorguin.

REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY: A splinter group of Liberals which ran in the 1963 elections.

Leaders Dr Carlos Levi Ruffinelli (President), Rafael Ferreira (Vice-President), Dr. Ernesto Gavilán (presidential candidate in 1963), Dr. Enrique Bordenave, Dr Manuel Pesoa, Dr. Fernando Levi Ruffinelli.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL PARTY. Movement founded in 1960. Converted into a party in 1965

Leaders Dr Jeronimo Irala Burgos (President), Dr. Jesus Cáceres Carísimo (First Vice-President), Dr. Gustavo Gatti Cardozo (Secretary-General).

COMMUNIST PARTY (Outlawed): Followed orthodox Communist line.

Leaders: Oscar Creydt, Obdulio Barthe, Antonio Maidana and Augusto Canete.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Edgar Ynsfrán (Interior), Dr. Juan R. Cháves (without Portfolio), Dr Sabino Montanaro (Minister of Justice and Labor), Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor (Foreign Affairs), Gen. Leodegar Cabello (National Defense), Gen. César Barrientos (Finance), Dr. Dionisio González Torres (Public Health), J Bernardino Gorostiaga (Education), Gen. Marcial Samaniego (Public Works and Communications), Dr. Ezequiel González Alsina (Agriculture and Livestock), José Antonio Moreno González (Industry and Commerce).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Asunción

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
El País	15,000	Ramos Jaménez (*Dir.*)
La Libertad (Revolutionary Directorate of Liberal Party organ)	8,000	Alberto Vargas Peña (*Dir*)
La Tarde (afternoon paper)	10,000	Dr Emilio S Aceval (*Dir*)
La Tribuna	30,000	Arturo Schaerer (*Dir.*)
Patria (Colorado Party organ)	10,000	Dr Ezequiel González Alsina (*Dir*)
Comunidad (weekly church paper)	10,000	
El Pueblo (weekly Febreristo Party paper)	4,000	Rogue Gaona (*Dir*)
El Enano (weekly Liberal Party paper)	7,000	Roberto V Acosta Rolon (*Dir*)

PERU

Capital: *Lima*
Area: 496,496 square miles
Population: 11,666,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

FERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRY (Acción Popular). Elected June 9, 1963. Assumed office July 28, 1963 for six-year term.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

EDGARDO SEOANE CORRALES (Acción Popular)

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MARIO POLAR UGARTECHE (Partido Demócrata-Cristiano)

PARLIAMENT

Congreso

UPPER CHAMBER: Senado

Election June 1963 (six-year term)
President DAVID AGUILAR CORNEJO

Parties	*Representation*
Acción Popular-Democracia Cristiana	19
Partido Aprista Peruano	15
Unión Nacional Odriísta	6
Movimiento Democrático Peruano	2
Independent	3
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER: Cámara de Diputados

Election June 1963 (six-year term)
President ENRIQUE RIVERO VÉLEZ

Parties	*Representation*
Partido Aprista Peruano	56
Acción Popular-Democracia Cristiana	46
Unión Nacional Odriísta	23
Other parties	3
Independents	10
Vacancies	2
Total	140

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1945

Dr. José Luis Bustamante y Rivero was elected President in the 1945 general elections for the 1945–1951 term, as the candidate of the National Democratic Front (FDN). He viewed his administration as one of "transition to democracy" and attempted to follow a middle-of-the-road policy of conciliation of the opposing political factions Even before the end of 1945, opposition to APRA, or the People's Party—legalized shortly before the elections—had split the FDN itself. In the two succeeding years the cleavage between the Aprista forces and their opponents became deeper and the rivalry more acute Following the assassination of the director of the conservative newspaper *El Comercio,* Francisco Graña Garland, early in 1947, the various anti-Aprista groups were able to join forces in a series of coalitions, of which the most important was the Alianza Nacional. Following the abortive Navy revolt in Callao on October 3, 1948, which the government stated had been planned by APRA and had had its support, APRA was again outlawed.

Three weeks later, Army groups headed by General Manuel A Odría successfully raised the standard of revolution in Arequipa General Odría's proclamation attacked President Bustamante for being too lenient with APRA and for opposing and dividing the armed forces. President Bustamante was deposed and departed for Argentina, and a new Military Board of Government headed by Odría assumed office on October 27, 1948. Both APRA and the Communist Party were thereupon outlawed under Article 53 of the constitution, which prohibits international parties Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, the Apra leader,

was expelled in 1954 after five years in asylum at the Colombian Embassy in Lima.

General Odría continued as President of the Military Junta of Government until June 1, 1950, on which date he surrendered office to General Zenón Noriega in order to become presidential candidate in the elections of July 2. In an election in which no opposition presidential candidate was qualified, General Odría won the Presidency. No Odriísta party was formally created, but an overwhelmingly pro-Odría Congress was elected.

In the elections of 1956, the first really free elections since 1945, there were three candidates: Hernando de Lavalle, chosen for the succession by President Odría; Fernando Belaúnde Terry, and Dr. Manuel Prado, who was President, 1939–1945. The latter won His first act was to restore political freedom in Peru and to legalize again the left-wing APRA

National elections were held on June 10, 1962, but the armed forces demanded an annulment of the vote, charging fraud. It appeared that APRA, which won the largest bloc of legislators in both houses, would be able to control the election of the next president But the military were opposed to such a solution, and on July 18, 1962, a military junta seized power, suspended Parliament and constitutional guarantees It later announced general elections for June 1963 Elections were held on June 9, 1963, and constitutional government was restored on July 28, 1963 when the new President took office before a joint session of Congress The presidential candidates were. General Manuel Odría (Unión Nacional Odriísta), Víctor Haya de la Torre (Partido Aprista Peruano), and Fernando Belaúnde Terry (Acción Popular) who won.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Movimiento Democrático Peruano: Party of ex-President Prado. Moderate.

Leaders: Enrique Martinelli Tizón, Manuel Cisneros, Carlos Carrillo Smith.

Acción Popular: Left-of-center party claiming its main strength in young middle class, favors social reform and change In alliance with PDC.

Leaders Fernando Belaúnde Terry (President of Peru), Celso Pastor de la Torre, Oscar Trelles (Secretary-General), Juan Mármol, Francisco Miro Quesada, Edgardo Seoane.

Partido Frente de Liberación Nacional: Popular front group including Communists.

Leaders General César Pando Equisquiza, Saloman Bolo Hidalgo, Genaro Carnero Checa, Angel Castro Lavarello.

Partido Demócrata-Cristiano Small far left-of-center, Christian Democratic party Seeks economic and social reforms In alliance with Acción Popular.

Leaders Héctor Cornejo Chávez (President of Party), Dr. Javier Correa-Elías, Alfredo García Llosa, José Barreda Moller, Guillermo Roose Campos.

Partido Aprista Peruano (APRA): Has become middle-of-the-road party, anti-Communist and anti-imperialist with strength in labor movement. In coalition with UNO.

Leaders: V. R. Haya de la Torre, Luis A. Sánchez, Ramiro Prialé.

Unión Nacional Odriísta: Conservative party advocating public works, full employment, social and economic reforms In coalition with APRA.

Leaders Manuel A. Odría, Julio de la Piedra, Víctor Freundt Rossell

Partido Communista Peruano: Has not presented candidates for office.
Leaders Raúl Acosta Salas, Jorge del Prado (Moscow faction), Saturnino Paredes Macedo (China faction).

Unión del Pueblo: A small left-wing party formed in 1963.
Leader: Mario Samamé Boggio (Candidate in 1963 elections).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Senator Daniel Becerra de la Flor (Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health), Senator Jorge Vázquez Salas (Foreign Relations), Deputy Javier Alva Orlandini (Government and Police), Deputy Valentín Paniagua (Justice and Worship), Maj. Gen. Italo Arbulú Samamé (War), Deputy Sandro Mariátegui Chiappe (Treasury and Commerce), Senator Sixto Gutiérrez Chamorro (Development and Public Works), Rear Admiral Luis Ponce Arenas (Navy), Deputy José Navarro Grau (Public Education), Maj. Gen. José Heighes Pérez Abela (Air), Deputy Rafael Cubas Vinatea (Agriculture), Senator Miguel Dammert Muelle (Labor and Indian Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Lima.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
El Comercio	90,000 (2 editions)	Nationalist; oldest paper in Peru	Luis Miró Quesada Guerra (*Dir.*)
Correo	70,000	Independent.	Mario Castro Arenas (Dir)
La Crónica	60,000 (2 editions)	Popular; conservative	Augusto Rázuri S (*Dir*)
Expreso	65,000	Pro-Government daily	Guillermo Cortez Nuñez (*Dir*)
El Peruano	10,000	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Ernesto Benavente S (*Dir.*)
La Prensa	70,000	Conservative	Pedro Beltrán (*Dir.*)
La Tribuna	10,000	APRA paper	Víctor Rodríguez Leyva (*Ed*)
Ultima Hora	100,000	Evening tabloid	Bernardo Ortiz de Zevallos (*Dir.*)
Correo (Arequipa)	10,000	Independent	Francisco Chirinos Soto (*Dir*)
El Pueblo (Arequipa)	5,000	Conservative	Luis Durand Flores (*Dir*)
El Comercio (Cuzco)	4,000	Independent, conservative	Cesar Lomellini C (*Dir*)
El Sol (Cuzco)	3,000	Independent, conservative	Carlos A. Velasco Z (*Dir*)
El Tiempo (Piura)	10,000	Independent, conservative	Víctor M Helguero Checa (*Dir.*)
La Industria (Piura)	5,500	Independent, conservative	Elmer Núñez (*Dir.*)
La Industria (Trujillo)	8,000	Independent, conservative	Daniel Gordillo Jara (*Dir.*)
La Nación (Trujillo)	5,000	Independent, conservative.	Washington Chico Herrera (*Dir.*)
Andean Air Mail and Peruvian Times (weekly)	4,000	Independent, in English	C N Griffis (*Ed.*)
Oiga (weekly magazine)	18,000	Political news, leftist	Francisco Igartua (*Dir*)
Verdades (weekly)	5,000	Catholic	Luis Solari (*Dir.*)
Caretas (bi-weekly)	40,000	Literary.	Enrique Zileri Gibson and Doris Gibson (*Dirs*)
Cultura Peruana (monthly)	8,000	Literary	José Flores Araoz (*Dir*)
Gente (monthly)	5,000	Conservative.	Henry Escardó V. (*Dir.*)
Mensajero Agrícola (monthly)	4,000	Farmers' magazine	Rosa Hernando (*Ed*)

PHILIPPINES

Capital: Quezon City
Area. 115,600 square miles
Population 31,900,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

FERDINAND E. MARCOS (Nacionalista). Elected President on November 9, 1965, for four-year term; assumed office on December 30, 1965.

VICE-PRESIDENT

FERNANDO LOPEZ (Nacionalista)

CABINET

Nacionalista. Appointed in December, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

Congress

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Election of November 9, 1965 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President FERDINAND MARCOS

Parties	*Representation*
Nacionalista	11
Liberal	10
Party for Philippine Progress	2
Independent	1
Total	24

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Representatives

Election of November 9, 1965 (four-year term)

Speaker· CORNELIO T. VILLAREAL

Parties	*Representation*
Liberal	61
Nacionalista	35
Independents	8
Total	104

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1946

On July 4, 1946, the Republic of the Philippines was inaugurated amid the ruins of Manila The Bell and Tydings Acts governing relations between the Philippines and the United States were confirmed by a plebiscite in 1947; in 1955 the Bell Act, governing economic relations, was revised by mutual agreement between the two countries. The Philippines, an active member of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, was host to the March 1958 SEATO foreign ministers' meeting.

President Carlos P Garcia, who was elected Vice-President November 10, 1953, succeeded the late President Ramón Magsaysay upon the latter's death March 17, 1957, and was continued in office by the elections of November 12, 1957 However, an opposition Vice-President, Diosdado Macapagal, was elected. The Nacionalista administration under Magsaysay was chiefly concerned with defeat of the Communist Hukbalahap rebellion, in which it succeeded, and with programs of social amelioration and rural rehabilitation The Garcia administration concerned itself with strengthening its political position, while plagued with a series of public scandals and with serious balance-of-payments difficulties. In the 1961 elections President Garcia was defeated for reelection by the Liberal candidate, Diosdado Macapagal.

The early period of the Macapagal administration was largely devoted to laying the groundwork for a five-year program of socio-economic reform. Currency exchange allocations and import control procedures were eliminated, and there was a return to a free market exchange rate. Particular emphasis was placed on measures seeking to assure honesty in government and society. In July 1963 the administration won the approval of Congress for an ambitious agrarian reform program.

In international affairs, the administration pursued policies reflecting militant anti-Communism and a desire to improve relations with non-Communist Asian neighbors.

In the 1965 elections, President Macapagal was defeated in his re-election bid by Senate President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who had joined the Nacionalista Party only in April 1964, having simultaneously left the Liberal Party, of which he had in fact been president. Marcos' running mate, Senator Fernando Lopez, was elected to the Vice-Presidency, a post he had held from 1949–53 when he too was a Liberal. The new administration stated its intention to give high priority to domestic problems, including those of rice production, smuggling, taxation, graft and corruption, and law and order.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Although its leaders took over the reins of government on December 30, 1965 following the party's victory in the Presidential elections, the Nacionalista Party did not have a majority in either the Senate or House of Representatives. Senator Gil J Puyat is now the Nacionalista Party President. The extremely small Nationalist Citizens Party, headed by Senator Lorenzo M Tanada, is virtually an adjunct of the Nacionalista Party since Senator Tanada ran for re-election in 1965 as a member of that party's Senate slate.

Following the failure of his re-election bid and his retirement from politics, former President Macapagal was expected to relinquish the Presidency of the Liberal Party. Leaders of the party include House Speaker Cornelio T. Villareal, Speaker Pro Tem Salipada Pendatun, and Senator Gerardo Roxas.

Following its disappointing performance in the 1965 elections, in which its Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates each polled only some 5% of the vote and none of its Senatorial and House candidates were elected, the future of the Party for Philippine Progress, formed earlier in the year, remained obscure. The Senate terms of its two leaders, Senators Raul Manglapus and Manuel P. Manahan, expire in 1967.

The Philippine Communist Party (PKP) was outlawed by the Anti-Subversion Act of June 1957, which also made it a crime to affiliate knowingly with the party. While its attempt to seize power through armed revolt has ended, the PKP is still active and has declared a "parliamentary struggle" phase in its operations which involves penetration of non-Communist groups and various forms of subversion. One important leader of the PKP, José Lava, is now in prison, Alfredo Saulo was captured in 1958 and Casto Alejandrino in 1960. Dr. Jesus Lava, the last important leader of the PKP to remain at large, was captured in 1964.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Ferdinand E. Marcos (President and Minister of Defense), Narciso Ramos (Foreign Affairs), Jose Yulo (Justice), Carlos P. Romulo (Education), Paulino Garcia (Health), Vice-President Lopez (Agriculture and Natural Resources), Rafael Salas (Executive Secretary), and Jose D. Aspiras (Press Secretary).

PRESS

All the papers listed are published in Manila.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Manila Times	Nationalist.	Joaquín Roces (*Pub.*) José Luna Castro (*Mg. Ed.*)
Manila Chronicle	Nationalist	Oscar M. López (*Pub.*) Celso Cabrera (*Mg Ed*)
Philippines Herald	Conservative.	P K Macker (*Pub.*) M. N. Querol (*Mg. Ed.*)
Manila Daily Bulletin	Conservative	Hans Menzi (*Pub.*) Felix G. González (*Ed*)
Evening News	Conservative.	Neal H. Cruz (*Mg. Ed.*)
Daily Mirror	Nationalist	Joaquín Roces (*Pub*) E Aguilar Cruz (*Ed.*)
Fookien Times	In Chinese; pro-Taiwan	Go Puan Seng (*Pub.*)
Taliba	In Tagalog	Eduardo Gregorio (*Ed.*)
Mabuhay	In Tagalog	Herald Publications, Inc. (*Pub.*) Catalino Flores (*Ed*)
El Debate	In Spanish	Herald Publications, Inc. (*Pub.*) Rafael S Ripoll (*Ed*)
Bulaklak	In Tagalog	Francisco Guballa (*Pub*) Teofilo Suaco (*Ed*)
Philippines Free Press (weekly)	Independent	Teodoro M Locsin (*Ed*)
Examiner (weekly)	Independent	Leon O Ty (*Pub*)
Graphic (weekly)	In English	D H. Soriano (*Pub.*) Consorcio Borje (*Mg Ed*)
Liwayway (chain of weeklies)	In Tagalog, Visayan Hiligaynon and Ilocano	Ramón Roces (*Pub.*)
Philippines International (monthly)	In English	Elenita Corpus Bolipata (*Ed*)
Weekly Nation	Independent	D A Soriano (*Ed.*)

POLAND

Capital: Warsaw
Area: 120,359 square miles
Population: 31,500,000 (1965 estimate)

COUNCIL OF STATE

EDWARD OCHAB (Chairman). Reelected by Parliament on June 24, 1965.

PREMIER

JOZEF CYRANKIEWICZ. Reelected by Parliament on June 24, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

Sejm

Election of May 30, 1965 (four-year term)
Speaker: CZESLAW WYCECH

Name of Party	*Representation*
Polish United Workers' Party	255
United Peasant Party	117
Democratic Party	39
Pro-regime Catholics	8
Znak Catholics	5
Non-Party	36
Total	460

The Polish parliamentary system is based on the constitution adopted on July 22, 1952. In most respects it follows the pattern set by the USSR constitution of 1936. The first Parliament under the new constitution was elected on a one-party ticket, all candidates representing the Communist-controlled National Front. The office of President has been abolished and the Council of State is now the highest organ of the government.

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1944

In July 1944, the USSR recognized a Polish Committee of National Liberation which was organized by Moscow and moved to Lublin, Poland, when the latter place was captured. On December 31, 1944, this Committee proclaimed itself the Provisional Government of Poland After lengthy negotiations, some of the former members of the Polish Government, which was located in London during the war, and the Provisional Government in Poland were united to form the Polish Government of National Unity on June 28, 1945. A cabinet of 23 members was chosen which included Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the exiled Government in London, as Vice-Premier. Two other former ministers of the exiled Government and two members of the Polish Peasant Party from inside Poland were also appointed The other members were all formerly associated with the Provisional Government in Poland. This cabinet was superseded on February 7, 1947, by a government in which the Socialists and Communists divided the most important posts.

On February 19, 1947, a constituent assembly adopted what was called

the "Little Constitution" laying down the structure and sphere of activity of the supreme organs of the Polish Republic. This, together with two important decrees, one providing for nationalization and the other aiming at extirpation of opposition to the government, constituted the basis for the organization of the State.

In December 1948, delegates of the Socialist Party (PPS) and of the Communist or Workers' Party (PPR) met to effect a merger into one consolidated Polish United Workers' Party, thus further consolidating political activities under the Communists

In the fall of 1951, a constitutional committee was set up to draft a new constitution It completed its work and the new constitution was adopted on June 22, 1952.

In June 1956, serious riots broke out in Poznan led by workers protesting the hard conditions of life. This led to a reorganization of the Politburo of the Communist Party and to the return to power of Wladyslaw Gomulka, after serving three years in prison as a "Titoist." Gomulka, as First Secretary of the Party, succeeded in negotiations with the Russians in winning a degree of freedom for the Polish Communist Party from Moscow control Marshal Konstantin K Rokossovsky, the former Soviet army hero, was excluded from the Politburo, dropped as Minister of Defense and returned to the Soviet Union. Under Gomulka's leadership Poland has attempted to find her own "road to socialism" where domestic policy is concerned, while adhering in its international affairs to the "Socialist camp" led by the Soviet Union Since 1957, however, many of the freedoms gained in 1956 have been curtailed.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the adoption of the new constitution in 1952, the individual political parties, except the United Workers' Party, had little significance. They are listed below primarily as a matter of record.

POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (PZPR) The one political party of importance in Poland which dominates and controls the National Front and all political activities in the country. The mass political organization of the Communists, known, prior to absorption of the Socialist Party in 1948, as the Polish Workers' Party (PPR). The PZPR claims direct descent from Rosa Luxemburg's "Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania" (1893–1918), which changed its name to "Communist Workers' Party of Poland" after the first World War and later changed it again to "Communist Party of Poland, Section of the Communist International " Prohibited from 1919 onward, it went underground and was eventually dissolved by the Comintern in 1938 because of alleged Trotskyism and infiltration by police agents In January 1942, the Communists' organization was revived in German-occupied Poland under the name, "Polish Workers' Party," of which Wladyslaw Gomulka became Secretary-General (1943–1948). In September 1948, Gomulka was ousted from leadership for "rightist-nationalist deviationism," but he regained power in 1956 The nationalization of trade and industry is already achieved, and the collectivization of agriculture is an ultimate goal *In foreign policy* it follows the line taken by the Soviet Union It held its Second Congress March 10–17, 1954, and its Third Congress March 10–19, 1959 Since October 1956 it strives to achieve a measure of independence within the framework of the USSR-Polish Alliance

Leaders Members of the Politburo Wladyslaw Gomulka (First Secretary), Edward Ochab, Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Adam Rapacki, Stefan Jedrychowski, Ig-

nacy Loga-Sowinski, Edward Gierek, Zenon Kliszko, Marshal Marian Spychalski, Eugeniusz Szyr, Ryszard Strzelecki and Franciszek Waniolka.

There are three candidate members of the Politburo· Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Piotr Jaroszewicz and Boleslaw Jaszczuk

Members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee· Wladyslaw Gomulka, Witold Jarosinski, Zenon Kliszko, Wladyslaw Wicha, Ryszard Strzelecki, Boleslaw Jaszczuk, Artur Starewicz, and Jozef Tejchma

Polish Socialist Party: Polska Partia Socjalistyczna (PPS): This party has ceased to exist as a legal political organization, in consequence of the action of its left-wing leadership, by which it was merged with the Polish United Workers' Party in December 1948.

United Peasant Party: Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe (ZSL): Originally established in 1895 in the Austrian part of partitioned Poland, the Peasant Party up to the second World War was a strong movement under the leadership of Wincenty Witos, whose program included land reform During the war its record, both in the underground resistance at home and abroad, was outstanding. After the war its exile leader, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, returned to Poland and reorganized the majority of the party's adherents into the Polish Peasant Party (PSL), which attempted to promote the traditional aims of the former Peasant Party (SL). Mikolajczyk, however, was forced to flee in 1947 because of government persecution, and the PSL no longer exists as a legal political entity in Poland. A group of former party members collaborate with the Communists under the name of the United Peasant Party (ZSL), which is in the National Front.

Leaders· (Pro-Government): Czeslaw Wycech (Chairman of Party and Speaker of Parliament); Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Boleslaw Podedworny (Vice-Chairmen); Kazimierz Banach, Ludomir Stasiak, Jozef Olszynski (Secretaries)

Democratic Party. Stronnictwo Demokratyczne (SD). A numerically insignificant representation of intellectuals, white-collar workers and handicraftsmen. In July 1950, it absorbed the Labor Party (Stronnictwo Pracy) It follows the political line of the government.

Leaders· (Pro-Government): Stanislaw Kulczynski (Chairman), Wlodzimierz Lechowicz (Vice-Chairman), Stanislaw Kulinski (Vice-Chairman), Jan Karol Wende (Secretary-General), Leon Chajn (Vice-Chairman), Ryszard Burchacki, Leonard Hohensee, Zofia Stypulkowska, Boleslaw Goetzen (Secretaries).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The members of the Council of Ministers are: Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Workers); Stefan Ignar, Vice-Premier (Peasant), Piotr Jaroszewicz, Vice-Premier (Workers), Zenon Nowak, Vice-Premier (Workers), Eugeniusz Szyr, Vice-Premier and Chairman of Committee for Science and Technology (Workers); Julian Tokarski, Vice-Premier (Workers), Franciszek Waniolka, Vice-Premier (Workers); Stefan Jedrychowski, Chairman of the Planning Commission (Workers), Marian Spychalski, National Defense (Workers), Adam Rapacki, Foreign Affairs (Workers), Witold Trampczynski, Foreign Trade (Workers); Mieczyslaw Moczar, Internal Affairs (Workers), Jan Mitrega, Mining Industry and Power Industry (Workers); Janusz Hrynkiewicz, Heavy Industry (Workers); Antoni Radlinski, Chemical Industry (Workers); Eugeniusz Stawinski, Light Industry (Workers),

Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Agriculture (Workers), Roman Gesing, Forestry and Wood Industry (Peasant); Feliks Pisula, Food and Agriculture Industry (Peasant); Marian Olewinski, Construction and Construction Materials Industry (Workers), Piotr Lewinski, Railways (Workers); Janusz Burakiewicz, Shipping (Workers), Edward Snajder, Internal Trade (Workers); Waclaw Tulodziecki, Education (Workers); Henryk Jablonski, Schools of Higher Learning (Workers), Lucjan Motyka, Culture and Art (Workers); Stanislaw Walczak, Justice (Workers); Jerzy Sztachelski, Health and Social Welfare (Workers); Zygmunt Moskwa, Communication (Democratic); Stanislaw Sroka (Workers), Communal Economy, Wlodzimierz Lechowicz, Chairman of Committee for Small Enterprises (Democratic), Jerzy Albrecht, Minister of Finance (Workers), Aleksander Burski, Chairman of Labor and Wages Committee (Workers).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Warsaw.

Name of Paper	*Representative*
Trybuna Ludu (daily)	United Workers' Party
Zycie Warszawy (daily)	Government
Glos Pracy (daily)	Trade Unions
Zolnierz Wolnosci (daily)	Polish Army
Dziennik Baltycki (daily, Gdansk)	Government
Dziennik Polski (daily, Cracow)	Government
Dziennik Ludowy (daily)	United Peasant Party
Glos Wielkopolski (daily, Poznan)	Government
Dziennik Zachodni (daily, Katowice)	Government
Kurier Polski (daily)	Democratic Party
Kurier Szczecinski (daily, Szczecin)	Government
Gazeta Robotnicza (daily, Wroclaw)	United Workers' Party
Slowo Powszechne (daily)	Catholic-Social
Kierunki (weekly)	Catholic-Social
Tygodnik Demokratyczny (weekly)	Democratic Party
Chlopska Droga (biweekly)	United Workers' Party
Polityka (weekly)	Communist
Gromada Rolnik Polski (thrice weekly)	Government
Zielony Sztandar (biweekly)	United Peasant Party
Szpilki (weekly)	Communist, satirical
Kultura (weekly)	Communist, social literary
Nowe Drogi (monthly)	United Workers' Party
Ekonomista (bimonthly)	Government
Gospodarka Planowa (monthly)	Government
Prawo i Zycie (biweekly)	Government, legal
Tygodnik Powszechny (weekly, Cracow)	Catholic
Tworczosc (monthly)	Communist, literary
Zycie Gospodarcze (weekly)	Communist, social-economic
Zycie Partii (monthly)	United Workers' Party

PORTUGAL

Capital Lisbon
Area 35,490 square miles
Population 9,149,000, including Azores and Madeira Islands (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

REAR ADMIRAL AMÉRICO DEUS RODRIGUES TOMÁS. Elected June 8, 1958; reelected July 25, 1965, for seven-year term.

CABINET

Nonpartisan. Reorganized March 18 and June 14, 1965.

PREMIER

DR. ANTÓNIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

President. LUIS SUPICO PINTO

Members are appointed for four years representing the various economic, administrative, moral, and cultural associations making up the Portuguese Corporative System.

Number of members . about 200

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of November 7, 1965 (four-year term)

President· PROF MARIO DE FIGUEIREDO

Members are elected by the citizen electors.

Number of members 130

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Portugal is a unitary corporative republic. Its constitution, adopted on March 19, 1933, and revised on August 29, 1959, provides for the election of a president by the National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, municipal representatives and representatives from the overseas legislatures, for a term of seven years, and of a National Assembly of 130 members, elected by direct suffrage, for a term of four years In addition, a Corporative Chamber, composed of a variable number of members representing the various economic, administrative, moral and cultural associations, acts in an advisory capacity to the National Assembly.

A Council of State, constituted on April 11, 1933, consists of the following ex-officio members: the Premier, the Presidents of the National Assembly, Corporative Chamber, and Supreme Court; and the Attorney-General of the Republic In addition, provision is made for ten life members, appointed by the President. The Council renders opinions to the Supreme Court on the political eligibility of presidential candidates, advises the President in connection with certain of his powers relating to the National Assembly, determines the physical fitness of the President when especially convoked to do so, and issues opinions whenever this is considered necessary by the President It may also postpone elections following the dissolution of the National Assembly The President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects the Cabinet The Cabinet is not responsible to the Assembly.

Following the death on April 18, 1951, of Marshal Carmona, who had occupied the Presidency since 1926, presidential elections were held on July 22, 1951. In these elections the National Union and the administration backed

General Francisco Higino Craveiro Lopes, of the army air force At the November 1953 elections for the National Assembly the National Union was opposed in three election districts by democratic candidates with no formal party organization. All the National Union candidates, however, were elected, as they were again in 1957.

The first step was taken on August 26, 1956, to complete the corporative character of the regime with the passage of a government bill establishing the statutes of the "corporations" to cover the fields of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, Transport and Tourism, Banking and Insurance, Fishing and Canning, Graphic Arts and Press, and Spectacles.

In the 1958 Presidential elections, the government candidate, Admiral Tomás was elected Upon taking office he requested Dr. Salazar to continue as President of the Council of Ministers The Cabinet was reorganized on August 13–14, 1958, on April 13, May 3, and June 22, 1961, December 2, 1962, and March 17, 1965 On July 25, 1965, Admiral Tomás was reelected for a seven-year term

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the military revolution of 1926 and the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system in the ordinary sense has ceased to exist. Pro-government political forces have in general adhered to the National Union (see below) while remnants of some of the old parties have from time to time contributed to the formation of opposition coalitions, such as the Movement of Democratic Unity (M.U.D.), formed in 1945 but outlawed in 1948 as a Communist front, and the more recent National Democratic Movement (M N.D.), which is now also outlawed.

NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional): A semi-official political association formed to work for the progress of Portugal and drawn from all classes of society, regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs

Leaders Dr António de Oliveira Salazar (President of Central Committee), Dr Albino Soares Pinto dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Central Committee), and Dr António de Castro Fernandes (President of Executive Committee) The Central Committee consists of 12 members and the Executive Committee, which was reorganized February 8, 1965, of 5 members.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar (Premier), Gen Manuel Gomes de Araújo (Defense), Dr António Jorge Martins de Motta Veiga (Minister of State), Dr. José Gonçalo Correia de Oliveira (Economy), Dr. Alfredo Rodrigues dos Santos Junior (Interior), Dr. João de Matos Antunes Varela (Justice), Dr. Ulisses Cruz de Aguiar Cortez (Finance), Col. Joaquim da Luz Cunha (Army), Vice-Adm. Fernando Quintanilha de Mendonça Dias (Navy), Dr Alberto Franco Nogueira (Foreign Affairs), Eduardo de Arantes e Oliveira (Public Works), Dr. Joaquim Moreira da Silva Cunha (Overseas Provinces), Dr. Inocêncio Galvão Teles (Education), Dr. Carlos Gomes da Silva Ribeiro (Communications), Dr. José João Gonçalves de Proença (Corporations and Social Welfare), Dr Francisco Pereira Neto de Carvalho (Health and Assistance) There are four Secretaries of State: Gen Francisco António das Chagas (Air Force), Dr Fernando Manuel Alves Machado (Commerce), Eng Manuel Rafael Amaro da Costa (Industry), Eng Domingues Rosado Vitoria Pires (Agriculture). There are nine Under-Secretaries of State.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Lisbon
(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Diário de Lisboa (*e.*)	Republican.	Renascença Gráfica (*Prop.*) Norberto Lopes (*Dir.*)
Diário da Manhã (*m*)	Organ of National Union; semi-official Government paper.	Companhia Nacional Editora (*Prop.*) Barradas de Oliveira (*Dir.*)
Diário de Noticias (*m*)	Conservative; actively supports Government; largest circulation	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (*Prop*) Augusto de Castro (*Dir.*)
Diário do Governo	Government gazette.	Imprensa Nacional (*Prop*)
Diário Popular (*e.*)	Republican	Martinho Nobre de Melo (*Dir.*)
Jornal do Comércio (*m*)	Independent; conservative; long-established paper; influential in commercial and industrial circles	Fausto Lopo de Carvalho (*Dir.*)
Novidades (*m.*)	Organ of Catholic Church	Rev Avelino Gonçales (*Dir.*)
República (*e*)	Republican; liberal	Carvalhão Duarte (*Dir*)
O Século (*m.*)	Independent; republican	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (*Prop*) G. Pereira da Rosa (*Dir*)
A Voz (*m.*)	Conservative; Catholic; monarchistic.	Empreza A Voz (*Prop*) Pedro Correia Marques (*Dir.*)

PROVINCIAL DAILY PAPERS

O Correio do Minho (Braga)	Organ of National Union	Benjamin Salgado (*Dir.*)
Diário do Minho (Braga)	Catholic.	A. Luis Vaz (*Dir*)
Diário de Coimbra (Coimbra)	Republican	Alvaro dos Santos Madeira (*Dir*)
Diário do Alentejo (Beja)	Independent; republican	M. A Engana (*Dir.*)
Democracia do Sul (Évora)	Republican; liberal	João da Silva (*Dir.*)
Noticias de Evora (Évora)	Conservative	Joaquim dos Santos Reis (*Dir.*)
Diário do Norte (*e.*) (Oporto)	Government controlled	Dr. António Cruz (*Dir*)
Primeiro de Janeiro (*m.*) (Oporto)	Liberal; republican	M Pinto de Azevedo, Jr. (*Dir.*)
O Comércio do Porto (*m*) (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry in the North	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (*Prop and Dir*)
Jornal de Notícias (*m*) (Oporto)	Independent.	M Pacheco de Miranda (*Dir.*)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest
Area· 91,699 square miles
Population: 19,000,000 (1964 estimate)

STATE COUNCIL

CHIVU STOICA (President). Elected by the Grand National Assembly on August 21, 1965.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Elected by the Grand National Assembly on August 21, 1965.

PREMIER

ION GHEORGHE MAURER. Elected by the Grand National Assembly on August 21, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

Grand National Assembly

Election of March 7, 1965 (four-year term)
President: STEFAN VOITEC

All 465 deputies were the candidates of the Front of the People's Democracy No opposition candidates were presented in any election district. The Front is officially a roof organization for the Rumanian Workers' Party (created by a merger of the Communists and a part of the Socialist Party in January 1948), mass organizations and the general public. Parliament has only nominal functions

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1944

In consequence of the invasion of Rumania by the Soviet army in August 1944, King Michael directed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Antonescu government Rumania ceased hostilities and accepted armistice terms (September 12) signed in Moscow by Marshal R Y Malinovsky, acting on behalf of Great Britain and the United States as well as the USSR Premier Antonescu was arrested and the King called upon General Constantin Sanatescu to form a new government, which he did with himself as Premier. He was replaced on December 7, 1944, by General Nicolae Radescu Radescu's government was replaced by Petru Groza's Cabinet on March 6, 1945.

At the Potsdam Conference (July 17–August 2, 1945), the three principal allied powers expressed their intention to conclude a treaty of peace with a recognized Rumanian Government which should be "broadly representative of all democratic elements of the population."

At the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December 1945, Britain and the United States agreed to recognize the Rumanian Government when satisfied that two truly representative members of two important political parties not then represented had been brought into the government, and when satisfactory assurances had been given regarding free elections and freedom of speech, press, religion and association

On January 8, 1946, the Groza government was broadened by the inclusion of two Ministers without Portfolio, members of the National Peasant and Liberal parties, and gave assurances of fundamental public freedoms and agreed to hold early "free and unfettered elections" The British and American governments later permitted the naming of Rumanian Political Representatives to London and to Washington Opposing the government coalition in the elections of November

19, 1946, were Dr. I. Maniu's National Peasant, C Bratianu's National Liberal and Petrescu's Independent Socialist parties Results were decried as fraudulent, the two Ministers without Portfolio resigned, and the American and British governments characterized the elections as failing to comply with the assurances given by the Rumanian Government in conformity with the Moscow agreement.

The principal opposition leader, Dr. Maniu, was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment on November 11, 1947, on charges of high treason. On December 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and later left the country. The government proclaimed the "People's Republic," and vested supreme authority in a five-member Presidium headed by Mihail Sadoveanu, the then president of Parliament. Measures were taken by the Groza government to suppress all organized opposition. A new constitution was adopted on April 13, 1948.

During 1948 and 1949, government leaders concentrated on consolidating their position under the new constitution broadly modeled on that of the Soviet Union. The principal economic enterprises were nationalized, educational and religious laws revised, the state's administrative apparatus reorganized to provide "People's Councils" or local soviets, and the first collective farms were introduced. In December 1950 a one-party election was held to "consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat" and to approve 80,000 candidates of the People's Democratic Front for People's Councils. In 1952 a number of leaders were removed from the Politburo of the Workers' Party (Teohari Georgescu, Vasile Luca, Ana Pauker, among others). A new constitution was voted on September 24, 1952. In December 1953, new elections for the "People's Councils" were held. In March 1957 the Central Committee of the party reduced the number of Cabinet ministries and in 1958 reduced its Politburo to nine members.

The third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party (Communist) was held in June 1960, at which a six-year economic program was approved. The party announced its membership as 834,000. A national election occurred on March 5, 1961, and 465 parliamentary deputies were elected from the candidates put forward by the People's Democratic Front. At the subsequent convocation of the Grand National Assembly March 20, 1961, amendments to the 1952 constitution were passed, abolishing the Presidium and establishing a State Council. Gheorghiu-Dej was elected its president, and is now chief of state.

At the ninth party Congress, held in July 1965, the Rumanian Workers' Party officially changed its name to the Rumanian Communist Party and a seven-member Standing Presidium replaced the nine-member Politburo On August 21, 1965 the Grand National Assembly approved a new draft constitution, elected Chivu Stoica as President of the State Council (to succeed the late Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej); and re-elected Ion Gheorghe Maurer as Premier.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RUMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY: The only party now permitted to exist in Rumania. It has a Communist program In foreign policy it tends to follow a remarkably independent line from the USSR.

Leaders The members of the Standing Presidium of the Rumanian Communist Party are: Nicolae Ceausescu (Secretary-General), Chivu Stoica, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Gheorghe Apostol, Alexandru Birladeanu, Emil Bodnaras, Alexandru Draghici

STATE COUNCIL OF THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

President: Chivu Stoica.
Vice-Presidents: Constanta Craciun, Mihai Gere, Ilie Murgulescu.
Secretary: Grigore Geamanu.

Members: Petre Borila
Anton Breitenhofer.
Ion Cozma.
Constantin Daicoviciu.
Vasile Daju.
Constantin Dragan
Grigore Geamanu
Suzana Gidea
Athanase Joja.
Ion Popescu-Puturi.
Cristofor Simeonescu.
Gheorghe Stoica.
Ludovic Takacs.
Iacob Teclu.
Vasile Vilcu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President: Ion Gheorghe Maurer.
First Vice-Presidents: Gheorghe Apostol, Emil Bodnaras
Vice-Presidents: Iosif Banc, Petre Blajovici, Janos Fazekas, Gheorghe Gaston Marin, Gogu Radulescu, Ilie Verdet
Minister of Armed Forces: Leontin Salajan.
Internal Affairs: Cornel Onescu.
Foreign Affairs: Corneliu Manescu.
President of the State Planning Committee: Roman Moldovan.
Finance: Aurel Vijoli
Metallurgy: Ion Marinescu.
Machine Construction Mihai Marinescu
Chemical Industry: Mihai Florescu.
Petroleum Industry Alexandru Boaba.
Transports and Telecommunications: Dumitru Simulescu.
Light Industry: Alexandru Sencovici.
Mines Bujor Almasan.
Electric Power Emil Draganescu.
Construction Industry: Dumitru Mosora.
Forestry Economy: Mihai Suder.
Food Industry: Bucur Schiopu.
President, Higher Council for Agriculture: Nicolae Giosan
Health and Social Welfare: Voinea Marinescu
Home Trade Mihai Levente.
Foreign Trade: Gheorghe Cioara
Education Stefan Balan
President, State Committee for Culture and Arts Pompiliu Macovei
Justice Adrian Dimitriu

PRESS

Only papers controlled by or affiliated with the Government exist in Rumania at present

All papers listed are published in Bucharest

Name of Paper	*Affiliation*	*Editor*
Scînteia	Official Organ of Workers' Party.	Dimitru Popescu
Romînia Libera	Organ of the People's Councils	Mircea Radulescu
Scînteia Tineretului	Official Organ of Working Youth	Anghel Paraschiv
Munca	Trade Union Council Organ	Florea Neacsu
	NEWS AGENCY	
Agerpres .	Official telegraph agency	Andrei Vela (*Dir. Gen*)

Assembly was dissolved and the constitution abrogated. Prime Minister Sarit died in 1963 and was succeeded by Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn (Prime Minister and Minister of Defense), Prince Wan Waithayakon (Deputy Prime Minister), General Praphas Charusathien (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior), Col Thanat Khoman (Foreign Affairs), Phra Prakas Sahakorn (Agriculture), Lt. Gen. Pongse Punnakant (Communications), Nai Sunthorn Hongladarom (Economic Affairs), Mom Luang Pin Malakul (Education), Dr. Serm Vinicchayakul (Finance), Air Marshal Muni Mahasandana Vejyant Rangsarit (Industry), Phya Arthakariya Nibhonda (Justice), Phra Bamras Naradura (Public Health), Nai Pote Sarasin (National Development).

PRESS

All publications listed are published in Bangkok.

Name of Publication	*Editor*
THAI LANGUAGE	
Kiattisak	Anan Kritayakien
Prachathipatai	Sawai Phrommi
Chao Thai	Chalerm Vudhikosit
Siam Nikorn	Charn Sinsuk
Siam Rath	Prachuab Thong-Urai
Phim Thai	Chaiyong Chavalit
Daily Trade News	Charat Chaturat
Thai Raiwan	Samai Ruangkrai
Thai Rath	Prasan Mee-fuangsart
Sansook (weekly)	Phani Phanucharat
Sri Sapdah (weekly)	M. L Chitti Nopawong
Daily Mail Monday Edition	Manit Srisakorn
Bangkok Time (weekly)	Charoon Kuwanon
Sakul Thai (weekly)	Prayoon Songsermswasti
Satri Sarn (weekly)	Miss Nilwan Pinthong
Siam Rath Saphda Wicharn (weekly)	Prayad S. Nakhanart
Naewna	Prasong Hetrakoon
Lak Muang Raiwan	Salao Rekharuchi
CHINESE LANGUAGE	
Hsing Hsien Jih Pao (Sing Sian Yit Pao) (morning)	Wu Chan-mei
Hsing T'ai Wan Pao (evening)	Wu Chan-mei
Ching Hua Jih Pao (Siri Nakorn Daily News) (morning)	Lin Chih-ang
Ching Hua Wan Pao (evening)	Lin Chih-ang
Shih Chieh Jih Pao (Universal Daily News) (morning)	Yao Ti-hua
Shih Chieh Wan Pao (evening)	Yao Ti-hua
Chung Hua Jih Pao (Tong Fua Daily News) (morning)	Ch'en Ch'un
Chung Hua Wan Pao (evening)	Ch'en Ch'un
ENGLISH LANGUAGE	
Bangkok Post	Trevor Latchford
Standard (weekly)	Ngarmchit Prem Burachat
Bangkok World	Robert E Udick

TOGO, REPUBLIC OF

Capital: Lomé
Area: 20,733 square miles
Population: 1,600,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

NICOLAS GRUNITZKY

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Election May 5, 1963, for a five-year term
Number of members (from a single list of candidates).... 56

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Togo was formerly a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France. It became autonomous in 1956 and independent in 1960. President Sylvanus Olympio was assassinated in 1963 and he was succeeded by Nicolas Grunitzky. In 1963 a new National Assembly was elected, and President Grunitzky's appointment was confirmed

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All four political parties are in the present coalition government, except for a UT faction.

UNION DÉMOCRATIQUE DES POPULATIONS TOGOLAISES (UDPT): Conservative.

Leaders· Nicolas Grunitzky (President), Antoine Meatchi (Vice-President).

UNITÉ TOGOLAISE: The party of the late President Olympio.

Leader Emanuel Gbedey

JUVENTO: Progressive, nationalist.

Leaders Firmin Abalo (President) and André Kuévidjen (Secretary-General).

MOUVEMENT POPULAIRE TOGOLAIS (MPT) · Small conservative nationalist party.

Leaders· Samuel Aquereburu, Dr. Pedro Olympio.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Nicolas Grunitzky (President; Defense), Antoine Méatchi (Vice-President; Finance, the Economy), Fousseni Mama (Interior), Georges Apedo-Amah (Foreign Affairs), Pierre Adossama (National Education), Salomon Atayi (Information, Press and Radio), Jean Agbemegnan (Commerce, Industry and Tourism), Dr. Valentin Vovor (Public Health), Firmin Abalo (Rural Economy), Ombri Pana (Labor, Social Affairs and Civil Service), André Kuévidjen (Justice), Samuel Aquereburu (Public Works, Transport, Mines, Posts and Telecommunications).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in French at Lomé.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Togo-Presse	Government daily	Yves Brenner
Présence Chrétienne	Catholic fortnightly	Father Alexis Oliger
La Vérité Togolaise	French daily	Joseph Wilson

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Capital: Port of Spain
Area: 1,980 square miles
Population: 947,000 (1964 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR SOLOMON HOCHOY

PRIME MINISTER

DR. ERIC E. WILLIAMS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition

President: J. HAMILTON MAURICE

Number of Members 24

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Representatives

Election of December 1961 (five-year term)

Speaker. C. A. THOMASOS

Parties	*Representation*
People's National Movement	17
Democratic Labor Party	5
Liberal Party	4
Worker's and Farmer's Party	1
Vacant	3
Total	30

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Trinidad and Tobago were formerly British possessions. They became members in 1958 of the Federation of the West Indies and in 1959 achieved internal self-government. In 1961 Jamaica seceded from the Federation and the Federation collapsed. In 1962 Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state. It is a member of the British Commonwealth.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL MOVEMENT: A nationalistic party having a majority in the House of Representatives.

Leaders · Dr. Eric E. Williams, Senator George Richards

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY · The opposition party.

Leaders · Dr. Rudranath Capildeo, Vernon Jamadar (Acting Leader of the Opposition).

LIBERAL PARTY: Minor opposition party formed by dissidents from the Democratic Labor Party.

Leader: P. G. Farquhar.

WORKER'S AND FARMER'S PARTY: Formed by dissidents of the Democratic Labor Party.

Leader Stephen Maharaj.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Eric E. Williams (Prime Minister and Minister for Community Development), Dr. Patrick Solomon (Deputy Prime Minister, External Affairs), Gerard Montano (Home Affairs and Local Government), John H. O'Halloran (Petroleum and Mines, Industry and Commerce), Saied Mohammed (Works), Kamaluddin Mohammed (Public Utilities), Isabel Teshea (Health and Housing), Lionel M. Robinson (Agriculture), Robert E. Wallace (Labor), Arthur N R. Robinson (Finance), Donald Pierre (Education), W. J. Alexander (Minister without Portfolio), A. A. Thompson (Minister without Portfolio), A. C. Alexis (Minister without Portfolio), V. L. Campbell (Minister without Portfolio), George A. Richards (Attorney-General).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Port of Spain.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Daily Mirror	42,000	Independent morning daily.	George John
Evening News	32,000	Independent evening daily	R. Targett
Trinidad Guardian	47,000	Independent morning daily.	R. Targett
The Nation	11,000	People's National Movement organ; weekly.	I. K. Merritt

TUNISIA

Capital: Tunis
Area: 48,300 square miles
Population: 4,630,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

HABIB BOURGUIBA. Assumed office July 25, 1957; reelected on November 9, 1964.

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

President. DR. SADOK MOKADDEN

Number of members (all elected) 90

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution, adopted by the Constituent Assembly and promulgated by President Bourguiba on June 1, 1959, provides for a republican form of government with a strong executive. The President has broad powers to legislate by decree when the National Assembly is not in session, subject to Assembly Committee approval and subsequent Assembly confirmation.

The President and his government are not responsible to the National Assembly, although the Assembly has the power to originate fiscal legislation. There is an independent judiciary. The ruling Destourian Socialist Party (formerly called Neo-Destour) is the only political party in the country.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are. Habib Bourguiba (President), Bahi Ladgham (Secretary of State for Presidency, National Defense), Mongi Slim (Secretary of State, Personal Representative of President), Habib Bourguiba, Jr. (Foreign Affairs), Beji Caid Sebsi (Interior), Hedi Khefacha (Justice), Ahmed Noureddine (Public Works and Housing), Abdallah Farhat (Secretary of State for Post, Telegraph, Telephone), Mahmoud Messadi (National Education), Ahmed Ben Salah (Planning and Economic Affairs), Abdelmajid Chaker (Information and Guidance), Mondher Ben Ammar (Youth, Sports and Social Affairs), Chadly Klibi (Cultural Affairs), Fathi Zouhir (Public Health). The three Sub-Ministers under the Ministry of Plan and National Economy are: Mohammad Jeddi (Agriculture), Abdelrazak Rassa (Finance and Development) and Bechir Naji (Industry and Trade).

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Al-Amal (Tunis)	30,000	Destourian Socialist Party, Arabic daily	Habib Boulares (*Ed.*)
As Sabah (Tunis)	20,000	Arabic daily	Hedi Labidi (*Ed.*)
Le Petit Matin (Tunis)	10,000	French daily	Roger Zana (*Sec Gen.*)
La Presse (Tunis)	20,000	French daily	Henri Smadja (*Prop.*) Richard Liscia (*Ed.*)
L'Action	40,000	Destourian Socialist Party, French daily	Habib Boulares (*Ed.*)

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara
Area: 296,503 square miles
Population: 31,391,207 (1965 census)

PRESIDENT

GEN. CEMAL GÜRSEL. Elected by Grand National Assembly on October 26, 1961, for a seven-year term.

CABINET

Justice Party. Appointed October 27, 1965.

PREMIER

SULEYMAN DEMIREL

PARLIAMENT

Grand National Assembly (Buyuk Millet Meclisi)

REPUBLICAN SENATE: Cumhuriyet Senatosu

Election of June 5, 1964

Speaker IBRAHIM S. ATASAGUN (Justice Party)

Parties	*Representation*
Justice Party	81
Republican People's	48
New Turkey	8
Nation Party	2
Republican Peasants'	2
Independents	7
Natural Senators	18
Presidential Appointees	15
Vacancies	4
Total	185

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: Millet Meclisi

Election of October 10, 1965

Speaker FERRUH BOZBEYLI (Justice Party)

Parties	*Representation*
Justice Party	239
Republican People's	134
Nation Party	29
New Turkey	19
Turkish Labor	15
Republican Peasants'	11
Independents	2
Vacancy	1
Total	450

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

On May 27, 1960, the armed forces of Turkey under the leadership of Gen. Cemal Gursel, in a bloodless *coup,* overthrew the government of President Celâl Bayar and Premier Adnan Menderes. The Grand National Assembly was dissolved, and a Committee of National Unity headed by General Cemal Gürsel was set up.

A new constitution prepared by a constituent assembly was approved in a referendum on July 9, 1961, and on October 16, 1961 the first elections were held since the military *coup d'etat* of May 27, 1960.

None of the political parties that participated in the October 16, 1961, elections received a majority of seats in the Grand National Assembly.

The Democrat Party, which was in power at the time of the *coup,* was dissolved prior to the elections.

A coalition government of the Justice Party and the Republican People's Party, formed after the election, fell in June 1962 and was followed by a three-party coalition. This fell, in turn, in November 1963. On December 25, 1963, Mr. Inonü formed a government of the Republican People's Party and independents.

The third coalition government fell in February 1965 and was succeeded by a four-party coalition headed by an independent After its victory in the 1965 elections the Justice Party took over the government.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

JUSTICE PARTY (JP) · Majority party after the 1965 elections. Founded in February 1961. The party program emphasizes economic development, promotion of private enterprise, restriction of state economic activity and the expansion of social welfare benefits. In *foreign policy* it affirms belief in the principles of the UN and advocates continuation of Turkey's present alliances and of friendly relations with neighboring countries.

Leaders Suleyman Demirel (President-General), Osman Turan, Talat Asal and Dr. Faruk Sukan (Vice-Presidents of Party).

REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (RPP) · From 1961 to 1965 the leading party in Turkey, founded by Kemâl Ataturk; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* · supports the United Nations, within the framework of which it relies on its treaty relationship with Britain and France, its friendship with the United States, and its friendship with its neighbors. In *domestic policy* · the party advocates the modernization of Turkey, the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons, and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it supports *étatism* By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December 1938, the election of General Ismet Inonu as President-General of the Party was rendered valid for life. However, General Inonu, feeling that his position should be ratified by the party, in 1946 stood for re-election to this position and won by a unanimous vote at the Party Congress held at Ankara on May 10–11, 1946 In the elections of 1950, 1954 and 1957 the party was defeated; also in 1965. The Freedom Party dissolved itself in 1958 and merged with the Republican People's Party.

Leaders General Ismet Inonu (former President of the Republic and President of the People's Party), Dr. Kemal Satir (Secretary-General of Party).

REPUBLICAN PEASANTS' NATION PARTY (RPNP). Founded in 1958 by merger of the Nation Party and the Peasant Party; strongly anti-Communist.

Leader Alpaslan Turkes (President-General of Party).

NEW TURKEY PARTY (NTP) · Founded in February 1961. Its program stresses continued Westernization, a rapid economic improvement through a planned program of industrial and agricultural investment, with private enterprise as the basic instrument to be supported by state enterprise. In *foreign policy* the party program sets forth the goals of peace, justice, equality and mutual security under the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Leaders: Ekrem Alican (Party President-General), Yusuf Azizoğlu (Vice-President).

TURKISH LABOR PARTY (RPNP): Founded in 1961. Its program is Marxist in economic affairs Favors friendship with U S S.R , dismantling of NATO bases in Turkey, and neutral non-aligned policy.

Leader Mehmet Ali Aybar (President-General).

NATION PARTY (NP): Founded in 1962 after split in Republican Peasants' Nation Party. Socially and religiously conservative.

Leader · Osman Bolukbası (President-General).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Suleyman Demirel (Premier), Cıhat Bılgehan, Refet Sezgin, Kamıl Ocak, Alı Fuat Alişan (Ministers of State), Hasan Dıncer (Justice), Ahmet Topaloglu (Defense), Faruk Sukan (Interior), Ihsan Sabrı Çaglayangıl (Foreign Affairs), Ihsan Gursan (Finance), Orhan Dengiz (Education), Ethem Erdinç (Public Works), Macit Zeren (Commerce), Edıp Somunoglu (Health), Ibrahim Tekın (Customs and Monopolies), Bahri Dagtaş (Agrıculture), Seyfi Özturk (Communications and Transportation), Ali Naili Erdem (Labor), Mehmet Turgut (Industry), Ibrahım Deriner (Energy and Power Resources), Nıhat Kurşat (Tourism and Informatıon), Haldun Menteşeoglu (Reconstructıon), Sabıt Osman Avcı (Village Affairs).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published ın Istanbul.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Proprıetor, Edıtor, etc.*
Akşam (Ankara and Istanbul)	Independent.	Malık Yolaç (*Prop.*)
Cumhuriyet	Independent	Nazime Nadır, Doğan Nadı (*Props.*)
Dunya	Pro-Republican People's Party.	Bedıı Faik Akın (*Prop.*)
Hurriyet	Independent.	Erol Sımavi (*Prop.*)
Kim	Pro-Republican People's Party.	Orhan Birgit (*Ed.*)
Le Journal D'Orient	In French	Albert Karasu (*Prop , Ed.*)
Millıyet	Independent.	Ercument Karacan (*Ed*)
Son Havadis	Pro-Justice Party.	M. Kemal Pekün (*Ed.*)
Tercuman	Justice Party.	Kemal Ilicat (*Prop.*)
Ulus (Ankara)	Republıcan People's Party Organ	Kemal Satir (*Pub.*)
Vatan	Independent	Naim Tıralı (*Prop.*)
Yeni Istanbul	Justıce Party.	Taha Akburak (*Ed.*)
Adalet (Ankara)	Pro-Justice Party	Turhan Dılıgil (*Ed*)
Akis (Ankara)	Independent weekly.	Metın Toker (*Prop*)
The Week (Ankara)	In English	Vedat Abut (*Prop.*)
Daıly News (Ankara)	Independent.	Nürten Cevık (*Prop*)
Resmı Gazete (Ankara)	Laws, decrees and official notices.	Prime Minister's Office (*Pub.*)
Democrat Izmir (Izmir)	Pro-Republican People's Party.	Adnan Düvenci (*Prop.*)
Ege Ekspres (Izmir)	Pro-Justice Party.	Nıhat Kürşat (*Prop*)
Sabah Postasi (Izmir)	Pro-Republican People's Party.	Dundar Soyer (*Ed.*)
Yeni Asir (Izmir)	Pro-Justice Party.	Sevket Bilgin (*Prop.*)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anadolu News Agency	Semi-official	Munir Berik (*Gen Dir.*)
Türk News Agency	Independent	Ilhami Omeroğlu (*Prop*)
Havadıs Agency	Independent.	Hürrıyet (*Prop.*)

UGANDA

Capital: Kampala
Area: 93,981 square miles
Population: 7,637,000 (1965 estimate)

HEAD OF STATE
SIR EDWARD FREDERICK MUTESA

VICE-PRESIDENT
SIR W. W. K. NADIOPE

PRIME MINISTER
DR. APOLLO MILTON OBOTE

PARLIAMENT
National Assembly

Election April 1963 (five-year term)
Speaker: N. M. PATEL

Parties	*Representation*
Uganda People's Congress	74
Democratic Party	8
Kabaka Yekka Party (filled by indirect Lukiko election)	8
Independent	1
Vacant	1
Total	92

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS
Uganda was formerly a British protectorate. A ministerial form of government was inaugurated in 1955 Country-wide elections were held in 1961 and 1962, and a constitution was adopted in 1962 Uganda became independent on October 9, 1962. Uganda is a member of the British Commonwealth.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS
UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS: The largest party in the House.

Leaders Dr. Apollo Milton Obote (President), J. K. Babiiha (Chairman), G. S. Ibingira (Secretary-General).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Nationalistic but moderate Catholic party.

Leaders Benedicto Kiwanuka (President General), Alex Latim (Secretary-General).

KABAKA YEKKA: Buganda nationalist movement; supports the Kabaka (king) who rules the province. Buganda has a provincial parliament called the Lukiko, and has a federal relationship to the central government.

Leaders: J S Mayanja-Nkangi (President), Daudi Ocheng (Secretary-General).

THE CABINET
The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. A Milton Obote (Prime Minister), G. S. Ibingira (Minister of State), S. N. Odaka (Foreign Affairs), C. J. Obwangor (Justice), L. Kalule-Settala (Finance), Basil Bataringaya (Internal Af-

fairs), F. K. Onama (Defense), J. S. L Zake (Education), Lameck Lubowa (Commerce and Industry), E. B. S. Lumu (Health), J W. Lwamafa (Regional Administrations), William Kalema (Works and Communications), M. M. Ngobi (Agriculture and Co-operatives), B. K Kirya (Minerals and Water Resources), A A. Ojera (Information, Broadcasting and Tourism), J. K. Babiiha (Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries), A. A Nekyon (Planning and Community Development), G. B. K. Magezi (Housing and Labor).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, all papers listed are published in Kampala.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Editor*
Taifa Empya .	12,000	Daily paper	Mark Kiwanuke-Zake
Uganda Argus	20,000	Daily; in English	Charles Harrison
Mukulembeze	1,800	Daily.	Aloni Lubwama
The People	4,500	Weekly.	Daniel Nelson
Kodheyo (Jinja)	5,000	Weekly.	S K. Menya
Lobo Mewa (Gulu)	12,000	Catholic fortnightly.	Rev. Fr Pellegrini
Munno (Kisubi)	10,000	Daily.	Charles Katende
Ddoboozi	3,000	Twice monthly.	M. K. S. Mukibi
Ssekanyolya	14,000	Daily	A K. Damba

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(The USSR is a federal state composed of Russian Federative, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Kazakh, Turkmenian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Uzbek, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republics)

Capital: *Moscow*
Area: 8,646,400 square miles (1959)
Population: 226,000,000 (1964 estimate)

CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR

NIKOLAY PODGORNY. Elected by Supreme Soviet on December 9, 1965.

CABINET (COUNCIL OF MINISTERS)

Appointed by the Supreme Soviet

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ALEKSEI N. KOSYGIN. Appointed October 15, 1964.

PARLIAMENT

Supreme Soviet of the USSR

The constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that the highest organ in the USSR is the Supreme Soviet consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be chosen on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which shall consist of a president, 15 vice-presidents (one vice-president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 16 members; that the Presidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet.

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

Chairman: I. V. SPIRIDONOV

(Elected at general elections March 18, 1962, for four-year term; one deputy for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

Number of members 791

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: YE. V. PEYVE

(Elected on March 18, 1962, for four-year term; each constituent republic has 25 deputies, each autonomous republic 11; each autonomous region 5; and each national area one.)

Number of members 652

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1917

In March 1917 the last Tsar, Nicholas II, abdicated under pressure from the Duma. The Provisional Government, of which Prince Lvov and Kerensky were successively premiers, was forcibly overthrown on November 7, 1917, by a small, well-organized and strictly disciplined radical revolutionary group led by V. I. Lenin and Leon Trotsky, known as the Bolshevik wing of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, and which proclaimed a dictatorship of the proletariat that has been continued to the present time.

All land was declared the property of the state and, through a rapid succession of decrees, all other important means of production, banks, railroads, and means of communication were also nationalized. In June 1918 the first constitution of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic was adopted. The civil war which had been in progress since November 1917 ended in 1921 with the absolute victory of the Bolsheviks.

In 1922 four Soviet Socialist Republics formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and a new Union constitution was adopted in 1924. There are now 15 Soviet Republics in the Union In 1924 the founder of the Soviet regime, V. I. Lenin, died Joseph V. Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party since 1922, consolidated his position of power through the purges in the 1930's, and in 1941 also assumed the top governmental post.

Under the first Five-Year Plan (1928–1932) a broad heavy industry base was begun, and at the same time collectivization of agriculture was in the main completed. Further consolidation of the national economy was made under the second Five-Year Plan (1933–1937) In 1936 a new Union constitution was adopted The third Five-Year Plan (1938–1942) was interrupted by the German invasion of 1941. With the victorious ending of the war, a fourth Five-Year Plan was launched in 1946. A fifth plan, for 1951–55, was announced in 1952, and a sixth plan, for 1956–60, was announced in 1956. The latter was abandoned in 1957 and a Seven-Year Plan for 1959–65 was adopted at the 21st Party Congress in January 1959.

J. V. Stalin died in March 1953 and G M. Malenkov succeeded him as Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Malenkov resigned in February 1955 admitting "lack of experience," and was replaced by N A Bulganin. On March 27, 1958, Bulganin, subsequently accused of having sided with the "anti-party group" in June, 1957, was replaced by N S Khrushchev.

In July 1964, the Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Anastas I. Mikoyan as the sixth president of the Soviet Union. Premier Khrushchev was overthrown October 14–15, 1964. For the two posts held by Khrushchev, Leonid I Brezhnev and Aleksei N. Kosygin were made First Secretary of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers respectively. On December 9, 1965, Nikolay Podgorny was elected as the seventh president of the Soviet Union, replacing Anastas I. Mikoyan who resigned.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Communist Party: The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union (formerly known as the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks). The highest organ of the party is the All-Union Party Congress which meets periodically, and whose sessions are attended by the heads of the Communist parties of the world The party Congress elects a Central Committee, consisting of about 175 full members and 155 alternate members, which functions through: (1) a policy-making body known as the Presidium (which replaced the Politburo) currently with 12 members and 7 candidate members; and (2) a Secretariat, now composed of 11 members.

In general, the party congresses also formalize the broad policy directives which the Presidium has already worked out for both domestic and foreign affairs, and canonize the theoretical precepts of the current party line. At the Twenty-Second Party Congress, held in October 1961, a new party program was approved for the first time since 1919 At that meeting it was also decided that a congress must be convened not less than once every four years.

In November 1962, a plenary session of the party's Central Committee among other changes established separate bureaus for agriculture and industry within the Secretariat in the hope of providing better control in the management of these two important domestic problems. It also reestablished the Party-State Control Committee.

Following the ouster of Khrushchev, the Central Committee on November 17, 1964, abolished the 1962 separation between agriculture and industry in its first major domestic reforms.

On October 2, 1965, the USSR Supreme Soviet, following Central Committee recommendations, carried out a sweeping governmental reorganization which abolished the system of management of the national economy by regional councils, and reinstituted the ministerial-branch system of industrial management.

PRESIDIUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Full Members

N. V Podgorny—Chairman, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Secretary of CPSU Central Committee.
L I Brezhnev—First Secretary of Central Committee of CPSU; Chairman of Bureau for the RSFSR of CPSU Central Committee; Member, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
A. N Kosygin—Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers.
A P Kirilenko—First Deputy Chairman of Bureau for RSFSR of CPSU Central Committee
K T. Mazurov, First Deputy Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers.
A. I Mikoyan—Member, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
A N Shelepin—Secretary of CPSU Central Committee.
D. S. Polyansky—First Deputy Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers.
N M. Shvernik—Chairman, Party Control Commission.
M. A Suslov—Secretary of Central Committee of CPSU.
G I Voronov—Chairman, RSFSR Council of Ministers.
Pyotr Y. Shelest—First Secretary, Ukrainian Communist Party.

Candidate Members

V. V. Grishin—Chairman, Presidium of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.
V. P. Mzhavanadze—First Secretary of Georgian Communist Party.
Sh R. Rashidov—First Secretary of Uzbek Communist Party.
L N. Yefremov—First Secretary, Stavropol Territorial Party Committee.
P. N. Demichev—Secretary of Central Committee of CPSU; Member, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
D F. Ustinov—Secretary of Central Committee of CPSU.
V. V. Shcherbirsky—Chairman, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

SECRETARIAT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

First Secretary—L. I. Brezhnev.
Secretaries—Yu. V. Andropov.
P. N. Demichev.
F. D. Kulakov.
D. F. Ustinov.
N. V. Podgorny.
B. N. Ponomarev.
A P. Rudakov.
A. N. Shelepin.
M. A. Suslov.
I. V Kapitonov.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman—A. N Kosygin.
First Deputy Chairman—K. T. Mazurov.
D. S. Polyansky (also Chairman, All Union Committee for Agriculture).
Deputy Chairmen—N. K. Baybakov (also Chairman, USSR State Planning Committee).
V. E. Dymshits (also Chairman, USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supplies).
V. A. Kirillin (also Chairman, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology)
M. A Lesechko (also Chairman, Commission of Presidium of Council of Ministers for CMEA).
I. T Novikov (also Chairman, USSR State Committee for Construction).
V. N. Novikov.
L. V. Smirnov.
N. A Tikhonov.

Ministers

S. A Afanasyev—USSR Minister of General Machine Building
Ye. A. Alekseyevsky—USSR Minister of Amelioration and Water Conservancy.
S F. Antonov—USSR Minister of Meat and Milk Industry.
V. G. Bakayev—USSR Minister of the Maritime Fleet.
B. P Beshchev—USSR Minister of Railways
B. F. Bratchenko—USSR Minister of the Coal Industry.
K. N. Brekhov—USSR Minister of Chemical and Oil Engineering.
B. Ye Butoma—USSR Minister of Shipbuilding
P. V. Dementyev—USSR Minister of the Aviation Industry
V N. Doyenin—USSR Minister of Machine Building for Light and Food Industries and Household Articles.
V S. Fedorov—USSR Minister of Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry
Ye. A Furtseva—USSR Minister of Culture.
V. F. Garbuzov—USSR Minister of Finance
I. A Grishmanov—USSR Minister of Building Materials Industry.
A. A Gromyko—USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs
A A. Ishkov—USSR Minister of Fisheries
V. D. Kalmykov—USSR Minister of the Radio Industry
I. P. Kazanets—USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy.
A K. Kortunov—USSR Minister of the Gas Industry
L. A Kostandov—USSR Minister of the Chemical Industry.
A. I Kostousov—USSR Minister of Machine Tool Building and Toolmaking Industry.

Ye. F Kozhevnikov—USSR Minister of Transport Construction.
Ye F. Loginov—USSR Minister of Civil Aviation.
P. F. Lomako—USSR Minister of Nonferrous Industry.
R Ya. Malinovsky—USSR Minister of Defense.
V. V Matskevich—USSR Minister of Agriculture.
P. S Neporozhny—USSR Minister of Power and Electrification
Ye S Novoselov—USSR Minister of Construction, Roadmaking and Municipal Machine Building.
N. S Patolichev—USSR Minister of Foreign Trade
B V. Petrovsky—USSR Minister of Health
N. D. Psurtsev—USSR Minister of Communications
K. N Rudnev—USSR Minister of Instrument-Making, Automation, and Control Systems.
V. D Shashin—USSR Minister of Oil Extraction Industry.
A. I. Shokin—USSR Minister of the Electronics Industry.
A V. Sidorenko—USSR Minister of Geology.
I F. Sinitsyn—USSR Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.
Ye P Slavsky—USSR Minister of Medium Machine Building.
A I Struyev—USSR Minister of Trade.
A. M Tarasov—USSR Minister of the Automobile Industry.
N. N. Tarasov—USSR Minister of Light Industry.
N. V Timofeyev—USSR Minister of the Timber, Pulp, Paper, and Woodworking Industry.
F. B. Yakubovsky—USSR Minister of Assembling and Special Construction Works
V P Yelyutin—USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education
V. F Zhigalin—USSR Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Machine Building
V. P Zotov—USSR Minister of the Food Industry.
S A Zverev—USSR Minister of the Defense Industry.

Other Members

The Chairmen of State Committees and Specialized Agencies are.

L R Korniyets—Agriculture Procurement.
P. V. Kovanov—People's Control
N. N. Mesyatsev—Radio and Television
N. A Mikhaylov—Press.
A A Poskonov—State Bank.
A V. Romanov—Cinematography.
S K. Romanovsky—Foreign Cultural Relations
V Y Semichastny—State Security
S A Skachkov—Foreign Economic Relations.
V. N Starovsky—Central Statistical Administration
A. P Volkov—Labor and Wages

PRESS

All publications are censored by the Administration for Safeguardng State and Military Secrets in the Press, attached to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Moscow, and appear daily except Monday

Name of Paper	*Organ of*	*Editor*
Pravda (daily, morning)	Party Central Committee.	M. V. Zimyanin
Izvestiya (daily, evening)	Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet	L N. Tolkunov
Krasnaya Zvezda	USSR Ministry of Defense.	N I Makeev
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Komsomol Central Committee.	Yu P. Voronov
Trud	Central Council of Trade Unions	A M Subbotin
Literaturnaya Gazeta (thrice weekly)	USSR Union of Soviet Writers	A Chakovsky
Gudok	Ministry of Railways of USSR and Central Committee of Trade Unions of Railway Transport Workers	B I. Krasnikov
Moskovskaya Pravda	Moscow City Soviet and Party Committee	Yu. I Balanenko
Sovetskaya Kultura (thrice weekly)	USSR Ministry of Culture	D. G Bolshov
Sovetskaya Torgovlya	USSR Ministry of Trade	B F Gogol
Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR	USSR Supreme Soviet	Editorial Board
Uchitelskaya Gazeta (thrice weekly)	RSFSR Ministry of Education and Trade Unions of Educational Workers of USSR	N. M. Parfenova
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Leningrad City Soviet and Oblast Party Committees	M S Kurtynin
Pravda Ukrainy (Kiev)	Ukrainian Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers	N K Belogurov
Sovetskaya Belorussiya (Minsk)	Byelorussian Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers	Ya I. Kachen
Sovetskaya Estoniya (Tallinn)	Estonian Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers	Yu M Yurna
Sovetskaya Latviya (Riga)	Latvian Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet	V V Lutsy
Bakinskii Rabochii (Baku)	Azerbaidzhan Party Central and Baku Committees	M A Okulov
Sovetskaya Kirgiziya (Frunze)	Kirgiz Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers	P S Denisyuk
Sovetskaya Litva (Vilnius)	Lithuanian Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers.	V. A. Meshcheryakov
Sovetskaya Rossiya	Buro of Central Committee of All-Union Communist Party for the RSFSR and of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR	K I. Zarodov
Sovetskaya Moldaviya (Kishinev)	Moldavian Party Central Committee and Supreme Soviet	N N Gladilin
Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Alma-Ata)	Kazakh Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers	A P. Kiyanitsa
Kommunist Tadzhikistana (Stalinabad)	Tadzhik Party Central Committee, and Supreme Soviet	A R Rumyantsev
Turkmenskaya Iskra (Ashkhabad)	Turkmen Party Central Committee, and Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers	A M Malyutin

Name of Paper	*Organ of*	*Editor*
Kommunist (Yerevan)	Armenian Party Central Committee.	V. A Syrtsev
Zarya Vostoka (Tbilisi)	Georgian Party Central and Tbilisi Committees and Georgian and Tbilisi Soviets	Yu I Khomeriki
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Uzbek Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers	A D. Ivakhnenko
	MAGAZINES	
Kommunist (every 20 days)	Party Central Committee	V P Stepanov
Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (monthly)	Ministry of Foreign Trade.	F P Bystrov
Molodoy Kommunist (monthly)	Komsomol Central Committee	D. S. Avraamov
Plannovoe Khozyaistvo (monthly)	State Planning Committee	S P Pervushin
Novoe Vremya (weekly)	Publishers of *Trud*	N S Sergeyeva
Novy Mir	USSR Union of Soviet Writers	A T Tvardovsky
Ogonek (weekly)	Publishers of *Pravda*	A V Sofronov
Partiinaya Zhizn (semi-monthly)	Party Central Committee	Ye. I. Bugayev
Voprosy Filosofii (monthly)	Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute	M B Mitin
Voprosy Ekonomiki (monthly)	Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute	L M. Gatovsky
Voprosy Istorii (monthly)	Academy of Sciences' History Institute	V G Trukhanovsky
Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo (monthly)	Academy of Sciences' Law Institute	A I Lepeshkin
Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy (monthly)	All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions	A D Blinov
Ekonomika Selskogo Khozyaistva (monthly)	USSR Ministry of Agriculture	N I Anisimov
Voprosy Istorii KPSS	Institute of Marxism-Leninism of Party Central Committee	A P Kosulnikov
Agitator	Party Central Committee	P A Rodionov
Zvezda (monthly)	USSR Union of Soviet Writers	G K Kholopov
	NEWS AGENCIES	
Tass	Official Telegraphic News Agency of the Soviet Union	D P Goryunov (*Gen Dir*)
Novosti (APN)	Press Agency	B S Burkov (*Ch of Bd*)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Capital: Cairo
Area: 386,110 square miles
Settled Area: 13,578 square miles
Population: 30,000,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER. Elected President on March 25, 1965, for six-year term.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

FIELD MARSHAL ABDEL HAKIM AMER (First Vice-President), *Zakariya Muhyi Al-Din, Hussein Al-Shafei, Hassan Ibrahim,* Ali Sabry (Vice-Presidents). All appointed March 26, 1964 with the exception of Ali Sabry, who was appointed October 2, 1965.

PREMIER

ZAKARIYA MUHYI AL-DIN. Appointed October 2, 1965.

CABINET

Council of Ministers. Appointed October 2, 1965.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

On September 28, 1961, a group of Syrian army officers successfully carried out a *coup* in the United Arab Republic's northern region. Declaring that Syria was again an independent country, they thus brought to an end the Egyptian-Syrian merger. In a speech on October 5, 1961, President Nasser announced he would not try to impose a political blockade on Syria, nor oppose its readmission to the United Nations or Arab League, thereby tacitly admitting that Syrian separation was a *fait accompli.* He stated, however, that the name of the UAR, its flag and national anthem, would remain unchanged

On October 18, 1961, President Nasser reorganized his cabinet in the light of the loss of the Syrian region A number of portfolios were eliminated, and Egyptians were brought in to replace the Syrian Ministers who had held portfolios that were retained in the new cabinet.

On November 7, 1961, President Nasser issued two decrees which dissolved the National Assembly created on July 21, 1960.

A 250-member (appointed) "Preparatory Committee for the National Congress of Popular Forces" met in November and December of 1961 and made a number of recommendations which were effected by presidential decree in early January 1962. These decrees (1) provided quotas for eight "Popular Forces" (e.g., workers, farmers, students) that were to be elected to a 1500-member National Congress of Popular Forces, and (2) named a number of categories of persons who were "politically isolated" and could not participate in elections or hold office in any organization.

Elections to the National Congress were held from February 5 to February 21, 1962. In addition to the 1500 elected members, the 250 members of the Preparatory Committee also became members of the National Congress by decree.

Coups d'état in Iraq on February 8, 1962, and in Syria a month later eliminated regimes in these two countries which had been inimical to Nasser and replaced them with regimes which called for the establishment of unity between the UAR,

Syria, and Iraq Negotiations during March and April led to agreement to establish a federation between the three countries The April 17 agreement remains unimplemented, however, as a result of Nasser's subsequent refusal to do business with the regime in Syria.

On September 24, 1962, President Nasser announced that structural changes would be made at the policy-making and executive levels of government. These changes, effected on September 28 and 29, provided for a 12-man Presidential Council, with Nasser as its chairman, and a 25-member Executive Council headed by Ali Sabry.

The Arab Socialist Union, the successor of the National Union, is in the course of being organized Some 5 million members have been organized into "basic units," the bottom level of the organization's envisaged pyramidal structure. In September, 1963, the members of each basic unit elected a 20-man executive committee.

A new National Assembly of 350 members convened on March 25, 1964. Its first duty is to adopt a permanent constitution, looking toward a presidential plebiscite in 1965. Anwar Sadat is President of the Assembly.

THE CONSTITUTION

On November 7, 1961, President Nasser announced that until a permanent constitution could be drawn up by the General Congress of the National Union the Provisional Constitution proclaimed in March 1958 would remain in force On March 25, 1964, a new draft constitution went into effect It provided for a new First Vice-President who is in line to succeed in the event of the President's death or disability, and for elections in 1965 for President, for a six-year term.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are no political parties in the United Arab Republic. The only political organization is the Arab Socialist Union whose purpose is the mobilization of popular political support.

THE CABINET

The Council of Ministers is composed as follows: Zakariya Muhyi al-Din (Vice-President, Premier and Minister of Interior), Ahmad Abdu Al-Sharabasi (Deputy Premier for Waqfs, Social Affairs and Al-Azhar Affairs, Minister of Waqfs and Social Affairs), Dr Mahmoud Fawzi (Deputy Premier for Foreign Affairs), Dr Abd al-Moneim Al-Qaisouni (Deputy Premier for Financial and Economic Affairs), Dr. Kamal Ramzi Stino (Deputy Premier for Supply and Internal Trade), Dr Mustafa Khalil (Deputy Premier for Industry, Mineral Wealth and Power and Minister of Industry, Mineral Wealth and Power), Dr. Muhammad Abd al-Qader Hatem (Deputy Premier for Culture, National Guidance and Tourism), Abda al-Mohsen Abu al-Nour (Deputy Premier for Agriculture and Irrigation, Minister of Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation), Eng Mahmoud Younes (Deputy Premier for Transportation and Communications and Minister of Communications), Muhammad Talaat Khairi (Minister of State for Youth), Sha'rawi Gomaa (Minister of State), Abd al-Fattah Hassan (Minister of State), Ahmad Hamdi Ahmad 'Ebaid (Minister of State for Local Governments Affairs), Al-Sayyed Muhammad Yousef (Minister of Education), Muhammad al-Nabawi Al-Muhandes (Minister of Public Health), Muhammad Abd al-Wahab Al-Bishri (Minister of War), Muhammad Sidqi Sulaiman (Minister of High Dam), Anwar Salama (Minister of Labor), Dr. Muhammad Labib Shuqair (Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, Minister of Planning), Dr.

Muhammad Ezzat Salama (Minister of Housing and Utilities), Mahmoud Riyad (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eng. Mahmoud Abd al-Salam (Minister of Transportation), Dr. Nazih Daif (Minister of Treasury), Dr. Shafiq Ali Al-Khishen (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Suleiman Huzayyen (Minister of Culture), Muhammad 'Asam al-Din Hassouna (Minister of Justice), Eng. Abd al-Khaleq Al-Shinnawi (Minister of Irrigation), Muhammad Nour al-Din Qurrah (Minister of Supply and Internal Trade), Dr. Aziz Ahmad Yasin (Minister of Tourism and Antiquities), Amin Hamed Huwaidi (Minister of National Guidance), Dr. Hussain Muhammad Said (Minister of Higher Education), Eng Ibrahim Naguib Ibrahim (Deputy Minister of Housing and Utilities), Eng. Abd al-Malek Saad (Deputy Minister of Communications), Yousef Hafez (Deputy Minister of Interior), Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Khalifa (Deputy Minister of Waqfs and Social Affairs).

PRESS

On May 24, 1960, all major newspapers, both daily and weekly of the U.A.R. were nationalized A number of minor publications were not affected. Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Cairo

Name of Paper	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
	NATIONALIZED PAPERS
DAILIES	
Al Ahram	Muhammad Hasanain Haykal (*Ed.*)
Al Akhbar	Muhammad Al-Tabei (*Mg. Ed.*)
Al Gumhuriya	Mustafa Bahgat Badawi (*Ch. of Board*)
Al Masaa	Naguib Al Mestikawi (*Ed.*)
The Egyptian Gazette	Dr Amin Abu Al-Enein (*Ed.*)
Le Progrès Egyptien (French)	Maurice Yacarini (*Ed.*)
Le Journal d'Alexandrie (French)	Charles Arcache (*Ed.*)
WEEKLIES	
Akhbar al-Yom	Said Sonbol (*Ed.*)
Akher Saa	Salah Hafez (*Mg. Ed.*)
Rose Al Yousef	Ahmad Hamroush (*Ed.*)
Sabah Al Kheir	Fathi Ghanem (*Ed.*)
Al Mussawar	Ahmad Baha al-Din (*Ch. of Board*)
Hawa'a	Amina Al-Said (*Ed.*)
Images (French)	Habib Gamati (*Ed.*)
Al Kawakeb	Saad al-Din Tawfiq (*Ed.*)
Watani	Antoun Naguib Mattar (*Ed.*)
Al Izaa Wal Television	Ragaa Al-Azabi (*Ed.*)
MONTHLIES	
Al Hilal	Kamel Zuhairi (*Ed.*)
Al Kuwat Al Mussalaha	Muhammad Abd al-Rahman (*Ed.*)
	NEWSPAPERS UNDER PRIVATE CONTROL
La Revue du Caire (monthly) In French	Alexandre Papadopoulos (*Prop. and Ed.*)
Tachydromos (morning) In Greek (Alexandria)	George A. Tinios (*Ed.*)
Phos (morning) In Greek	Socrates Pateras (*Prop. and Ed.*)

UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: London
Area: 94,214 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
Population: 54,066,000 (1964 estimate, including Northern Ireland)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II. Born April 21, 1926; proclaimed Queen February 6, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953.

CABINET

Labor. Elected October 15, 1964.

PRIME MINISTER

HAROLD WILSON (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: House of Lords

Lord Chancellor: LORD GARDINER

Peers of the Royal Blood	4
Archbishops	2
Dukes	25
Marquesses	30
Earls and 5 Countesses	165
Viscounts	110
Bishops	24
Barons [1] and 13 Baronesses	647
Baronesses for Life [2]	15
Total [3] (including 7 minors)	1,022

[1] Including 90 Barons for Life created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958.
[2] Created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958.
[3] Not included in the total are 8 who have disclaimed their Peerages for Life under the Peerage Act, 1963—2 Earls, 2 Viscounts and 4 Barons

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Commons

Last general election October 15, 1964, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker DR HORACE KING

Parties		*Representation*
Government		
Labor		315
Vacant		1
Opposition		
Conservative	292	
Ulster Unionist	12	
		304
Others		
Liberal		10
Total		630

Note In the general election of October 1964 the number of votes cast was. Conservative and supporters 12,002,407; Labor 12,205,576; Liberal 3,093,316; Others 348,914; Total 27,650,213.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

The British Commonwealth is an association of nations, most of which were former British colonies, which owe allegiance to the British monarch; or, as in the case of India and other republics with a president as head of state, which accept the monarch as the symbol of the free association of the member nations in the Commonwealth The Commonwealth has no written constitution, the relationship between its members being defined by legislation such as the Statute of Westminster. There are no binding contractual obligations of membership which is granted by consent of all members, and each has the right to secede, as South Africa did in 1961.

In those countries whose citizens owe allegiance to the British Crown, the Queen is represented by Governors-General appointed by her on the advice of the government of the country concerned. The Governors-General are independent of the United Kingdom and perform in their respective countries much the same functions as the Queen does in the United Kingdom.

The seat of the monarchy in the United Kingdom is the seat of the Commonwealth; and the United Kingdom Government, through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, acts as an administrative agent. Its function is largely to facilitate consultation between the members of the Commonwealth. This consultation is effected by (a) meetings of the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries—thirteen since 1946; (b) annual meetings of the Finance Ministers; (c) conferences on education; (d) scientific conferences; and (e) ad hoc meetings of specialists in many fields. Day to day contacts are maintained between the governments and Commonwealth organizations.

As a result of the Prime Ministers' meeting in June 1965 a Commonwealth Secretariat was set up. Mr. Arnold Smith, a Canadian, is the Secretary-General.

Several standing committees of the Commonwealth are maintained in London of which the most important are:

Commonwealth Economic Committee (CEC): Composed of representatives of each member country and two for colonial territories and dependencies It provides economic and statistical services on subjects affecting Commonwealth production and trade.

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee: Provides a forum for consideration of educational assistance schemes agreed upon by Commonwealth education conferences.

British Commonwealth Scientific Committee· Considers means for collaboration among the government scientific organizations of the Commonwealth.

The present members of the Commonwealth are:

United Kingdom	Ceylon	Sierra Leone	Kenya
Canada	Ghana	Tanzania	Malawi
Australia	Malaysia	Jamaica	Malta
New Zealand	Cyprus	Trinidad-Tobago	Zambia
India	Nigeria	Uganda	The Gambia
Pakistan			Singapore

The British colonies, protectorates, and trust territories adminstered by Great Britain or Australia are also within the Commonwealth but they have a different relationship to it than the Commonwealth countries, and their relations are regulated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

For the history of the National Government, 1931–1940; the Coalition Government, 1940–1945, the Labor Government, 1945–1951, the Conservative Gov-

ernment, 1951–1964, and the alignment of parties, see previous issues of the POLITICAL HANDBOOK.

LABOR PARTY (Socialist): Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist, and cooperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labor parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has a working relationship with the Co-operative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in cooperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party.

Labor was a full partner in the Coalition Government, formed by Sir Winston Churchill in May 1940, whose war aims it supported. It withdrew after the war in May 1945 It came to power as a result of the election of July 1945. It immediately introduced, and carried through, a bold social program. By planned production for common use it provided full employment; social services to ensure adequate health, nutrition, and care in old age for everybody, and full educational opportunities for all. It gave freedom to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma. The aim of Labor's policy for the Colonies is to enable them to achieve democratic self-government under conditions which ensure for their peoples both a fair standard of living and freedom from oppression from any quarter. It recognizes the obligation to give all possible help to the political, economic and social development of the colonial territories

The moderate leadership of the Labor Party has consistently supported the principle of collective security against aggression although the party conference in October 1960 voted by a narrow block vote majority in favor of unilateral nuclear disarmament by the United Kingdom, which logically implied a weakening of British support of NATO. The present leadership of the Labor Party and the majority of the Parliamentary Labor Party refused to accept this conference decision and it was reversed at the 1961 conference.

Under Harold Wilson the party has stressed modernization of the economy and a greater role for scientists and technologists in government.

The party was returned to power by a small majority in the 1950 general election, but lost in the general elections of 1951, 1955, and 1959 It won the 1964 elections by a small majority The Labor Party is one of the parties of the Socialist International.

Officers: Parliamentary Labor Party Harold Wilson (Leader of the Party), George Brown (Deputy Leader), Herbert Bowden (Leader in the House of Commons), Edward Short (Chief Whip), Lord Longford (Leader in the House of Peers). See list of Cabinet members for other leaders.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries Elected to office 1951, and returned with increased majorities in 1955 and 1959. It was narrowly defeated in the 1964 elections.

The party policy aims at respecting the freedom and dignity of the individual in all walks of life and providing opportunity in which all can develop their aptitudes to the full, within the limits of law and social justice, and guaranteed by democratic parliamentary institutions. To this end, the party's policy proposes to give confidence and responsibility to local government, encourage the small man in industry and prevent abuses by monopolies, whether private or public; give the British farmer first place in the home market and secure guaranteed prices for him; see that every family has a modern or modernized home; ensure adequate building land by means which will not adversely affect the price or

supply of land; maintain the social services and improve them in the light of changing conditions; strengthen family life; press ahead with the development of education and the extension of technology; expand Britain's economic strength, so that prosperity can be widely shared, discourage monopolies and restrictive practices, ensure that industries in public ownership are, as far as possible, conducted as efficient businesses; review trade union law, encourage a balance between the regions of Britain in economic development, strive for closer consultation within the Commonwealth, through the new Commonwealth Secretariat and otherwise, expand Commonwealth aid and overseas technical cooperation in developing and training projects, work for a fair and practical solution for the status of the remaining British dependencies which will protect the interests of the people concerned; strive to uphold the ideals of the U.N., to establish U N peace-keeping machinery on a more permanent basis, and to make the conception of European unity a reality, maintain independently controlled nuclear power for Britain; restrict nuclear tests and work with others for comprehensive and controlled disarmament, and press for the maintenance of peace through strength, cooperation with the United States, understanding in the Middle East, and security in South East Asia

The Party's efforts, when in office, to bring Britain into the Common Market ran into difficulties due mainly to the opposition of France, but the Party favours working with Britain's E.F T.A. partners through the Council of Europe and through Western European Union, for the closest possible relations with the Six consistent with Britain's Commonwealth ties

Leaders Conservative Party Consultative Committee. Edward Heath (Leader of the Opposition); Reginald Maulding (Deputy Leader); Sir Alec Douglas-Home (External Affairs); Christopher Soames, Lord Balniel, Lady Tweedsmuir (Foreign Affairs); Angus Maude (Colonies), Christopher Chataway (Overseas Development); Selwyn Lloyd, Nagel Fisher (Commonwealth Affairs), Duncan Sandys (without departmental duties); Ian MacLeod, Anthony Barber, William Clark, Peter Emery, Patrick Jenkin, Peter Walker (Treasury, Economic Affairs and Trade), Sir Keith Joseph, Richard Wood, Geoffrey Howe, Charles Longbottom, Arthur Tiley, William van Staubenzee (Labor and Social Services), Enoch Powell, Sir Tufton Beamish, Reginald Bell, Sir John Eden, Nicholas Ridley (Defense), Robert Carr, Keith Stainton (Aviation); John Boyd-Carpenter, John Hay, Graham Page, Mrs Margaret Thacher (Housing and Land); Peter Thorneycroft, Philip Goodhart, Richard Sharles (Home Office); Paul Bryan, D. Gibson-Watt (Broadcasting, Communication and Post Office); R Chichester-Clark, Paul Channon (Public Buildings and Works); John Peyton, Patrick McNair-Wilson (Power); Sir John Hobson, Peter Thomas, Norman Wylie (Law), Michael Noble, Gordon Campbell, Ian MacArthur, J. A. Stodart (Scotland); Sir Edward Boyle, John Hill, David Price (Education and Science); Joseph Godber, J Scott-Hopkins (Agriculture); Ernest Marples, John Biffen (Technology); Sir Martin Redmayne, David Webster (Transport); Edward du Cann (Party Chairman); Lord Carrington (Opposition Leader in Lords); Lord Dilhorne (Deputy Leader, Lords); Quentin Hogg (without departmental responsibilities), William Whitlaw (Chief Whip); Brian Batsford (Deputy Whip); Martin McLaren, Ian Fraser, Francis Pym, R. W. Elliott, Jasper More, Dudley Smith, David Mitchell, George Younger (Whips).

National Liberal Party: Originally composed of a group of Liberal members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have

complete freedom in approaching national problems without the restraint of party views. Formed a separate party in 1931.

At the annual conference of the party in 1948 the name was changed from Liberal National to National Liberal. In its manifestos for recent elections the party stated that there was no contemporary difference of principle or aim between Conservatives and National Liberals

Leaders: Sir Herbert Butcher (Chairman), Lord Teviot, Sir Herbert Butcher (Chief Whips in Commons), Sir David Renton (Leader of Parliamentary Party) and Jack Cherry (General Secretary and Treasurer).

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The Liberal Party participated in the Coalition Government from May 1940 until May 1945. In the 1964 elections the party won 9 seats in the House of Commons.

Since the 1959 general election, the Liberal Party has sought with considerable success to develop more clearly defined policy aims and to widen the base of its national organization and electoral appeal It has stressed radical, progressive reforms of the domestic economy and has strongly advocated British membership in the European Economic Community.

The declared aims of the party now embrace a large measure of planning by the state to ensure the improvement and expansion of various aspects of British life, including the principles of co-ownership in industry, the promotion of more effective relations between management and labor, the recognition with appropriate restraints of the permanent role of the trade unions in industrial organizations, and other reforms in the administration and development of better national plans for housing, health, transport and local government.

Leaders. Miss Nancy Seear (President of the Liberal Party Organization), Lord Byers (Chairman of Party), Jo Grimond (Leader of Parliamentary Party), Basil Wigoder (Chairman of Party Executive), Lord Amulree (Chief Whip in Lords), Eric Lubbock (Chief Whip in Commons), Rev. Timothy Beaumont (Party Secretary), Jeremy Thorpe (Treasurer).

COMMUNIST PARTY: At the 1964 general election 36 Communist candidates ran. All of them were defeated.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Harold Wilson (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), George Brown (First Secretary of State and Minister for Economic Affairs), Michael Stewart (Foreign Secretary), Herbert Bowden (Lord President of the Council), Lord Gardiner (Lord Chancellor), James Callaghan (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Denis Healey (Defense), Roy Jenkins (Home Secretary), Arthur Bottomley (Commonwealth Relations), William Ross (Secretary for Scotland), James Griffiths (Secretary for Wales), Douglas Jay (President of Board of Trade), Lord Longford (Leader of the House of Lords and Colonial Secretary), Sir Frank Soskice (Education and Science), Richard Crossman (Housing and Local Government), Douglas Houghton (Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster), Ray Gunter (Labor), Frank Cousins (Technology), Fred Peart (Agriculture), Frederick Lee (Power), Mrs. Barbara Castle (Transport), Anthony Greenwood (Overseas Development).

MINISTERS OUTSIDE THE CABINET

Edward Short (Chief Whip), Miss Margaret Herbison (Pensions and National Insurance), Kenneth Robinson (Health), Charles Pannel (Public Building

and Works), George Wigg (Paymaster-General), Frederick Willey (Land and Natural Resources), Anthony Wedgwood Benn (Postmaster-General), Eric Fletcher and Lord Champion (Ministers without Portfolio), Frederick Mulley (Aviation), Gerry Reynolds (Army Minister), Christopher Mayhew (Defense, Royal Navy), Lord Shackleton (Defense for the R A.F.), E. C Redhead and Reginald Prentice (Minister of State, Department of Education and Science), Lord Caradon, George Thomson, Walter Padley, and Lord Chalfont (Ministers of State, Foreign Office), Cledwyn Hughes (Minister of State, Commonwealth Relations), Miss Alice Bacon (Minister of State, Home Office), George Willis (Minister of State, Scottish Office), George Darling, Lord Brown, and Roy Mason (Ministers of State, Board of Trade), Goronwy Roberts (Minister of State, Welsh Office), John Diamond (Chief Secretary, Treasury), Sir Elwyn Jones (Attorney-General), Sir Dingle Foot (Solicitor-General), Henry S Wilson (Solicitor-General for Scotland), Gordon Stott (Lord Advocate), Austen Albu (Minister of State, Economic Affairs).

PRESS

Name & Circulation of Paper	*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
	I. NATIONAL DAILIES—LONDON	
Daily Express 4,189,696	Independent, pro-Conservative.	Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd. R. J. Edwards (*Mg. Ed*)
Daily Mail and News Chronicle 2,400,183	Independent; pro-Conservative	Viscount Rothermere (*Chairman*) Assoc Newspapers Ltd Michael Randall (*Ed*)
Daily Mirror 5,085,124	Independent; pro-Labor.	Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd L A. Lee Howard (*Ed*)
Daily Sketch 847,451	Independent; pro-Conservative	Daily Sketch Ltd Howard French (*Ed*)
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 1,324,465	Independent Conservative.	Daily Telegraph Ltd Maurice Green (*Ed*)
Daily Worker 61,000	Communist.	Daily Worker Co-operative Society (*Pub.*) George Matthews (*Ed*)
Evening News and Star 1,323,773	Independent; pro-Conservative	Viscount Rothermere (*Chairman*) Assoc. Newspapers Ltd. C. R. Willis (*Ed*)
Evening Standard 704,264	Independent; pro-Conservative	Evening Standard Co, Ltd Charles Wintour (*Ed.*)
Financial Times 152,074	Independent	Financial Times Ltd Gordon Newton (*Ed*)
The Sun 1,500,000	Independent; established in 1964	Odhams Press, Ltd Sydney Jacobson (*Ed*)
Times 255,225	Independent; moderate conservative; correspondence from all parties	Hon Gavin Astor (*Chairman*) Sir Wm. Haley (*Ed*)
Guardian (London and Manchester) 277,599	Independent.	Manchester Guardian and Evening News, Ltd H A. Hetherington (*Ed.*)
	II. PROVINCIAL DAILIES—ENGLAND & WALES	
Birmingham Post and Gazette 73,544	Independent	D. H Hopkinson (*Prop.*)
South Wales Echo (evening) 149,009	Independent	Thomson Newspapers Ltd J. H Wiggins (*Ed.*)

Name & Circulation of Paper	*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Western Mail (Cardiff) 104,928	Independent.	Thomson Newspapers Ltd John Giddings (*Ed.*)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds) 122,198	Independent.	Kenneth Young (*Ed.*)
Liverpool Daily Post (Liverpool) 91,754	Independent.	Ian Hosie (*Ed.*)
Newcastle Journal (Newcastle) 124,855	Independent	Thomson Newspapers Ltd. E. B. Dobson (*Ed.*)
Western Morning News (Plymouth) 70,183	Independent.	N. A. T. Vinson (*Ed.*)
Sheffield Telegraph (Sheffield) 77,312	Independent.	Thomson Newspapers Ltd Michael Finlay (*Ed.*)

III. PROVINCIAL DAILIES—SCOTLAND

Press & Journal (Aberdeen) 104,842	Independent	Thomson Newspapers Ltd J. C. Grant (*Ed.*)
Scotsman (Edinburgh) 71,721	Independent	R. Thomson (*Chairman*) Alastair M. Dunnett (*Ed.*)
Daily Record & Mail (Glasgow) 522,656	Independent.	Scottish Daily Record and Sunday Mail Ltd. Alex Little (*Ed.*)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow) 83,949	Independent.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. James Holburn (*Ed.*)

IV. SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Published in London unless otherwise stated

News of the World 6,334,385	Independent	Stafford Somerfield (*Ed.*)
The Observer 713,115	Independent	The Observer Ltd. Hon. David Astor (*Ed.*)
The People 5,577,676	Independent.	Odhams Press Ltd Stuart Campbell (*Ed.*)
Sunday Citizen and Reynolds News 300,414	Labor & Cooperative	Co-operative Press Ltd. W. R. Richardson (*Ed.*)
Sunday Express 4,312,000	Independent.	Sunday Express, Ltd. John Gordon (*Ed.*)
Sunday Mail (Glasgow) 682,950	Independent	Scottish Daily Record & Sunday Mail A. Webster (*Ed.*)
Sunday Mirror 5,063,897	Independent; pro-Labor.	Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd Michael Christiansen (*Ed.*)
Sunday Telegraph 655,768	Independent Conservative	The Sunday Telegraph Ltd. Donald McLachlan (*Ed.*)
Sunday Times 1,180,588	Independent Conservative	Thomson Newspapers Ltd C. D. Hamilton (*Ed.*)

V. NEWS AGENCIES

The Associated Press Ltd (Great Britain)	Independent	John Lloyd (*Mg. Dir.*)
British United Press Ltd.	Independent.	A. D. Mackintosh (*News Editor, London*) F. H. Fisher (*Mg. Ed.*)
Exchange Telegraph Co Ltd	Independent	T. F. Watson (*Mg. Dir.*) Donald Bristow (*Ed.*)
Press Association Ltd	Non-political	G. Cromarty Bloom (*Gen Mgr.*)
Reuters Ltd	Independent	J. L. Burgess (*Chairman*), E. M. Clayson, Earl of Drogheda, W. M. Young, Roy Thomson, Sir Wm Carr, Sir Frank Packer, R. R. Gleave (*Directors*) Gerald Long (*Gen Mgr.*)

VI. PERIODICALS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

Name of Periodical	*Character*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Contemporary Review (m)	Liberal.	Dominic Le Foe (*Acting Ed.*)
The Economist (w)	Independent.	Shares so distributed between Financial News Ltd. and individual shareholders as to ensure editorial independence. Alastair Burnett (*Ed.*)
International Affairs (q)	Independent; international relations.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (*Pub.*) Norman Macdonald (*Ed.*)
Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (q)	Summaries of proceedings of general interest in Commonwealth Parliaments.	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. S. A. Pakeman (*Ed.*)
Law Quarterly Review (q)	Political, literary and general.	A. L. Goodhart, P. Baker (*Eds.*)
Listener (w)	Reprints of B.B.C. talks including speeches of all parties.	British Broadcasting Corporation (*Pub.*) Maurice Ashley (*Ed.*)
New Statesman (w)	Independent Socialist political and literary review.	Paul Johnson (*Ed.*)
Parliamentary Affairs (q)	Devoted to all aspects of parliamentary democracy.	Hansard Society (*Pub.*) Ann Dewar (*Ed.*)
Political Quarterly	Independent; progressive.	T. E. M. McKitterick and W. A. Robson (*Eds.*)
The Round Table (q)	Politics of the British Commonwealth.	Round Table Ltd. (*Prop.*) Dermot Morrah (*Ed.*)
Spectator (w)	Independent.	Nigel Lawson (*Ed.*)
Statist (w)	Financial and economic.	Paul Bareau (*Ed.*)
The Tablet (w)	Catholic.	Douglas Woodruff (*Ed.*)
Time and Tide (w)	Independent.	W. J. Brittain (*Ed.*)
Tribune (w)	Socialist.	Richard Clements (*Ed.*)
Twentieth Century (m).	Independent.	Robert Ottaway (*Ed.*)
The World Today (m)	Independent; International affairs.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (*Pub.*) Margaret Cornell (*Ed.*)

NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast
Area: 5,242 square miles
Population: 1,458,000 (1964 estimate)

SOVEREIGN

QUEEN ELIZABETH II. Born in 1926; proclaimed Queen in 1952.

The Government of Northern Ireland was established in conformity with the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 (sometimes referred to as the Irish Home Rule Act of 1920). This act, which has since been amended several times, was passed by the British Parliament and grants certain powers to the Government of Northern Ireland which are somewhat comparable to those of a state in the American Federal Union. The government consists of a Governor, who represents the Queen, a Cabinet, and a legislative branch consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons. In other respects, the organization of the government is almost identical with that in Westminster.

In addition to the semi-independent status of the Government of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, it is represented in the Parliament in London by 12 elected members.

GOVERNOR

LORD ERSKINE OF RERRICK. Appointed December 1, 1964

PRIME MINISTER

T. M. O'NEILL. Appointed March 10, 1963.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

The Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.

Speaker· Vacant.

Number of Members 26

LOWER CHAMBER: House of Commons

Last general election· November 25, 1965, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.

Speaker· SIR NORMAN STRANGE

Parties	*Representation*
Unionists	36
Nationalists	9
Labor	2
Republican Labor	2
Independent	1
Liberal	1
National Democrat	1
Total	52

THE CABINET

The composition of the Cabinet is as follows: T. M. O'Neill (Prime Minister), H. V Kirk (Finance), Brian McConnell (Home Affairs), William

Morgan (Health and Social Services), W K. Fitzsimmons (Education), H. W. West (Agriculture), A. B. D. Faulkner (Commerce), William Craig (Development), J. L. O. Andrews (Minister in the Senate).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers listed are published in Belfast

Name and Circulation of Paper		*Political Orientation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Belfast Telegraph (evening)	213,000	Unionist	Thomson Newspapers, Ltd (*Prop*) J E Sayers (*Ed*)
Irish News and Belfast Morning News	47,000	Nationalist	Irish News, Ltd (*Prop*) Robert Kirkwood (*Ed.*)
News Letter	43,000	Unionist	News-Letter, Ltd. (*Prop*) Cowan Watson (*Ed*)
Derry Journal (Londonderry) (biweekly)	32,000	Nationalist	Derry Journal, Ltd. (*Prop.*) T Cassidy (*Ed*)
Londonderry Sentinel (Londonderry) (weekly)	17,000	Unionist	The Londonderry Sentinel Ltd (*Prop*) S D M Buchanan (*Mg Ed*)
Derry Standard (Londonderry) (bi-weekly)		Unionist.	Derry Standard, Ltd T Parke (*Ed*)
Northern Constitution (Coleraine) (weekly)	23,000	Independent	Northern Constitution, Ltd (*Prop*) R Bacon (*Dir.*)

UNITED NATIONS

Seat: New York
Founded October 24, 1945 *

THE CHARTER

The organization and functions of the United Nations are governed by a Charter of nineteen chapters comprising a hundred and eleven articles which was drafted by the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. Amendments to the Charter require the ratification of two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. The Charter lays down the conditions of admission, suspension, and expulsion of Member States; the composition, functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Security Council; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes, action wtih respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression; the place of regional arrangements within the Organization; provision for international economic and social co-operation, the composition, functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council; a declaration regarding non-self-governing territories; provision for an international trusteeship system and the composition, functions and powers of the Trusteeship Council, provision for an International Court of Justice; provision for an international Secretariat, provision for the registration and publication of international treaties; provision for transitional security arrangements.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President (*Twentieth session*). Amintore Fanfani (Italy)

Each Member State has one vote in the General Assembly and may have up to five delegates The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions. It may also hold special sessions It has power to "discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter" and (except when, according to Article 12 of the Charter, "the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter") "may make recommendations to the Members of the Unted Nations or to the Security Council or to both" (Article 10). The General Assembly under the Charter is specifically empowered to make recommendations on international peace and security, including disarmament and the regulation of armaments, but where action is necessary the question is referred to the Security Council The Security Council is required to report to the General Assembly on the measures decided upon or taken In November 1950, however, the Assembly decided that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including, in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, the use of armed force when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security

The Charter charges the General Assembly to promote international cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields;

* On this date ratification of the United Nations Charter had been deposited by China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and by a majority of the other signatory states The first session of the General Assembly was convened in London on January 10, 1946.

to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; and to assist in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. The Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council function under its authority.

Other important functions of the General Assembly include: the election of the nonpermanent members of the Security Council; the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council; the election of the elective members of the Trusteeship Council, the appointment of the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council; on the Security Council's recommendation, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, and the expulsion of members; certain functions with respect to the international trusteeship system, including the approval of trusteeship agreements for areas not designated strategic, consideration and approval of the budget of the Organization.

Decisions on important questions require a two-thirds majority of those present and voting A simple majority is sufficient on other questions

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Byelorussia
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldive Islands
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somali Republic
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
USSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia

Committees of the General Assembly

Main Committees
- First (Political and Security, including the regulation of armaments)
- Special Political Committee (To share the work of the First Committee)
- Second (Economic and Financial)
- Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)
- Fourth (Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories)
- Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary)
- Sixth (Legal)

Procedural Committees
- General Committee—21 members
- Credentials Committee—9 members

Standing Committees
- Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions—12 members
- Committee on Contributions—10 members.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is composed of fifteen members of the United Nations, of which five (China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America) enjoy permanent membership, and ten are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms In the election of nonpermanent members special regard is paid, first, to their contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographic distribution The Security Council is so organized as to be able to function continuously, with each of its members represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

Decisions of the Security Council require nine affirmative votes. The concurring votes of the five permanent members are necessary for decisions on all but procedural matters The single exception to this is the requirement that, where pacific settlement of a dispute is being attempted, a party to the dispute shall abstain from voting

Under the Charter the Security Council has "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" (Article 24) and was made the principal agency for conciliation or inquiry (Chapter VI). It determines the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression (Chapter VII), and decides what measures not involving the use of armed force should be employed to give effect to its decisions (Article 41). Should these be inadequate it may take military action to enforce its decisions (Article 42). The Members of the United Nations undertake (in accordance with special agreements) to make available to the Security Council on its call armed forces, assistance, and facilities (Article 43). So that the United Nations may take urgent military measures, the Members are expected to hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action (Article 45)

The Security Council encourages the pacific settlement of international disputes by regional agencies But, with the exception of measures against any state which during the Second World War was an enemy of any of the Charter signatories, the consent of the Security Council is necessary for enforcement action under regional arrangements or by regional authorities However, "nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations,

until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." (Article 51).

The Security Council is responsible for all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas in the trust territories (Article 83).

Members of the Security Council

The Presidency of the Council is rotated monthly by Member States in alphabetical order.

Permanent Members

China	USSR	United Kingdom
France		United States

Until 1967

Jordan	Netherlands	New Zealand
Uganda		Uruguay

Until 1968

Argentina	Bulgaria	Japan
Mali		Nigeria

Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee consists of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives Under the Charter it is charged with advising and assisting the Security Council on its military requirements for maintaining international peace and security and the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal in accordance with special agreements which has not yet been concluded.

Disarmament Commission

This Commission is composed of all members of the United Nations It was established by General Assembly Resolution 502 (VI) of January 11, 1952, to prepare proposals for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and armaments, for the elimination of major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy The Disarmament Commission which reports to the Security Council and to the General Assembly replaced the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments

This Commission formerly had 25 members but was later enlarged to include all the Members of the United Nations

Through General Assembly Resolution 1722 (XVI) of December 20, 1961. an eighteen-member Disarmament Committee was established to negotiate questions of disarmament. It began formal sessions in Geneva on March 14, 1962 France has not participated in the work of the Committee.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of twenty-seven members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly, with nine members elected each year for a term of three years. Each Member State has one vote and one representative. Decisions are by majority vote of those present and voting. The Council normally holds two sessions yearly and may hold special sessions.

Under the authority of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council is directed to work for higher standards of living and full employment, the solution of international economic, social, and health problems; international cultural and educational cooperation, and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Economic and Social Council is empowered to study and report on these subjects and to make recommendations on any of them to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations.

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Until 1967

Algeria
Chile
Ecuador
France
Greece
Iraq
Luxembourg
Sierra Leone
Tanzania

Until 1968

Cameroon
Canada
Dahomey
Gabon
India
Pakistan
Peru
Romania
United States

Until 1969

Czechoslovakia
Iran
Morocco
Panama
Philippines
Sweden
USSR
United Kingdom
Venezuela

Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Statistical
Population
Social
Human Rights
Status of Women
Narcotic Drugs
Economic Commission for Europe
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Economic Commission for Latin America
Economic Commission for Africa

Four standing committees and nine special bodies report to the Economic and Social Council

Intergovernmental Agencies Related to the U.N.

Various intergovernmental agencies dealing with peaceful uses of atomic energy, economic, social or related matters have been brought into relationship with the United Nations under agreements approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the appropriate organ of the agency concerned The Economic and Social Council as a rule may coordinate the activities of these agencies by consulting with them and making recommendations to them. Agreements defining the relationship between the United Nations and the following intergovernmental agencies are in force

International Atomic Energy Agency
International Labor Organization
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Civil Aviation Organization
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Development Association
International Finance Corporation
International Monetary Fund
World Health Organization
Universal Postal Union
International Telecommunication Union
World Meteorologcal Organization
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council functions under the authority of the General Assembly. On it are represented all Member States of the United Nations administering trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories, and other members elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Trusteeship Council has one vote. Decisions are made by majority vote of those present and voting. The Council usually holds one regular session yearly and may hold special sessions.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports submitted by an administering authority, accepts petitions and examines them in consultation with the administering authority, and provides for periodic visits to the trust territories It has formulated a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of each trust territory, on the basis of which each administering authority makes an annual report to the General Assembly or, in the case of "strategic areas" under trusteeship, to the Security Council

On December 13, 1946, the General Assembly approved draft trusteeship agreements for eight territories formerly held under a League-of-Nations mandate· New Guinea (Australia); Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium); Cameroons (United Kingdom), Tanganyika (United Kingdom), Togoland (United Kingdom), Cameroons (France), Togoland (France); Western Samoa (New Zealand).

On April 2, 1947, the Security Council approved the text of a Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese-mandated islands (Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands) which had been submitted by the United States Government. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was designated as a "strategic area."

On November 1, 1947, the General Assembly approved a Trusteeship Agreement for the former mandate of Nauru (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom)

On December 2, 1950, the General Assembly approved a Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony, Somaliland, to be administered by Italy for a period of ten years, at the end of which the territory was to become a sovereign independent state

By the middle of 1962, eight Trust Territories had attained independence: Togoland under British administration joined with the Gold Coast and became the State of Ghana on March 6, 1957; the Cameroons under French administration became the Republic of Cameroon on January 1, 1960, Togoland under French administration became the Republic of Togo on April 27, 1960; Somaliland under Italian trusteeship became the Republic of Somalia on July 1, 1960; and Tanganyika under British administration became the Republic of Tanganyika

on December 9, 1961, and in October 1964 joined with Zanzibar to become the United Republic of Tanzania; two United Nations-supervised plebiscites held in the Cameroons under British administration resulted in the northern part of the territory joining Nigeria on June 1, 1961, and the southern part joining the Republic of Cameroon on October 1, 1961; by a United Nations-supervised plebiscite, Western Samoa under New Zealand administration attained independence on January 1, 1962; on July 1, 1962, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration became the independent states of the Republic of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi.

Territories remaining under the United Nations trusteeship system are: New Guinea, under Australian administration; Nauru, under the joint administration of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom; the Pacific Islands Trust Territory (Marshalls, Marianas and Carolines) under United States administration.

Members of the Trusteeship Council

Australia	Liberia	United Kingdom
China	New Zealand	United States
France	USSR	

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Seat · The Hague, The Netherlands

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It is governed by a Statute which is based upon the Statute of the former Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the United Nations Charter.

The fifteen judges of the Court are elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council for nine-year terms. States which are not members of the United Nations may, by special arrangements, become parties to the Statute and participate in the election of judges.

Only states may be parties in cases before the Court. If a party to a case disregards a judgment, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the judgments.

The General Assembly and the Security Council may request the Court for advisory opinions on any legal question. Other organs of the Unted Nations and specialized agencies, if authorized to do so by the General Assembly, may request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

The present Registrar of the Court is Jean Garnier-Coignet.

The Judges of the International Court of Justice

President · Sir Percy Spender (Australia)

Until February 5, 1967

V. K. Wellington Koo	(China)
Sir Percy Spender	(Australia)
Jean Spiropoulos	(Greece)
Bohdan Winiarski	(Poland)
Fouad Ammoun	(Lebanon)

Until February 5, 1970

Philip C. Jessup	(United States)
Vladimir M. Koretsky	(USSR)
Gaetano Morelli	(Italy)
Kotaro Tanaka	(Japan)
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero	(Peru)

Until February 5, 1973

Isaac Forster	(Senegal)
André Gros	(France)
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	(Pakistan)
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	(United Kingdom)
Luis Padillo Nervo	(Mexico)

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: U Thant (Burma)

I. *Officials of Under-Secretary Rank at Headquarters*

Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (United Arab Republic), Commissioner for Industrial Development

Godfrey K J. Amachree (Nigeria), Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories

Ralph J. Bunche (United States), Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs

Gabriel d'Arboussier (Senegal), Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Philippe de Seynes (France), Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs

Roberto Heurtematte (Panama), Associate Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund

Paul G. Hoffman (United States), Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund

Victor Hoo (China), Commissioner for Technical Assistance

Henry R Labouisse (United States), Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar (United Kingdom), Director of Personnel

C. V. Narasimhan (India), Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General

Alexei Efremovitch Nesterenko (Soviet Union), Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs

Jiří Nosek (Czechoslovakia), Under-Secretary for Conference Services

David Owen (United Kingdom), Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board (TAB)

Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia), Director, United Nations Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Newly Independent Countries

José Rolz-Bennett (Guatemala), Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs and Officer-in-Charge, Office of Public Information

Constantin A. Stavropoulos (Greece), Legal Counsel

Bruce Turner (New Zealand), Controller

David B. Vaughan (United States), Director of General Services

II. *Officials of Under-Secretary Rank at Established Offices Overseas*

Robert K. A. Gardiner (Ghana), Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

José Antonio Mayobre (Venezuela), Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic

U Nyun (Burma), Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Pier P Spinelli (Italy), Under-Secretary, Director of the European Office of the United Nations and Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Amman

Vladimir Velebit (Yugoslavia), Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

III *Officials of Under-Secretary Rank in Charge of Missions or on Special Assignment*

Carlos Alfredo Bernardes (Brazil), Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus

Lieutenant-General Odd Bull (Norway), Chief of Staff, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)

Frank P Graham (United States), United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan (UNRIP)

Major-General Bruce F Macdonald (Canada), Chief Officer, United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)

Laurence Michelmore (United States), Commissioner-General, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Lieutenant-General Robert H Nimmo (Australia), Chief Military Observer, United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Galo Plaza (Ecuador), United Nations Mediator for Cyprus

Raúl Prebisch (Argentina), Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Major-General Indar Jit Rikhye (India), Commander, United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

General Kodendera S Thimayya (India), Commander, United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan (Iran), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

BUDGET

The regular budget of the United Nations for 1964 was adopted at $121,567,420

OFFICES

The permanent headquarters of the United Nations are in New York

The European office of the United Nations is in Geneva As of October 1965, United Nations Information Centers and offices had been established in Accra, Addis Ababa, Algiers, Asunción, Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Bujumbura, Cairo, Colombo, Copenhagen, Dakar, Dar-es-Salaam, Geneva, Kabul, Karachi, Kathmandu, Khartoum, La Paz, Leopoldville, Lima, Lomé, London, Manila, Mexico City, Monrovia, Moscow, New Delhi,

Paris, Port of Spain, Port Moresby, Prague, Rabat, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Salvador, Santiago, Sydney, Tananarive, Teheran, Tokyo, Tunis and Washington.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency
Founded: July 29, 1957. Seat Vienna, Austria
Director-General: SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden)
International Labor Organization
Founded: April 11, 1919. Seat. Geneva, Switzerland
Director-General. DAVID A. MORSE (United States)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Founded: October 16, 1945. Seat. Rome, Italy
Director-General: BINAY RANJAN SEN (India)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Founded. November 4, 1946. Seat: Paris, France
Director-General · RENÉ MAHEU (France)
International Civil Aviation Organization
Founded · April 4, 1947. Seat: Montreal, Canada
Secretary-General: RONALD M. MACDONNELL (Canada)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Founded · December 27, 1945. Seat Washington, D C
President: GEORGE D. WOODS (United States)
International Development Association
Founded March 27, 1961. Seat. Washington, D.C.
President: GEORGE D. WOODS (United States)
International Monetary Fund
Founded: December 27, 1945. Seat: Washington, D.C.
Managing Director · PIERRE-PAUL SCHWEITZER (France)
World Health Organization
Founded · April 7, 1948. Seat · Geneva, Switzerland
Director-General: DR. MARCOLINO GOMES CANDAU (Brazil)
Universal Postal Union
Founded: July 1, 1875, as General Postal Union
Seat · Berne, Switzerland
Director of the International Bureau. EDOUARD WEBER (Switzerland)
International Telecommunication Union
Founded: as International Telegraph Union, in 1865
Seat. Geneva, Switzerland
Secretary-General · DR. MANOHAR BALAJI SARWATE (India)
World Meteorological Organization
Founded: March 23, 1950. Seat: Geneva, Switzerland
Secretary-General: D. A. DAVIES (United Kingdom)
International Finance Corporation
Founded · July 24, 1956. Seat Washington, D.C
President: GEORGE D. WOODS (United States)
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
Founded: March 17, 1958 Seat: London, England
Secretary-General · JEAN ROULLIER (France)
International Trade Organization—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
Although establishment of ITO has been postponed, one of its objectives has been embodied in an international commercial treaty known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
Seat of GATT: Geneva, Switzerland
Executive-Secretary: ERIC WYNDHAM WHITE (United Kingdom)

UNITED STATES

Capital: *Washington*
Area: 3,623,995 square miles
Population: 195,000,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

LYNDON B. JOHNSON (Democrat). Elected November 3, 1964; assumed office January 20, 1965, for term ending January 1969.

CABINET

Democratic. Assumed office on January 20, 1965.

PARLIAMENT

Congress The Eighty-Ninth Congress convened January 4, 1965.

UPPER CHAMBER: Senate

Election of November 3, 1964 (six-year term, renewed by thirds every two years)

President HUBERT H HUMPHREY (Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Democratic	68
Republican	32
Total	100

LOWER HOUSE: House of Representatives

Election of November 3, 1964 (for two years)

Speaker JOHN W. McCORMACK (Democrat)

Parties	*Representation*
Democratic	292
Republican	140
Vacancies	3
Total	435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States—the Republican and the Democratic—corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Labor and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Republican and Democratic parties, which follows, will reveal few important differences There are liberal and conservative Republicans, liberal and conservative Democrats. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus, while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of

principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs.

The Progressives, who for a long time paid nominal allegiance to the Republican Party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. This party did badly in several elections, and returned to the Republican Party in 1946.

In the 1944 elections Mr. Roosevelt was supported by the American Labor Party and the Liberal Party (formed from the right wing of the American Labor Party) Both parties were formed in New York state. They also participated in the 1946, 1948, and 1952 elections, usually supporting Democratic candidates The American Labor Party was dissolved in 1946, but the Liberal Party supported the Democrats in 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962 and 1964.

In addition to the two principal parties, several minor parties present candidates at national elections. Their total vote is very small.

The Communist Party disbanded in 1944 but maintained itself as the Communist Political Association In 1945 it once again became an active political party In 1948 the Communists supported Henry A. Wallace for President The leaders of the party were convicted under the Smith Act of advocating the overthrow of the Government by force, and were sentenced to prison In 1954 Congress passed a law making the Communist Party illegal. Gus Hall became leader of the party on the death of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in 1964.

A new Communist party was formed in April 1965 by the Progressive Labor Movement. It is headed by Milton Rosen and its views parallel those of Communist China

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. The platforms often serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office The programs, as adopted in 1964, and leaders of the two principal parties are as follows·

DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Traditionally the low-tariff party. In *foreign policy* aims to secure peace for all nations and freedom for all people. To this end it will: continue the overwhelming supremacy of strategic nuclear forces; strengthen forces for discouraging limited wars and fighting subversion; maintain the world's largest research and development effort to assure leadership in weapons systems and equipment, continue nation-wide civil defense programs; examine selective service system to make certain that it is continued, without social or economic injustice, as long as necessary, attract to military services the highest caliber of men and women, adequately paid and housed, ensure a dollar's worth of defense for every dollar spent; assure that control of the use of nuclear weapons must remain solely with the President; continue all-out effort through enforceable measures to halt and reverse the arms race and end the era of nuclear terror; maintain solemn commitment to the United Nations, pledge increased partnership with associates in North Atlantic community and building

on foundation of the NATO treaty; pledge unflagging devotion to commitments to freedom from Berlin to South Vietnam; help people of developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America to raise their living standards and create conditions in which freedom and independence can flourish; place increased priority on private enterprise and development loans to improve mutual assistance programs; work for attainment of peace in the Near East; support the Alliance for Progress; move actively to carry out the resolution of the Organization of American States to isolate Castroism and speed restoration of freedom in Cuba; support expansion of cultural exchanges; oppose aggression and use of force or threat of force against any nation; encourage by peaceful means independence of captive peoples living under Communism; oppose Communist oppression of Jews and other minorities, encourage expansion of economic ties with other nations and elimination of unjustifiable tariff barriers; expand the Peace Corps; use even more of our food for peace; and insure that the race in space research is won for freedom and for peace.

In *domestic policy* the party declares that all students who can meet the requirements for college entrance should continue their education, and to this end proposes an expanded program of public scholarships, guaranteed loans and work study grants; advocates medical care for the aged under social security, medical research; expansion of health facilities, medical schools, and hospitals; first rate medical care for veterans and compensation rates to ensure adequate standard of living; reopening of National Service Life Insurance for those who have lost their insurance coverage; just pension system for disabled veterans and their survivors who require financial assistance; effective enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, revision of immigration laws; legislation favoring full equality of opportunity for women as well as men, war on poverty; programs for distressed areas such as Appalachia; help for physically handicapped; enhanced social security; assistance to American Indians; continued expansion of the American economy without recessions and with continued stability by flexible and innovative fiscal, monetary and debt-management policies, recognizing the importance of low interest rates, further tax reduction and removal of inequities of present tax laws; strict economy, efficiency and integrity with the goal of a balanced budget in a balanced economy; maintenance of price stability; full employment; extension of Fair Employment Labor Standards Act to all workers in industries affecting interstate commerce and increase in minimum wage; revision of unemployment insurance program to meet needs of unemployed and of the economy, expansion of training and retraining programs; stimulation and protection of small business; vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws; repeal of Section 14(B) of the Taft-Hartley Act; commodity programs to strengthen farm incomes; consumer programs including food stamp, school lunch, and surplus food programs to assure maximum use of foods at fair prices here and abroad; community programs and agricultural cooperatives to assure rural Americans decent housing, economic security and full partnership in building the great society; conservation of natural resources; continued comprehensive development of river basins in every section of the country through flood control, irrigation and reclamation, power generation, navigation, municipal water supply, fish and wild life enhancement and recreation; a housing program to assure a decent home for every Amercan family; the creation of a department of urban affairs to be added to the President's Cabinet; a standard of ethics for government employees which permits no compromise with the principles of absolute honesty and the maintenance of undivided loyalty to the public interest; home rule for the District of Columbia; a constitutional amendment giving the

District voting representation in Congress; self-government for the people of the Virgin Islands, condemns extremism whether from the right or left; will not tolerate violence anywhere in the land

Leaders Lyndon B. Johnson (President of the Republic), Hubert Humphrey (Vice-President), John W McCormack (Speaker of the House), Carl B Albert (Majority Leader in the House), Mike Mansfield (Majority Leader in the Senate), Russell B. Long (Majority Whip in the Senate), Hale Boggs (Majority Whip in the House), Harry S. Truman (former President), John M. Bailey (Chairman, Democratic National Committee). The 108 members of the National Committee and 50 Chairmen of State Committees are all party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party. In *foreign policy* the party rejects the notion that Communism has abandoned its goal of world domination or that prosperous Communists are less dangerous than hungry ones; it opposes the notion that the United States should take sides in the Sino-Soviet rift, it holds that Communism is the enemy of this nation, it advocates trading with Communist countries only if it would serve to diminish, not enhance, their power and influence; it opposes recognition of Red China or its admission to the United Nations; it supports free China, it advocates continued work for realization of the open-skies policy proposed by President Eisenhower; it reaffirms its commitment to a course leading to eventual liberation of the Communist-dominated nations of Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America, it condemns persecution of Jews and other minorities within Communist borders, it advocates support of the United Nations with efforts to revitalize its original purpose, change its method of voting in the General Assembly and Specialized Agencies so as to reflect population disparities and differing abilities and willingness to meet obligations of the Charter, forced denial of the votes of members who refuse to meet properly levied assessments, and the calling of an amending convention of the United Nations for these purposes by the year 1967; it accepts as a keystone of its foreign policy the revitalization of NATO, SEATO and CENTO and the return of these alliances to the forefront of foreign policy planning, it will move decisively to assure victory in Vietnam; it will demand that the Berlin wall be taken down prior to resumption of negotiations with the Soviet Union on the status of Germany, it will vigorously press its partners in the Organization of American States to join in restoring a free, independent government in Cuba, it advocates recognition of a Cuban government in exile and support for its efforts to regain independence of its homeland, will assist Cuban freedom fighters to carry on guerrilla warfare against the Communist regime, work for an economic boycott of trade with Cuba by all nations of the free world; advocates raising economic participation of Republic of Panama in operation of Panama Canal, will seek to reaffirm this nation's treaty rights there, and to study feasibility of a substitute sea level canal at an appropriate location; it advocates denial of privileged sanctuaries for those who support guerrilla activities and the use of blockade, interception of logistical support and diplomatic and economic pressure to counter deliberate breaches of the peace; it advocates recasting of foreign-aid programs to see that they do not bolster and sustain anti-American regimes, economic and military assistance in the Middle East will be directed to help maintain stability in the area and prevent an imbalance of arms, it pledges the maintenance of a superior military capability of balanced force, superior in all arms, it will demand that any arms reduction plan guarantee reliable inspection.

In *domestic policy* the party advocates: enlargement of employment oppor-

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

Name of Paper	*Circulation**	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
ALABAMA			
Post-Herald (*m*) (Birmingham)	88,660	Independent Democratic	James E. Mills (*Pres and Ed.*) Vincent Townsend (*Ed*)
Advertiser (*m.*) (Montgomery)	66,588	Democratic	Carmage Walls (*Pres*) Grover C. Hall, Jr (*Ed.*)
ALASKA			
Times (*e*) (Anchorage)	27,149	Independent.	Robert B Atwood (*Pres. and Ed.*)
News (*m.*) (Anchorage)	15,664	Republican	Norman C. Brown (*Pres and Ed*)
CALIFORNIA			
Herald-Examiner (*e.*) (Los Angeles)	730,303	Independent	Hearst newspaper (See Note p 301) R. A. Hearst (*Pres.*) Hugh A Lewis (*Ed*)
Times (*m.*) (Los Angeles)	817,087	Republican	Norman Chandler (*Ch. of Bd.*) Nick B. Williams (*Ed.*)
Chronicle (*m.*) (San Francisco)	351,489	Independent Republican	Charles De Young Thieriot (*Pub. and Ed.*)
Examiner (*m*) (San Francisco)	301,356	Independent	Hearst newspaper (See Note p 301) R. A. Hearst (*Pres.*) Ed. J. Dooley (*Ed.*)
COLORADO			
Post (*e*) (Denver)	257,481	Independent.	Palmer Hoyt (*Pub and Ed*)
Rocky Mountain News (*m*) (Denver)	195,870	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p 301) Jack Foster (*Pres. and Ed*)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (*m.*) (Hartford)	132,383	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764	John R Reitemeyer (*Pub*) William J. Foote (*Mg. Ed*)
Times (*e.*) (Hartford)	133,310	Independent Democratic.	Robert W. Lucas (*Ed.*)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (*m.*) (Washington)	438,741	Independent	Katharine Meyer Graham (*Pres*) J. Russell Wiggins (*Ed*)
Star (*e*) (Washington)	298,048	Independent Republican	B M. McKelway (*Ed Ch*)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union (m) (Jacksonville)	146,023	Independent Democratic.	R C Millar (*Pres.*) John S Walters (*Exec Ed*)
Herald (*m.*) (Miami)	335,739	Independent	John S Knight (*Ch of Bd*) Don Shoemaker (*Ed*)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (*m*) (Atlanta)	200,165	Independent Democratic.	Ralph McGill (*Pub.*) Eugene Patterson (*Ed*)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1965*

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (*m.*) (Detroit)	521,257	Independent.	John S. Knight (*Pres. and Ed.*)
News (*e*) (Detroit)	707,418	Independent.	Warren S Booth (*Ch. of Bd.*) Martin S Hayden (*Ed*)
MINNESOTA			
Star (*e*) (Minneapolis)	280,483	Independent	John Cowles, Sr. (*Pres. and Ed*) John Cowles, Jr (*Ed.*)
Pioneer Press (*m.*) (St Paul)	100,740	Independent.	Bernard H Ridder (*Pres.*) Herbert L. Lewis (*Ed*)
MISSOURI			
Kansas City Star (*e.*) (Kansas City)	332,523	Independent.	Roy A. Roberts (*Ch of Bd*) Richard B Fowler (*Ed*)
Globe-Democrat (*m*) (St Louis)	293,613	Independent	Newhouse newspaper (See Note p 301) Richard H Amberg (*Pub*) Charles E Pierson (*Exec. Ed*)
Post Dispatch (*e*) (St Louis)	342,882	Independent	Joseph Pulitzer, Jr (*Pub and Ed*)
NEBRASKA			
World Herald (Omaha)	126,143 (*m*) 127,251 (*e*)	Independent	W Dale Clark (*Ch of Bd*) W E Christenson (*Ed*)
NEW JERSEY			
News (*e*) (Newark)	282,761	Independent.	Edward W Scudder, Jr (*Pres*) William R Clark (*Ed.*)
NEW YORK			
Times-Union (*m.*) (Albany)	69,614	Independent	R E Berlin (*Pres*) D E Button (*Exec Ed*)
Courier-Express (*m*) (Buffalo)	157,419	Independent	William J Conners, III (*Pres and Ed*)
Herald Tribune (*m*) (New York City)	307,674	Republican.	John Hay Whitney (*Pub.*) James G Bellows (*Ed.*)
Journal American (*e.*) (New York City)	538,057	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p 301) R A. Hearst (*Pres*) John L Denson (*Exec Ed*)
Journal of Commerce (*m*) (New York City)	27,751	Commercial.	Bernard J Ridder (*Pres*) Stanley Ferguson (*Ed*)
Times (*m*) (New York City)	652,135	Independent	Arthur Ochs Sulzberger (*Pub*) John B Oakes (*Ed*)
Wall Street Journal (*m*) New York City)	346,768	Financial and general news	Bernard Kilgore (*Pres*) Vermont C Royster (*Ed*)
World-Telegram and Sun (*e*) (New York City)	403,348	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p 301) Lee B Wood (*Pres*) Richard D Peters (*Ed*)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (*m*) (Charlotte)	170,918	Independent Democratic	James L Knight (*Pub*) C A McKnight (*Ed*)
News & Observer (*m.*) (Raleigh)	125,386	Democratic.	Jonathan Daniels (*Ed*)

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
OHIO			
Enquirer (*m.*) (Cincinnati)	190,306	Independent.	Roger H. Ferger (*Pres.*) Brady Black (*Ed.*)
Plain Dealer (*m.*) (Cleveland)	352,007	Independent Democratic.	I. F. Frelberger (*Ch. of Bd.*) Thomas V H Vail (*Ed.*)
Press (*e.*) (Cleveland)	355,343	Independent	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 301) L. B. Seltzer (*Ed.*)
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoman (*m.*) (Oklahoma City)	181,473	Independent Democratic.	E. K Gaylord (*Pres and Ed.*)
World (*m.*) (Tulsa)	105,414	Independent	Sid Steen (*Exec Ed.*)
OREGON			
Oregonian (*m.*) (Portland)	226,719	Independent Republican.	Newhouse newspaper (See Note p. 301) M J Frey (*Pres.*) Robert C Notson (*Mg Ed.*)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (*e.*) (Philadelphia)	682,923	Independent.	Robert Taylor (*Pres.*) Morley Cassidy (*Ed.*)
Inquirer (*m.*) (Philadelphia)	534,556	Independent	Walter H Annenberg (*Pub and Ed.*)
Press (*e.*) (Pittsburgh)	351,143	Independent	W. W. Forster (*Ed.*)
RHODE ISLAND			
Bulletin (*e.*) (Providence)	146,005	Independent	John C. A Watkins (*Pub.*) Sevellon Brown, III (*Assoc. Ed.*)
SOUTH CAROLINA			
State (*m.*) (Columbia)	92,875	Independent Democratic	J. M. Blalock (*Ch. of Bd.*) Henry F Cauthen (*Ed.*)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (*m.*) (Memphis)	221,429	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p 301) Mark Ferree (*Pres.*) Frank R. Ahlgren (*Ed.*)
TEXAS			
News (*m.*) (Dallas)	235,265	Independent Democratic.	E. M. (Ted) Dealey (*Pub.*) Jack B. Krueger (*Mg. Ed.*)
Chronicle (*e.*) (Houston)	274,512	Independent Democratic	John Jones (*Pres.*)
Post (*m.*) (Houston)	254,246	Independent.	Oveta Culp Hobby (*Pres and Ed.*)
UTAH			
Tribune (*m.*) (Salt Lake City)	108,831	Independent.	J. W. Gallivan (*Pub.*) Arthur C. Deck (*Exec. Ed.*)
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (*e.*) (Richmond)	125,343	Independent	D. Tennant Bryan (*Pub.*) Charles H. Hamilton (*Mg. Ed.*)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (*m.*) (Seattle)	198,812	Independent	Hearst newspaper (See Note p 301) Charles B Lindeman (*Pub.*) Edward T Stone (*Ed.*)
Times (*e.*) (Seattle)	226,374	Independent	F A. Blethen (*Pres.*) Henry MacLeod (*Mg. Ed.*)

Name of Paper	Circulation	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
WISCONSIN			
Journal (*e.*) (Milwaukee)	362,013	Independent	Irwin Maler (*Pub*) Lindsay Hoben (*Ed*)

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

El Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	47,715	Independent, in Spanish	Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso (*Pub*)
El Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	67,867	Independent, leading paper in Puerto Rico, in Spanish.	Pablo Vargas Badillo (*Dir*)
San Juan Star (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	21,527	Independent; in English.	William Dorvillier (*Ed.*)

NEWSPAPER GROUPS

One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 per cent of the total for the daily papers of the country Most of these groups are sectional Only the following three may be said to have national scope

Name of Group	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Hearst newspapers	Independent, composed of 12 papers in 8 cities	Hearst Corporation (*Pub*) William R Hearst (*Ed-in-Chief*)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent; composed of 18 papers in 17 cities	Charles E Scripps (*Chairman of Board*) Jack R Howard (*Pres*)
Newhouse newspapers	Independent, composed of 18 papers in 14 cities	Samuel I Newhouse (*Prop*) Philip Hochstein (*Senior Ed*)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the Chicago *Daily News*, and the Chicago *Tribune*.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	News cooperative of more than 3,800 newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States and 3,200 abroad, independent.	Wes Gallagher (*Gen Mgr*) Alan J Gould (*Exec Ed*)
United Press International	News agency serving 3,810 newspapers and radio and television stations in the United States and 1,340 abroad; independent	Frank H Bartholomew (*Ch of Bd*) Mims Thomason (*Pres & Gen Mgr*)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English language newspapers in the U S In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1965.*

Name of Paper	Circulation	Language	Proprietor, Editor, etc
Al Hoda (*e.*) (New York City)	2,950	Arabic	Fred Koury (*Ed*)
Chinese Journal (*m*) (New York City)	16,937	Chinese	Yu Ching-chen (*Ed*)
Denni Hlasatel (*m*) (Chicago, Ill)	19,605	Czechoslovak	Anton Hrebik (*Ed*)
Amerikan Uutiset (*m*) (New York Mills, Minn)	6,175	Finnish	Edward I. Riippa (*Ed*)
Abendpost (*e*) (Chicago, Ill.)	25,886	German	Werner Baroni (*Ed*)

Name of Paper	Circulation	Language	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Atlantis (*e.*) (New York City)	15,391	Greek	Solon G. Vlasto (*Ed.*)
Amerikai Magyar Nepszava (*m*) (New York City)	14,535	Hungarian	Zoltan Gombos (*Ed*)
Il Progresso Italo-Americano (*m.*) (New York City)	65,004	Italian	Fortune Pope (*Pub.*)
Draugas (*m*) (Chicago, Ill.)	48,170	Lithuanian	Rev Alvin Spurgis (*Ed.*)
Dziennik Polski (*e.*) (Detroit, Mich.)	10,200	Polish	Stanley Krajewski (*Ed*)
Rafu Shimpo (*e.*) (Los Angeles, Cal)	13,768	Japanese	Teiho Hashida (*Ed.*)
Diario de Noticias (*e*) (New Bedford, Mass.)	6,427	Portuguese	Joao R. Rocha (*Ed*)
Novoye Russkoye Slovo (*m.*) (New York City)	22,345	Russian	Mark Weinbaum (*Ed.*)
American Srbobran (*m.*) (Pittsburgh, Pa.)	16,000	Serbian	Momchilo Sokitch (*Ed.*)
El Diario-La Prensa (*m*) (New York City)	78,289	Spanish	Sergio Santelices (*Ed.*)
Svoboda (*m*) (Jersey City, N.J.)	20,100	Ukrainian	Anthony Dragan (*Ed.*)
Jewish Daily Forward (*m*) (New York City)	50,310	Yiddish	L. Fogelman (*Ed*)

PERIODICALS

(*w.* weekly; *s.m* semi-monthly; *m.* monthly; *q.* quarterly)

Name of Journal	Character	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
American Economic Review (*q.*) (Menasha, Wis)	Economic.	John G. Gurley (*Mg. Ed.*)
American Historical Review (*q.*) (New York City)	Historical	Henry R. Winkler (*Mg. Ed.*)
American Journal of International Law (*q.*) (Washington, D.C.)	Political and legal	William W. Bishop, Jr. (*Ed-in-Chief*)
American Political Science Review (*q*) (Columbus, Ohio)	Political.	Harvey C. Mansfield (*Mg Ed.*)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (bi-monthly) (Philadelphia, Pa)	Political and Social.	Thorsten Sellin (*Ed.*)
The Atlantic (*m.*) (Boston, Mass)	Literary, political and economic.	Edward A. Weeks (*Ed.*)
Barron's (*w.*) (New York City)	Financial.	Robert M. Bleiberg (*Ed.*)
Business Week (*w.*) (New York City)	Economic and financial	Elliot V Bell (*Ed*)
Commonweal (*w.*) (New York City)	Catholic; literary and political	Edward S Skillin (*Ed.*)
Current History (*m*) (Philadelphia, Pa)	Political and current events.	Carol L Thompson (*Ed*)
Department of State Bulletin (*w.*) (Washington, D C)	Official, political, economic and international affairs	Department of State (*Pub*)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (*m*) (Washington, D C)	Financial and economic	Federal Reserve Board (*Pub.*)
Foreign Affairs (*q*) (New York City)	Political, economic, financial; leading review for international relations	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (*Ed*)
Fortune (*m.*) (New York City)	Political, economic and social.	Louis Banks (*Mg Ed*)
Geographical Review (*q*) (New York City)	Geographical	Wilma Belden Fairchild (*Ed*)
Harper's Magazine (*m*) (New York City)	Literary, political and economic	John Fischer (*Ed*)
International Commerce (Washington, D C)	Official, survey of foreign trade	Department of Commerce (*Pub*)

Name of Journal	Character	Proprietor, Editor, etc
International Organization (q.) (Boston, Mass)	United Nations and international organization	Alfred O. Hero (Mg. Ed)
Journal of Asian Studies (q.) (Ann Arbor, Mich)	Far Eastern political and historical.	Robert I Crane (Ed)
Journal of Conflict Resolution (q) (Ann Arbor, Mich.)	Political and military.	Elizabeth Converse (Mg Ed)
Journal of Modern History (q.) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical	S. William Halperin (Ed)
Journal of Political Economy (bi-monthly) (Chicago, Ill.)	Economic and political	Harry G. Johnson (Ed)
Life (w) (New York City)	Pictorial, political, social and economic	George P Hunt (Mg Ed)
Middle East Journal (q) (Washington, D C)	Middle East; political.	William Sands (Ed)
Nation (w.) (New York City)	Political, social and current events; left tendency	Carey McWilliams (Ed)
Nation's Business (m) (Washington, D C)	Organ of U S Chamber of Commerce	Jack Wooldridge (Ed)
National Review (New York City)	Political and current events; right tendency	William F Buckley, Jr (Ed)
New Leader (New York City)	Political, social and current events	Myron Kolatch (Ed)
New Republic (w.) (Washington, D C)	Political, social and current events, left tendency	Gilbert A. Harrison (Ed-in-Chief)
Newsweek (w) (New York City)	Weekly news organ	Osborn Elliott (Ed.)
Orbis (q.) Philadelphia	International affairs	Robert Strausz-Hupé (Ed)
Political Science Quarterly (New York City)	Political and economic	Sigmund Diamond (Mg Ed)
Public Opinion Quarterly (Princeton, N J.)	Public opinion issues	Harwood L. Childs (Ed)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass)	Economic	Arthur Smithies (Ed.)
Reporter (s.m) (New York City)	Political and current events	Max Ascoli (Pub. and Ed)
Saturday Evening Post (w) (Philadelphia, Pa)	Political, social and current events	Curtis Publishing Co (Prop) William A Emmerson, Jr (Ed)
Social Research (q) (New York City)	Political and sociological	Peter L Berger (Ed)
Survey of Current Business (m.) (Washington, D C)	Official, current economic developments in U S	Department of Commerce (Pub)
Time (w) (New York City)	Weekly news organ	Roy Alexander (Ed)
UN Monthly Chronicle (m) (New York City)	United Nations activities	United Nations (Pub.)
U S News & World Report (w.) (Washington, D C)	Weekly news organ	David Lawrence (Ed)
Virginia Quarterly Review (Charlottesville, Va.)	Political, literary and economic	Charlotte Kohler (Ed)
Vital Speeches (s m) (New York City)	Political and current events	Thomas F Daly, Jr. (Pres)
World Politics (q) (Princeton, N J)	International affairs	Cyril E Black and Richard A Falk (Eds)
Yale Review (q) (New Haven, Conn)	Political, literary and economic	J E Palmer (Ed)

UPPER VOLTA

Capital: Ouagadougou
Area: 105,841 square miles
Population: 4,860,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

MAURICE YAMÉOGO. Reelected October 3, 1965 for five-year term.

PARLIAMENT

National Assembly

Election November 7, 1965 (five-year term)
President. Begnon Koné
Number of Members (All Union Démocratique Voltaique) 50

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Upper Volta was formerly a territory of French West Africa. It became an autonomous member of the French Community on December 11, 1958, and achieved complete independence on August 5, 1960. The constitution adopted in November 1960 provides for the election of the President and National Assembly by universal suffrage for a term of five years. The President appoints the Cabinet which is directly responsible to him.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNION DÉMOCRATIQUE VOLTAIQUE (UDV): The only political party in Upper Volta. It is the national party of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (RDA), and is usually known as the UDV–RDA.
Leader Maurice Yaméogo (Secretary General).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Maurice Yaméogo (President of the Council of Ministers, Head of National Defense), Edouard Yaméogo (Minister of State in charge of National Development), Dennis Yaméogo (Minister at Large in charge of Interior and Security), Bernard Drissa Boni (Justice), Lompolo Koné (Foreign Affairs), Raphael Medah (Finance and Commerce), Charles Tamini (National Education, Youth and Sports), Guessebéogo Ouédraogo (Public Works and Transport), Charles Kabori (Public Health and Population), Victor Thiombiano (Labor and Civil Service), Paul Nikiema (Information and Tourism), Bertrand Benon (Posts and Telecommunications), Tiemoko Kaboré (Veterans Affairs).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Ouagadougou.

Name of Paper	*Character*
Bulletin Quotidien d'Information	Published by Service d'Information; daily except Sunday
Bulletin Quotidien d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce	Published by Chamber of Commerce, daily except Sunday
Carrefour Africain	Published by Service d'Information, weekly
Journal Officiel de la République de Haute-Volta	Official journal, weekly

URUGUAY

Capital: *Montevideo*
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,556,000 (1963 census)

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Composed of nine members, six elected by National (Blanco) Party and three by Colorado Party; took office March 1, 1963, for term ending March 1, 1967.

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

DR. WASHINGTON BELTRÁN. Term March 1, 1965, to March 1, 1966.

ALBERTO HEBER USHER. Term March 1, 1966, to March 1, 1967.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE	CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
Election of November 1962	*Election of November 1962*
President: MARTÍN R. ECHEGOYEN	*President:* LUIS HIERRO GAMBARDELLA
Number of Members 31	Number of Members 99

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Recent constitutional changes date from a plebiscite in 1951 when the people of Uruguay adopted constitutional amendments which made certain basic changes in their form of government. The presidential form was superseded by a nine-man National Council of Government, six of the majority party and three of the minority.

Each of the nine men in the National Council has equal power, with the presidency passing on an annual basis to the first four members of the majority party on the ballot. The President of the National Council serves as President of Uruguay for protocol purposes and as chairman of the Council meetings

In the election of November 25, 1962, the Socialist and Communist parties sponsored separate leftist fronts, the former called Unión Popular, and the latter Frente Izquierdista de Liberación (F.I. de L.).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Colorado (center-left) and National or Blanco (center-right) parties date from the civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which the two warring factions then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program

Under the Uruguayan political system, factions (using *sublemas*) are recognized within the parties (using *lemas*) for the purpose of running candidates for elective offices. The right of any group to use the *lema* or *sublema* is a legal one which must be granted by the Electoral Court. In national elections the total of the votes cast for each *sublema* is credited to the *sublema* candidate having the greatest number of votes within the *lema* itself. In effect, this procedure combines a primary with a general national election. As an example of this, in the general election of 1962 the Nationals' victory represented the combined votes of the Unión Blanca Democrática allied with a dissident group of Herreristas (known

as the Orthodox Herreristas) and the main body of the Herreristas allied with the Ruralistas. The Unión Blanca Democrática-Orthodox Herrerista total was greater, so the list headed by Daniel Fernandez Crespo took the six majority seats on the National Council of Government.

NATIONAL PARTY: The old Blanco Party, now officially known as the National Party, which won the election of 1958, split into two *sublemas* in 1954, one led by Dr Luis Alberto de Herrera and the other by Daniel Fernández Crespo. In the past the Nationalists opposed the colorado administration in any legislation of importance, more particularly over such issues as constitutional reform, increased inter-American ties and Uruguayan participation in hemisphere defense. However, in 1951 the party helped vote into existence the present National Council system of government through reform of the 1942 constitution. Later, however, the Herreristas reverted to their earlier opposition to the Council type of administration The party membership comprises most of the landowners and finds its strength principally in the agricultural districts in contradistinction to the Colorado Party, which has made its appeal to the urban classes. Nationalist policy is conservative.

An independent wing of the National Party joined forces with the Movimiento Popular Nacionalista under Fernández Crespo and the Reconstrucción Blanco group under Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta to form a new group called the Unión Blanca Democrática (UBD), which contested the leadership of the Party in the 1958 elections, and which became the governing sector of the National Party following the 1962 elections

Leaders. UBD—Carlos M Penadés, Washington Beltrán, Alfredo Puig, Héctor Lorenzo y Losada (Members, National Council of Government), Finance Minister Dardo Ortiz, Agriculture Minister Wilson Ferreira Aldunate; Herreristas—Alberto Heber Usher, Alejandro Zorilla de San Martín (National Councilors), Martín R. Echegoyen, Angel María Gianola, Hector Paysse Reyes (Senators), Ruralist—Juan M Bordaberry (President of Rural League).

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party controlled the executive power for over ninety years until 1958 Its program was very progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, extension of physical education and public playgrounds, old age and unemployment pensions, government ownership and operation of public utilities and other enterprises serving the public, continued separation of Church and State, and close cooperation in inter-American affairs The dominant force in the Colorado Party is the Batllista faction. The Batllistas are divided into three factions (*sublemas*). List 15, List 99 and the Union Colorado y Batllista.

Leaders: List 15—Amílcar Vasconcellos, Alberto Abdala (Counselors of Government); Héctor Grauert, Glauco Segovia (Senators), Luis Hierro Gambardella, Jorge Batlle and Manuel Flores Mora (Deputies); List 14—Oscar Gestido (Counselor of Government), Jorge Pacheco Areco (Deputy); List 99—Renán Rodríguez (Senator), Zelmar Michelini and Aquiles L Lanza (Deputies).

MINOR PARTIES: The Christian Democrat Party, Socialist, and Communist parties are also active, but of minor importance. The Christian Democrat Party is the Catholic Party; the Socialist Party finds its support among intellectuals, students and workers; while the Communist Party assiduously develops its activities principally among the workers

Leaders: Christian Democrat—Tomás Brena, Venancio Flores (Senator), Américo Plá Rodríguez (Deputy); Socialist—Vivian Trias; Communist—

Rodney Arismendi (First Secretary of Party and Deputy), Enrique Rodríguez (Senator), José L. Massera (Deputy).

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Luis Vidal Zaglio (Foreign Affairs), Carlos Storace Arrosa (Interior), Dardo Ortiz (Finance), General Pablo Moratorio (Defense), Isidoro Vejo Rodríguez (Public Works), Francisco Rodríguez Camusso (Health), Dr. Wilson Ferreira Aldunate (Livestock and Agriculture), Dr. Francisco M. Ubillos (Industries and Labor), Juan E. Pivel Devoto (Public Education and Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Montevideo

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc*
Acción (evening)	30,000	Colorado-Batllista	Jorge Batlle Ibañez (*Dir.*)
El Debate	4,000	Nationalist	Washington Guadalupe (*Dir*)
El Día	50,000	Colorado-Batllista	Jorge Pacheco Areco (*Dir.*)
El Diario (evening)	130,000	Colorado Independent	Dr Eugenio Baroffio (*Dir.*)
El Plata (evening)	75,000	Nationalist Independent	José Antonio Ramírez (*Dir*) Aureliano Aguirre (*Dir.*)
El País	90,000	Nationalist Independent	Daniel Rodríguez Larreta, Martin Aguirre (*Dirs*)
La Mañana	30,000	Colorado Independent.	Carlos Manini Ríos (*Dir.*)
Epoca	8,000	Neutralist.	Eduardo H Galeano (*Dir*)
El Diario Español	2,000	Non-political	Manuel Magariños (*Dir*)
El Popular	6,000	Communist.	Enrique Rodríguez (*Dir*) Eduardo Viera (*Dir*)
El Sol (weekly)	2,000	Socialist	José Pedro Cardozo (*Dir.*)
Marcha (weekly)	18,000	Neutralist	Carlos Quijano (*Dir.*)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly magazine)	10,000	Non-political.	Pablo Bodó (*Dir.*)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent	Manuel Magariños (*Pres*)
Asociación de la Prensa Uruguaya	Independent	Carlos Borche (*Pres.*)
Asociación Gráfica	Independent	Carlos E Scheck (*Pres*)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.8 acres
Population. 1,000 (1964 estimate)

RULER

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PAUL VI. Born September 26, 1897; elected Pope June 21, 1963; crowned June 30, 1963.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amleto Cardinal Cicognani (Secretary of State)

Most Reverend Antonio Samore (Secretary for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs)

Most Reverend Angelo Dell'Acqua (Substitute Secretary, Ordinary Affairs)

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The Cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisors. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The Cardinals themselves are created by the Pope. The College now consists of 99 members Their nationalities are · Italian 30, French 8, Spanish 7, American 4, German 4, Brazilian 4, Syrian 4, Canadian 3, Portuguese 2, Irish 2, Argentine 2, Belgian 2, Armenian, Australian, Austrian, Ceylonese, Chilean, Chinese, Colombian, Czechoslovakian, Dutch, Egyptian, English, Ecuadorean, Hungarian, Japanese, Peruvian, Polish, Pakistanian, Philippine, Mexican, South African, Swiss, Ukrainian, Upper Voltese, Uruguayan, Tanzanian, Venezuelan and Yugoslavian 1 each.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 12 congregations, 3 tribunals and 6 offices.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See has accredited diplomatic representatives in 46 countries. It receives the representatives of 39 countries in the Vatican City It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The government of Vatican City is in the hands of the reigning Pope, who possesses full executive, legislative and judicial powers; he entrusts these powers to the administration of Vatican City. The legal system is based on Canon Law; in cases where this code does not obtain, the laws of the city of Rome apply. The City is an absolutely neutral state and enjoys all the rights and privileges of a sovereign power. It has a Secretariat of State, subject to the ruling Pope and maintains diplomatic relations with other nations.

PRESS

Name of Paper	*Nature*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Raimondo Manzini (*Ed*)
Osservatore della Domenica (weekly)	Non-official	Raimondo Manzini (*Ed*)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Official	Msgr. Fillippo Giobbe (*Dir.*)
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State
Ecclesia (monthly)	Non-official	Independent editorial direction

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas
Area: 352,051 square miles
Population: 8,276,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

Dr. Raúl Leoni. Elected December 1, 1963; assumed office March 11, 1964, for five-year term.

CABINET

Coalition: AD, FND, URD, and independents. Appointed November 4, 1964.

PARLIAMENT

Congreso Nacional

Upper Chamber: Senado

Election of December 1, 1963
President· Dr. Luis Beltrán Prieto Figueroa (AD)

Parties	*Representation*
Democratic Action Party (AD)	22
Social Christian Party (COPEI)	8
Democratic Republican Union (URD)	7
Democratic National Front (FND)	3
Popular Democratic Front (FDP)	2
Independents	4
Nationalist Revolutionary Party (PRN)	1
Ex-Presidents of the Republic	3
Total	50

Lower Chamber: Cámara de Diputados

Election of December 1, 1963
President Alirio Ugarte Pelayo (URD)

Parties	*Representation*
Democratic Action Party (AD)	65
Social Christian Party (COPEI)	39
Democratic Republican Union (URD)	26
Democratic National Front (FND)	14
Popular Democratic Front (FDP)	12
Nationalist Revolutionary Party (PRN)	4
Minor parties and independents	19
Total	179

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Rómulo Betancourt, former Provisional President (1945–48) and candidate of the Acción Democrática Party (AD), won the 1958 presidential elections, amassing 49.2 per cent of the popular vote, over the Unión Republicana Democrática (URD) candidate, former President of the Junta, Rear Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal, and the Social Christian (COPEI) candidate, Dr. Rafael Caldera. The AD Party carried most of the country but lost to Larrazábal and the URD in the north-central urban areas and to COPEI in two Andean states. The Communist Party (PCV), which polled 6.23 per cent of the votes in the congressional election, supported Larrazábal for president on the basis that he was a "unity" candidate.

President Betancourt, in accordance with a pre-election pact signed by the three major parties, formed a coalition government with representatives of the AD, URD, COPEI, and independents. In April 1960, a left-wing group of the AD Party was expelled and formed the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR). The Cabinet was reorganized in November 1960 without the participation of the URD which left the coalition and went into opposition.

On January 23, 1961, a new Constitution was put into effect.

Presidential elections were held on December 1, 1963. There were seven candidates. Dr. Raúl Leoni was elected, winning 33 per cent of the votes. Dr. Rafael Caldera, COPEI candidate, was second with 20 per cent.

Lacking a majority in either house of Congress, President Leoni decided that a coalition government would be necessary. On February 29, 1964, COPEI announced its decision to withdraw from the government and adopt what it called "autonomy of action"—neither support nor automatic opposition to Leoni. AD thereupon entered into talks with URD and FND, which resulted in a joint program of government, submitted to President Leoni on August 21, 1964 On November 4, 1964, a coalition cabinet was announced. FDP, PRN, and some independents oppose the government in Congress

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Democratic Action Party (AD): Founded in 1941 by Rómulo Betancourt, Raúl Leoni and others as an alternative to the parties and groups supporting the conservative governments of that period and to the Communist Party. AD has identified itself with the Social Democratic parties of Europe and with such Latin American parties as Peru's APRA and Costa Rica's PLN Coming to power with the overthrow of the Medina government in 1945, AD in 1946 and 1947 held Venezuela's first free elections based on universal adult suffrage, developing a unique ballot system to aid illiterates When the military turned against and overthrew the AD government in 1948, AD was outlawed and went underground After the fall of the dictatorship in 1958, AD was permitted to return to normal political activity. AD's share of the presidential vote was 74% in 1947, 49% in 1958, and 33% in 1963

Leaders: Raúl Leoni, Rómulo Betancourt, Gonzalo Barrios, Luis Beltrán Prieto Figueroa (National Chairman), Luis Augusto Dubuc (First Vice-Chairman), Jesús Angel Paz Galarraga (Secretary-General), José González Navarro, Carlos Andrés Pérez (Congressional Leader).

Social Christian Party (COPEI). Founded in 1946 as a democratic opposition to AD, COPEI was in coalition with AD from 1959 to 1964. In Venezuela's three free elections, in 1947, 1958, and 1963, COPEI polled 22% 16% and 20% of the presidential vote, respectively. COPEI's presidential candidate on all three occasions was Dr. Rafael Caldera.

Leaders. Rafael Caldera (Secretary-General), Pedro del Corral (National Chairman), José Antonio Pérez Díaz (Deputy Secretary-General), Enrique Acevedo Berti, Luis Herrera Campins (Congressional Leader), Hilarión Cardozo, Edecio La Riva Araujo, and Lorenzo Fernández (First Vice-Chairman).

Democratic Republican Union (URD): Like COPEI, founded in 1946 in opposition to AD, and like COPEI joined a coalition with AD in 1959 URD left the coalition, however, in 1960 due to policy differences with President Betancourt. During the next three and a half years, until the expulsion of its extreme left wing in January 1964, URD opposed the AD-COPEI government Ideologically, URD regards itself, like AD, as a social democratic party. Its share of the presidential vote was 31% in 1958 and 17 5% in 1963.

Leaders Jóvito Villalba (Secretary-General), Dionisio López Orihuela (National Chairman), Alirio Ugarte Pelayo (Deputy Secretary-General), Omar Rumbos (Congressional leader), Juan Manuel Dominguez Chacín.

Democratic National Front (FND): Founded in February 1964 to replace the loose coalition of independents and small parties (*Independientes Pro-Frente Nacional*) which had supported the 1963 presidential candidacy of Arturo Uslar, who received 16% of the vote. FND has not yet fully defined its ideology; it has close ties with prominent business and industrial groups but Uslar also received a heavy vote in urban working-class areas.

Leaders Martín Vegas (National Chairman), Uslar Pietri (Secretary-General)

Popular Democratic Front (FDP): Founded in 1962. Its 1963 presidential candidate was an independent, Vice-Admiral (ret.) Wolfgang Larrazábal, who received 9% of the vote.

Leaders: Jorge Dager (Secretary-General).

Nationalist Revolutionary Party (PRN): The group which broke away from AD in 1962, primarily on issues of personality, was known as "AD-Opposition" until adoption of its present name in February 1964. It received 2% of the vote for president in 1963.

Leaders: Raúl Ramos Giménez (National Chairman), José Manzo González (Secretary-General).

Communist Party (PCV): After the overthrow of the dictatorship in January 1958, the PCV initially attempted to build its strength through legal tactics In the December 1958 elections it received 6% of the presidential and 3% of the congressional vote Since 1960, however, the party has increasingly relied on attempting coups, urban terrorism, and guerrilla warfare. In May 1962 the party's political rights were suspended by presidential decree. The PCV has attempted to maintain neutrality between Peiping and Moscow.

Leaders. Pedro Ortega Díaz, Pompeyo Marquez, Gustavo Machado, Eduardo Machado, Jesús Faría, Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, Héctor Mujica, Teodoro Petkoff, Guillermo García Ponce.

Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR): Founded in 1960 by radical leaders expelled from AD. Its choice of violent tactics closely associated it with the PCV. Like the PCV, its right to function as a political party was suspended in May 1962.

Leaders. Domingo Alberto Rangel, Américo Chacón, Antonio Delgado Lozano, Simón Sáez Mérida, Américo Martín.

CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Gonzalo Barrios Bustillos (Interior—AD). Ignacio Iribarren Borges (Foreign Affairs—independent), Eddie Morales Crespo (Finance—independent), Brig. Gen. Ramón Gómez (Defense—independent), Leopoldo Sucre Figarella (Public Works—AD), José Manuel Siso Martínez (Education—AD), Domingo Guzmán Lander (Health and Social Welfare—URD), Pedro Segnini La Cruz (Agriculture—FND), Hens Silva Torres (Labor—URD), José Joaquín González Gorrondona (Communications—independent sponsored by FND), Ramón Escovar Salom (Justice—FND), Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Mines and Hydrocarbons—independent), Luis Hernández Solís (Development—URD), Raúl Valera Pérez (Governor of the Federal District—independent), Manuel Mantilla Cáceres (Secretary General of the Presidency—AD).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Caracas.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Political Affiliation*	*Proprietor, Editor, etc.*
El Nacional	98,000	Independent.	Ramón J. Velásquez (*Ed.*) Alejandro Otero Silva (*Prop.*)
Ultimas Noticias	87,000	Independent (opposition).	Miguel Angel Capriles (*Prop.*)
El Mundo (afternoon)	78,000	Independent (opposition).	Miguel Angel Capriles (*Prop.*)
El Universal	41,000	Independent, business-oriented.	Luis Teófilo Núñez (*Ed.*)
La Esfera	32,000	Independent, business-oriented	Gustavo Jaen (*Ed.*)
La Religión	13,000	Independent (Catholic).	Msgr Jesús María Pellin (*Ed.*)
La República	12,000	AD	Luis Esteban Rey (*Ed.*)
La Tarde (afternoon)	8,000	AD	Rigoberto Henriquez Vera (*Ed.*)
La Verdad	10,000	Independent, business-oriented	Oscar Vanes (*Ed.*)
The Daily Journal (in English)	12,000	Independent.	Jules Waldman (*Ed. & Prop*)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	60,000	Independent	Carlos Ramírez MacGregor (*Prop.*)
El Carabobeño (Valencia)	8,000	Independent	Eladio Alemán Sucre (*Ed & Prop.*)
Hoy (Valencia)	10,000	AD.	Ali Caccavale (*Ed.*)
El Impulso (Barquisimeto)	14,000	Independent	Juan Carmona (*Prop*)

VIET NAM

Formerly an associate member of the French Union, Vietnam was divided into two states following the ousting of the French and a civil war between the Communist Vietminh forces from the north and the forces of the south. The Geneva Agreement of 1954 divided the country along the 17th parallel into the Republic of Viet Nam (South Vietnam) and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (North Vietnam).

REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM (South Vietnam)

Capital: *Saigon*
Area: 65,000 square miles (estimate)
Population: 16,000,000 (1965 estimate)

CHIEF OF STATE

MAJOR GENERAL NGUYEN VAN THIEU. Appointed by Military Directory on June 19, 1965.

PRIME MINISTER

AIR VICE MARSHAL NGUYEN CAO KY. Appointed June 19, 1965.

CABINET

Largely civilian. Appointed June 19, 1965.

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

With the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem on November 1–2, 1963, in a military coup led by Lt. Gen. Duong Van Minh, a provisional government was set up under former Vice-President Nguyen Ngoc Tho as prime minister and Maj. Gen. Minh as chief of state.

On January 30, 1964, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh overthrew Lt. Gen. Minh's military junta and ousted Premier Tho Gen. Khanh named himself premier on February 8 and reappointed Maj. Gen. Minh as chief of state. The two men served in these capacities until August 16 when the Military Revolutionary Council adopted a presidential form of constitution with Gen. Khanh as president.

On August 27, a military triumvirate, consisting of Gen Khanh as acting Premier, Lt. Gen. Minh, and Lt. Gen. Tran Thien Khiem, formed an interim government. The Military Revolutionary Council then confirmed the repeal of the August 16 constitution and dissolved itself. Gen Khanh remained in power until the High National Council named a new chief of state. After General Khanh resigned, a new civilian government was set up with Tran Van Huong as Premier.

On June 12, 1965, it was announced that Prime Minister Quat had decided to return the reins of government to the military. He was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu and a new Cabinet, largely civilian, was named

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A High National Council of 17 members was appointed September 26, 1964, to act as an interim legislature pending the convening of a national convention aimed at drafting a permanent constitution. The Council appointed the new chief of state and cabinet. The Council was dissolved by the military in December 1964.

POLITICAL PARTIES

At present there are over thirty recognized political parties but only the Dai Viet and the Viet Nam Quoc Dan Dang parties are active

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky (Prime Minister), Brig. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co (Deputy Prime Minister for War and Reconstruction, Minister of Defense), Truong Thai Ton (Economy and Finance), Tran Ngoc Ninh (Social and Cultural Affairs), Tran Van Do (Foreign Affairs), Lu Van Vi (Justice), Dinh Trinh Chinh (Psychological Warfare), Aspirant General Nguyen duc Thang (Rural Affairs), Tran Minh Tiet (Interior), Lt. Col. Nguyen Tan Hong (Youth), Tran Van Kien (Finance), Lam Van Tri (Agriculture), Ngo Trong Anh (Public Works), Nguyen Ba Kha (Health), Tran Ngoc Lieng (Social Welfare), Nguyen Xuan Phong (Labor).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Saigon.

Name of Paper	*Circulation*	*Character*	*Publisher, Editor, etc.*
Chinh Luan	40,000	Vietnamese	Dang Van Sung
Dan Chung	25,000	Vietnamese	Tran Nguyen Anh
Dan Chu Moi	25,000	Vietnamese	Ha Thanh Tho
Ngay Nay	22,000	Vietnamese.	Hieu Chan
Quyet Tien	25,000	Vietnamese.	Ho Van Dong
Tu Do	25,000	Vietnamese	Pham Viet Tuyen
Dan Chu	20,000	Vietnamese	Vu Ngoc Cac
Xay Dung	15,000	Vietnamese	Fr. Nguyen Quan Lam
Yuen Tung	16,000	Chinese	Chu Min Yee
Saigon Daily News	3,000	English.	
Saigon Post	5,000	English	Bui Diem

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM (North Vietnam)

Capital: Hanoi
Area: 63,344 square miles
Population: 17,600,000 (1965 estimate)

PRESIDENT

HO CHI MINH

PRIME MINISTER

PHAM VAN DONG

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elections of April 1964 (four-year term)
President: TRUONG CHINH

Number of Members 366*

* Plus 89 "Southern" delegates carried over from previous assembly.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

A revised constitution, adopted in 1960, provides for a National Assembly to be elected every four years and to meet twice a year with a Standing Committee as its permanent executive body. The Standing Committee is elected by

the Assembly. The Council of Ministers is proposed by the Premier and approved by the Assembly.

The controlling political party in North Vietnam is the Lao-Dong Party (Communist). Its leader is President Ho Chi Minh

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Pham Van Dong (Premier), Pham Hung, Phan Ke Toai, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi (Deputy Premiers), Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap (Deputy Premier, Minister of Defense), Hoang Anh (Agriculture), Bui Quang Tao (Building), Phan Trong Tue (Communications and Transportation), Hoang Minh Giam (Culture), Nguyen Van Huyen (Education), Dang Viet Chan (Finance), Nguyen Duy Trinh (Foreign Affairs), Phan Anh (Foreign Trade), Nguyen Van Tran (Heavy Industry), Nguyen Than Binh (Home Trade), Nguyen Huu Khieu (Labor), Kha Van Can (Light Industry), Ung Van Khiem (Interior), Pham Ngoc Thach (Public Health), Tran Quoc Hoan (Public Security), Nghiem Xuan Yem (State Farms), Ha Ke Ton (Water Conservancy), Ta Quang Bu (Higher Education and Professional Middle Schools).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Hanoi.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Nhan Dan	Official Communist daily	Hoang Tung
Thu Do Hanoi	Daily.	Tran Ahn Lien
Thoi Moi	Daily	
Cuu Quoc	Weekly	Nguyen Ngoc Kha
Lao Dong	Labor publication	Maj Gen Le Quang Hoa
Quan Doi Nhan Dan	Army publication	
Bao Tan Viet Hoa	Chinese language	
Tien Phong	Communist Youth	
Hoc Tap	Official Communist monthly	
Vietnamese News Agency	News service	Hoang Tuan

WESTERN SAMOA

Capital: *Apia*
Area: 1,097 square miles
Population: 118,000 (1964 estimate)

HEAD OF STATE

MALIETOA TAMUMAFILI II

PRIME MINISTER

FIAME MATA'AFA FAUMUINA MULINU'U II

PARLIAMENT

Legislative Assembly

Election April 1964 (*three-year term*)

Speaker: AMOA TAUSILIA

Number of Members (including 5 Europeans) 46

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Western Samoa was formerly a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand administration It became independent on January 1, 1962. The constitution provided that the office of head of state should be held jointly by two hereditary rulers When one dies the other is to rule for life. Thereafter the head of state would be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years There is at present but one head of state. The five European members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage, the Samoan members by elected family leaders The Prime Minister must have the support of a majority of Parliament. He selects the Cabinet members, and Cabinet decisions are subject to review by the Executive Council composed of the head of state and the Cabinet.

THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Fiame Mata'afa Faumuina Mulinu'u II (Prime Minister, Internal and External Affairs, Immigration), Tuatagaloa Leutele Teo (Justice), Fa'alavaau Galu (Post Office and Broadcasting), To'omata Lilomaiava Tua (Lands), Talamaivao Vaela'a (Health), F. C. F. Nelson (Works and Transport), G F. D. Betham (Finance, Customs, Internal Revenue and Economic Development), Laufili Time (Agriculture), Papalii Poumau (Education).

YEMEN

Capital: Sana
Area: 75,000 square miles
Population · 4,000,000 (1963 estimate)

PRESIDENT

FIELD MARSHAL ABDULLAH AL-SALLAL

PRIME MINISTER

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HASSAN AL-AMRI

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

On January 5, 1965 President Sallal accepted the resignation of Hamod Jaifi, appointed Hassan al-Amri Prime Minister and asked him to form a new government. Muhammad Ali Uthman was appointed Chairman of the Consultative Council and President Sallal established a National Defense Council composed of 16 members.

On April 21 the al-Amri government resigned and President Sallal charged Ahmad Muhammad Numan to form a new government. Numan established a Republican Council which, with members varying from three to seven, has continued in existence until the present time.

On July 20 President Sallal formally accepted Numan's resignation and appointed Hassan al-Amri Prime Minister.

After the almost three-year-old Yemen civil war threatened to escalate into a military confrontation between the U.A R and Saudi Arabia in July and August 1965, President Gamal Abdel Nasser and King Faisal concluded at Jidda on August 24, 1965 an agreement on a peace plan The agreement called for (1) an immediate cease fire between the Yemeni Republican Forces backed by U A R troops and the Royalist of Imam Badr supported by Saudi Arabia, (2) the formation of a joint U.A.R.-Saudi Arabian Peace Commission, (3) the immediate suspension of Saudi Arabian military aid, (4) the withdrawal by the U A.R of all its military forces from Yemen within ten months after November 23, 1965, (5) the convening of a transitional conference at Haradh, Yemen of fifty members representative of all elements of the Yemeni people to decide upon an interim government and to prepare a plebiscite to be held by November 23, 1966.

In September the U.A R -Saudi Peace Commission arrived in Yemen and established its headquarters in Sana and observation posts throughout important military areas in Yemen, and implementation of the Jidda Agreement continued

THE CABINET:

The members of the Cabinet are: Lt. Gen. Hassan al-Amri (Prime Minister), Muhammad Ali Uthman and Brigadier Abdullah Juzailan (Deputy Prime Ministers), Qadi Muhammad Hassan al-Zuhairi (Interior), Mustafa Yaqub (Foreign Affairs), Brigadier Muhammad al-Ruaini (War), Qasim Ghalib (Education), Lt Col. Ahmad al-Ruhumi (Finance), Muhsin al-Sirri (Economics), Qadi Abdullah al-Iryani (Local Administration), Qadi Abdul Salem Sabra (Communications), Col Abdul Latif Daifallah (Public Works), Ali Nasir al-Ansi (Occupied South Yemen), Qadi Muhammad al-Hajji (Justice), Qadi Hussain al-Siyaghi (Religious Trusts), Ali Muhammad Abdu (Agriculture), Col Muhammad al-Ahnumi (Presidential Affairs), Muhammad Kamal al-Wasai (Health), Qadi Muhammad Ali al-Akwa (Information), Muhammad Ali al-Aswadi (Minister of State), Yahya Bahran and Qadi Ahmad Mahbub (Advisors to President).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Sana All papers are published by the Ministry of Information and Guidance.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Al Jumhuriya (Taiz)	Arabic weekly, political and social affairs.	Abbas Baalawi
Al Thaura	Arabic weekly, political and social affairs.	Muhammad Hussein
Al Akhbar (Taiz)	Arabic daily, political and social affairs	Shujad Ad Din

YUGOSLAVIA

(Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)
Area: 98,674 square miles
Population: 19,000,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO). Assumed power on defeat and withdrawal of German troops from Yugoslavia in 1944; elected President on January 14, 1953; re-elected on January 29, 1954, April 18, 1958 and June 30, 1963.

VICE-PRESIDENT

ALEKSANDAR RANKOVIĆ. Elected on June 30, 1963 to the new position of Vice-President established under the new constitution adopted on April 7, 1963.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly consists of five chambers with a total of 670 members who are elected for four-year terms.

President of the Assembly: EDVARD KARDELJ

Presidents of the Five Assembly Chambers

President of the Federal Chamber: Mijalko Todorović (also a Vice-President of the Federal Assembly)
President of the Economic Chamber: Osman Karabegović
President of the Education and Cultural Chamber: Nikola Sekulić
President of the Social Welfare and Health Chamber: Olga Vrabić
President of the Organizational-Political Chamber: Krsto Popivoda

Presidents of Republican Assemblies

Bosnia-Hercegovina—Rato Dugonjić
Croatia—Ivan Krajačić
Macedonia—Vidoje Smilevski
Montenegro—Andrija Mugoša
Serbia—Dušan Petrović
Slovenia—Ivan Maček

POLITICAL EVENTS SINCE 1944

During World War II there were two main resistance groups in Yugoslavia: the Partisans led by Josip Broz Tito, the leader of the then illegal prewar Communist Party; and the Chetniks, led by Draža Mihailović, a Royal Yugoslav Army Officer and King Peter's representative in Yugoslavia until 1944. Both groups not only engaged the German and Italian occupying armies but also fought against each other. Although the Western allies originally supported Mihailović's forces, their assistance was shifted to Tito towards the end of the war.

Great Britain and the United States informed Tito on December [illegible] that they recognized the Yugoslav Government, notwithstanding its failure to hold free elections, thereby also recognizing the liquidation of the monarchy.

In the postwar period, the Yugoslav Communist Party, which had provided the core of the Partisan leadership during the [illegible], consolidated its authority

and concentrated on the reconstruction of the country. The new People's Assembly first met in November 1946 and abolished the monarchy, proclaimed Yugoslavia a People's Republic, and adopted a new constitution. The country was governed under this constitution (with important amendments) until April 7, 1963, when a new constitution went into effect.

For the first three years after the war, Yugoslavia was an acknowledged member of the Soviet bloc. In 1948, however, Yugoslavia broke from the bloc and embarked on what its leaders called Yugoslavia's "own road to socialism." This led to broad and far-reaching changes, both in Yugoslav foreign policy and in internal developments.

THE YUGOSLAV CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Under the new Yugoslav constitution, adopted on April 7, 1963, the name of the country was changed to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a new government structure was instituted. The new constitution provides for a Federal Assembly composed of five chambers: a general chamber known as the Federal Chamber and four specialized chambers for Economic, Education and Cultural, Social Welfare and Health, and Organizational-Political matters. Each of these chambers has 120 deputies, except the Federal Chamber which also has a separate 70-member Chamber of Nationalities within it. All members of the Federal Assembly, except the 70 members of the Chamber of Nationalities, are elected indirectly by municipal assemblies whose members are, in turn, elected directly. Members of the Federal Chamber, other than the 70 members who constitute the Chamber of Nationalities, must also be confirmed by a popular referendum. The 70 members of the Chamber of Nationalities are elected directly by Republican Assemblies. The Republican Assemblies are also elected indirectly by the members of the municipal asssemblies.

The Federal Executive Council, the executive body of the Federal Assembly and the body that comes closest to being a cabinet, presides over the whole gamut of government activities. The officers and some of the members of the Federal Executive Council are elected by the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly from among the members of the Assembly. There are others who are members of the Federal Executive Council by virtue of the offices they hold. These ex-officio members of the Council include the Presidents of Republican Executive Councils, the Federal State Secretaries, and the Federal Secretaries.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia is the one political party in Yugoslavia. Its members occupy most of the key jobs in the Federal Republican, district, and municipal governments. President Tito is Secretary-General of the League of Communists and, under him, the three secretaries of the Central Committee are Vice-President Aleksandar Ranković, Federal Assembly President Edvard Kardelj and Veljko Vlahović. The League's 19-member Executive Committee is the country's supreme policy-making organ.

The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia is the mass front organization through which party policies are publicized. It embraces all organizations and groups as well as those individuals who are interested in the work of the government and the party. The Socialist Alliance carries on political education and plays a leading role in the election campaigns. The President of the Socialist Alliance is Lazar Koliševski and the Secretary-General is Milentije Popović.

Two other important mass organizations are the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions led by Svetozar Vukmanović-Tempo, a member of the Executive

Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav Youth Federation, known formerly as the People's Youth of Yugoslavia, which is led by Tomislav Badovinac.

THE CABINET

The Federal Executive Council includes: Petar Stambolić (President); Boris Krajger and Jakov Blažević (Vice-Presidents) The Federal State Secretaries are. Marko Nikezić (Foreign Affairs) and General of the Army Ivan Gošnjak (Defense). Federal Secretaries are: Milan Mišković (Internal Affairs), Kiro Gligorov (Financial Affairs); Nikola Džuverović (Foreign Trade), Hakija Pozderac (Industry and Trade); Jože Ingolič (Agriculture and Forestry); Milijan Neoričić (Traffic and Communications); Risto Džunov (Labor); Janez Vipotnik (Education and Culture); Dragutin Kosovac (Health and Social Welfare); Gustav Vlahov (Information); and Milorad Zorić (Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Belgrade.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Director, Editor, etc.*
Borba	Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, daily.	Moma Marković (*Dir.*)
Ekspres Politika	Evening daily.	Leon Davičo (*Ed*)
Politika	Daily.	Mirko Tepavac (*Dir*)
Kommunist	League of Communists, weekly	Bogdan Osolnik (*Dir*)
Narodna Armija	Army, weekly.	Col Vinko Milić (*Dir*)
Rad	Trade Unions, weekly.	Danilo Knežević (*Ed*)
Većernje Novosti	Evening subidiary of *Borba*	Slobodan Glumac (*Ed*)
Ekonomska Politika	Economic, weekly	Ljubomir Veljković (*Ed*)
Mladost	People's Youth, weekly	Dusan Pešić (*Ed.*)
NIN	Weekly.	Risto Tošović (*Ed*)
Vjesnik u Srijedu (Zagreb)	Weekly	Mrs Neda Krmpotić (*Ed*)
Duga	Illustrated, weekly	Vladimir Paskaljević (*Ed*)
Dnevnik (Novi Sad)	Socialist Alliance, Vojvodina	Dušan Draginčić (*Dir*)
Vecernji List (Zagreb)	Socialist Alliance, Zagreb	Vera Vrcić (*Ed*)
Vjesnik (Zagreb)	Socialist Alliance, Croatia	Milan Beslac (*Ed*)
Delo (Ljubljana)	Socialist Alliance, Slovenia.	Jože Smole (*Ed*)
Novi List (Rijeka)	Socialist Alliance, Istria.	Miroslav Bajzak (*Ed*)
La Voce Del Popolo (Rijeka)	Socialist Alliance, Istria, in Italian	Valerio Zappia (*Dir*)
Oslobodjenje (Sarajevo)	Socialist Alliance, Bosnia-Hercegovina	Milan Knežević (*Dir*)
Slobodna Dalmacija (Split)	Socialist Alliance, Split	Petar Rančević (*Dir.*)
Nova Makedonija (Skoplje)	Socialist Alliance, Macedonia	Tošo Popovski (*Dir*)
Pobjeda (Titograd)	Socialist Alliance, Montenegro	Mirko Vraneš (*Ed*)
	NEWS AGENCIES	
Tanjug	Official	Vukašin Mićunović (*Dir*)
Press-servis	Enterprise of Federation of Yugoslav Journalists	Božo Radenković (*Dir*)

ZAMBIA

(The Republic of Zambia)

Capital: Lusaka
Area: 288,130 square miles
Population · 3,500,000 (1964 estimate)

PRESIDENT

KENNETH D. KAUNDA

PARLIAMENT

Legislative Assembly

Elections of January 1964
Speaker W. P. NYIRENDA

Parties	*Representation*
United National Independence Party (UNIP)	55
African National Congress (ANC)	10
National Progress Party (NPP)	10
Total	75

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS

Zambia, formerly known as Northern Rhodesia, was a British Protectorate which became a member of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953. The Federation was dissolved in December 1963 when a new constitution was adopted for Northern Rhodesia looking toward independence, which was granted on October 24, 1964. Zambia is a member of the British Commonwealth

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The following three parties have representation in the Assembly: United National Independence Party, President Kenneth D. Kaunda (Leader), Minister of Home Affairs Mainza Chona (Secretary-General), National Progress Party, John Roberts (Leader), C D. Burney (Chairman); African National Congress, Harry Nkumbula (Leader).

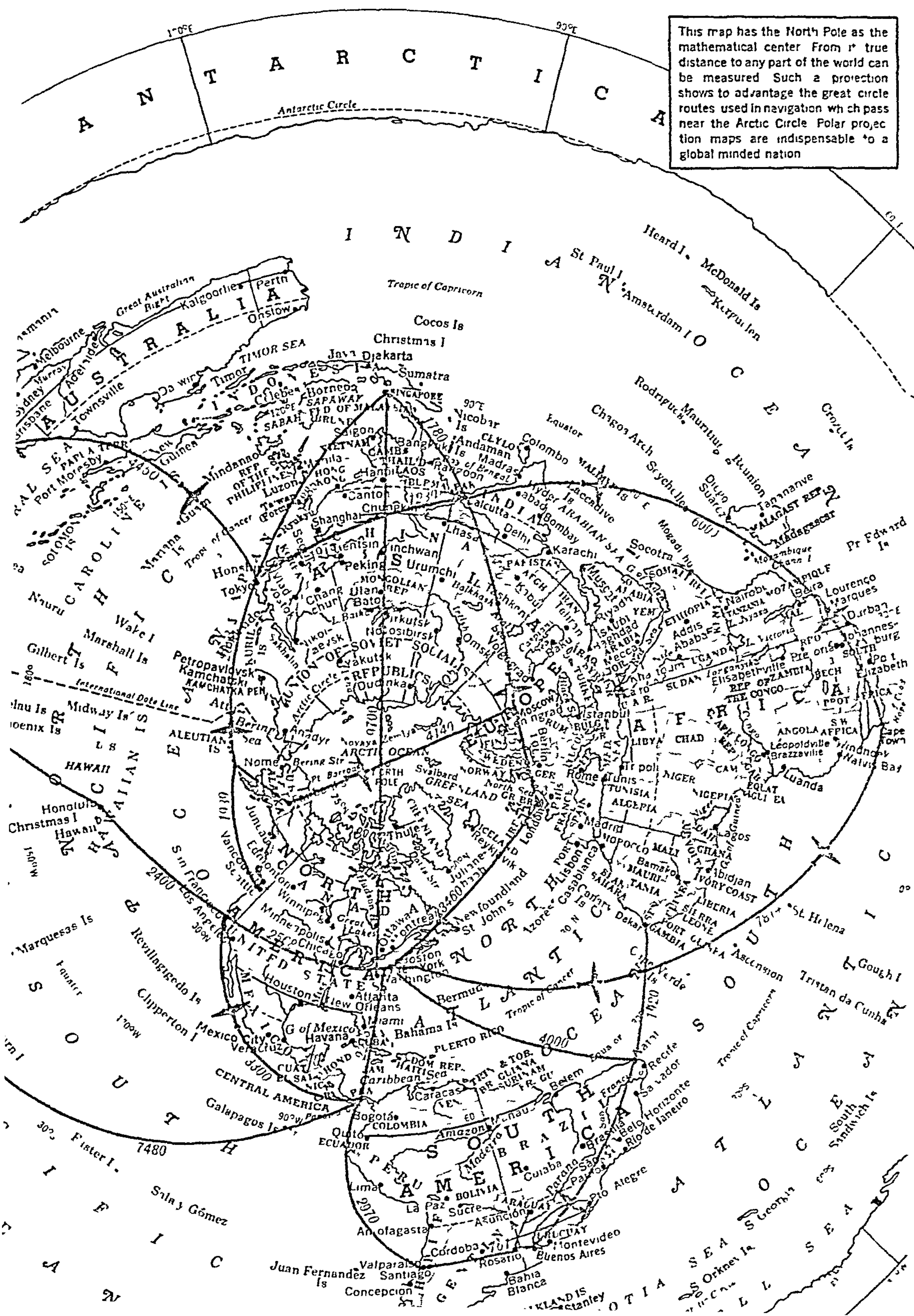
THE CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are· Kenneth D. Kaunda (President), Reuben C. Kamanga (Vice-President), Simon M. Kapwepwe (Foreign Affairs), Mainza Chona (Home Affairs), Nalumino Mundia (Labor and Social Development), Arthur N. L Wina (Finance), Sikota Wina (Local Government), Solomon Kalulu (Lands and Resources), Peter Metoka (Health), Hyden Banda (Transportation and Works), Mubiana Nalilungwe (Commerce and Industry), John M Mwanakatwe (Education), Grey Zulu (Mines and Cooperatives), Elijah H K Mudenda (Agriculture), Justin Chimba (Justice), Lewis Changufu (Information and Postal Services).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Lusaka.

Name of Paper	*Character*	*Editor*
Times of Zambia	Daily	R W Peel
Zambia Mail	Weekly paper.	Kevin Mulenga
Financial Mail of Zambia	Monthly.	Robert Cox
Livingston Mail (Livingston)	Weekly	A D Burridge
Nchanga Weekly (Kitwe)	Mining and general	David Bond


This map has the North Pole as the mathematical center From it true distance to any part of the world can be measured Such a projection shows to advantage the great circle routes used in navigation which pass near the Arctic Circle Polar projection maps are indispensable to a global minded nation
ANTARCTICA
Antarctic Circle
INDIAN OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
Heard I.
McDonald Is
St Paul I
Amsterdam I
Cocos Is
Christmas I
AUSTRALIA
Perth
Kalgoorlie
Onslow
Great Australian Bight
Melbourne
Adelaide
Townsville
TIMOR SEA
Java
Djakarta
Sumatra
SINGAPORE
Timor
Celebes
Borneo
New Guinea
Port Moresby
Mindanao
REP OF THE PHILIPPINES
Luzon
Guam
Saigon
Bangkok
Andaman Is
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Equator
Chagos Arch
Seychelles
Mauritius
Reunion
Rodrigues
Tananarive
MALAGASY REP
Madagascar
Mozambique Chan
Pr Edward Is
Canton
Shanghai
Hong Kong
Calcutta
Delhi
Bombay
ARABIAN SEA
Karachi
Socotra
Peking
Urumchi
Tokyo
Honshu
Mariana Is
Tropic of Cancer
CAROLINE IS
Nauru
Wake I
Marshall Is
Gilbert Is
International Date Line
Midway Is
Petropavlovsk
Kamchatka
KAMCHATKA PEN
KURIL IS
Sakhalin
Irkutsk
Novosibirsk
Omsk
Yakutsk
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Arctic Circle
Dudinka
Moscow
Baku
Caspian
Teheran
Baghdad
SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
Mecca
YEMEN
ETHIOPIA
Addis Ababa
Nairobi
Lourenco Marques
Durban
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
Walvis Bay
ANGOLA
Luanda
Leopoldville
Brazzaville
CHAD
NIGER
LIBYA
Tripoli
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
AFRICA
Istanbul
Rome
Berlin
Paris
London
Madrid
Lisbon
Casablanca
Azores
Canary Is
Dakar
MALI
GHANA
Lagos
Abidjan
IVORY COAST
LIBERIA
SIERRA LEONE
GAMBIA
St Helena
Ascension
Tristan da Cunha
Gough I
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
ALEUTIAN IS
Bering Sea
Anadyr
Nome
Bering Str
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH POLE
Svalbard
GREENLAND SEA
GREENLAND
Thule
ICELAND
Reykjavik
NORTH AMERICA
Edmonton
Vancouver
Seattle
Winnipeg
Great Lakes
Ottawa
Montreal
Newfoundland
St John's
Minneapolis
Chicago
Boston
New York
Washington
San Francisco
Los Angeles
UNITED STATES
Houston
Atlanta
New Orleans
Miami
Bahama Is
Bermuda
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
HAWAII
Honolulu
Christmas I
Marquesas Is
Revillagigedo Is
Clipperton I
Mexico City
Veracruz
G of Mexico
Havana
CUBA
PUERTO RICO
DOM REP
HAITI
Caribbean Sea
CENTRAL AMERICA
Galapagos Is
Bogota
COLOMBIA
Caracas
Quito
ECUADOR
Amazon
Belem
Recife
Salvador
Belo Horizonte
Rio de Janeiro
Brasilia
SOUTH AMERICA
PERU
Lima
BOLIVIA
La Paz
Sucre
PARAGUAY
Asuncion
Antofagasta
Cordoba
Rosario
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Porto Alegre
Valparaiso
Santiago
Juan Fernandez Is
Concepcion
Bahia Blanca
Easter I.
Sala y Gomez
SOUTH PACIFIC
S Orkney Is
South Sandwich Is
S Georgia
7480
4000
2400

THE WORLD

100° 120° 140°

ARCTIC OCEAN

LAPTEV SEA

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

BERING SEA

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

MONGOLIA

Peking

Tientsin

Seoul

JAPAN

Tokyo

Osaka

CHINA

Shanghai

Chengtu

Hankow

Hainan

Rangoon

Manila

PHILIPPINE SEA

Mindanao

INDONESIA

Djakarta

Darwin

Arafura Sea

CORAL SEA

Cocos Is. (Austr.)

Christmas I. (Austr.)

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

Perth

Fremantle

Albany

Brisbane

Sydney

Canberra

Adelaide

Melbourne

Tasmania

Hobart

TASMAN SEA

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland

Dunedin

Stewart I.

Chatham Is.

Auckland Is. (N.Z.)

Campbell I. (N.Z.)

Macquarie I. (Austr.)

Samoa

San Francisco

Los Angeles

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

THE WORLD

MERCATOR PROJECTION

EQUATORIAL SCALES

MILES

Post war territorial changes shown on this map do not necessarily represent the final status of such boundaries. Only after the

THE WORLD

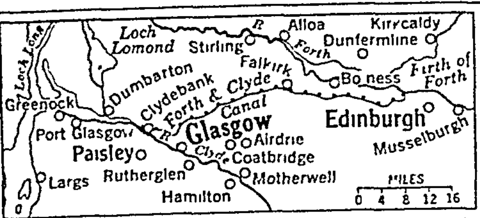


60°
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°
LINCOLN SEA
PEARY LAND
KING FREDERIK VIII LAND
Kane Basin
GREENLAND
(Den)
Thule
Baffin Bay
Upernavik
Disko I
Godhavn
Davis Strait
Arctic Circle
Angmagssalik
Godthaab
Frederikshaab
Julianehaab
C Farewell
C Chidley
Hudson Str
FREDERIK VI COAST
KING CHRISTIAN IX LD
Scoresby Sd
Str of Denmark
ICELAND
Reykjavik
GREENLAND SEA
Jan Mayen
(Nor)
NORWEGIAN SEA
SVALBARD
(Nor)
Spitsbergen
Northeast Land
Edge I
Bear I
(Nor)
BARENTS SEA
Graham Bell I
Wilczek Land
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
KARA SEA
North Cape
Murmansk
Kirovsk
Lofoten
Vaigach
Kolguev
Archangel
White Sea
Salekhard
Berezovo
Dudinka
Igarka
Faeroe Is
(Den)
Shetland Is
Orkney Is
Hebrides
GREAT BRITAIN
North Sea
DENMARK
Glasgow
IRELAND
Birmingham
London
Paris
FRANCE
Bay of Biscay
NETH
GERMANY
Bonn
Berlin
Prague
Vienna
AUST
Budapest
Warsaw
POLAND
Gdansk
Oslo
Stockholm
Helsinki
Tallinn
Riga
Kaunas
Minsk
Leningrad
Ladoga
Onega
Kotlas
Moscow
Kalinin
Kirov
Perm
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Tobolsk
Ufa
Kuibyshev
Saratov
Voronezh
Kharkov
Kiev
Volgograd
Odessa
Rostov
Astrakhan
Magnitogorsk
Tselinograd
Semipalatinsk
Balkhash
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
EUROPE
ASIA
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Tashkent
Samarkand
Mary
Black Sea
Istanbul
Ankara
TURKEY
Tbilisi
Baku
Tehran
Baghdad
IRAN
IRAQ
Basra
KUWAIT
SYRIA
LEB
ISR
JOR
CYPRUS
Athens
GREECE
YUGO
BULG
Belgrade
Bucharest
RUM
HUN
Milan
Rome
Sicily
Sardinia
Marseille
Barcelona
Madrid
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Gibraltar
C Finisterre
C St Vincent
Str of Gibraltar
Rabat
Marrakech
MOROCCO
IFNI
Algiers
Tunis
TUNISIA
Tripoli
Benghazi
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Crete
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Suez Canal
ARAB REP EGYPT
LIBYA
ALGERIA
Ghat
SAHARA
Bilma
CHAD
NIGER
SUDAN
Khartoum
Red Sea
Mecca
Riyadh
SAUDI ARABIA
Persian Gulf
MUSCAT & OMAN
Muscat
Karachi
Kabul
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
Delhi
New Delhi
Ahmadabad
Bombay
Hyderabad
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
YEMEN
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Socotra
Berbera
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
SOMALI REP
Mogadishu
Kismayu
KENYA
Nairobi
Mombasa
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA
UGANDA
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
Mocambique
MOZAMBIQUE
Mozambique Chan
MALAGASY REP
Tananarive
Madagascar
C Ste Marie
Salisbury
RHOD
BECH
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Lourenço Marques
Durban
SOUTH AFRICA
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
C of Good Hope
Windhoek
Walvis Bay
(S Afr)
SW AFRICA
ANGOLA
Nova Lisboa
Benguela
Luanda
Cabinda
(Port)
Brazzaville
Leopoldville
Elisabethville
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Congo
CONGO
GABON
CENT AFR REP
CAMEROON
Yaounde
EQUAT GUINEA
Gulf of Guinea
NIGERIA
Lagos
DAH
TOGO
GHANA
Accra
IVORY COAST
Abidjan
LIBERIA
Monrovia
SIERRA LEONE
Freetown
GUINEA
PORT GUINEA
GAMBIA
Dakar
SENEGAL
St Louis
MALI
Bamako
UPPER VOLTA
MAURITANIA
SP SAHARA
C Blanc
Villa Cisneros
AFRICA
CANARY IS
(Sp)
Madeira
(Port)
AZORES
(Port)
CAPE VERDE IS
(Port)
Equator
Ascension
(Br)
St Helena
(Br)
Tristan da Cunha
(Br)
Gough I
(Br)
Bouvet I
(Nor)
Pr Edward Is
(S Afr)
Crozet Is
(Fr)
Kerguelen
(Fr)
McDonald Is
(Austr)
Heard I
(Austr)
Amsterdam I
(Fr)
Comoro Is
(Fr)
SEYCHELLES
(Br)
Chagos Arc
(Br)
MALDIVE IS
Laccadive Is
(India)
Colombo
Rodrigues (Maur)
Mauritius (Br)
Reunion (Fr)
INDIAN OCEAN
LABRADOR
Hopedale
Str of Belle Isle
NEWFOUNDLAND
St Johns
C Race
St Pierre & Miquelon
(Fr)
G of St Lawrence
Halifax
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
C Hatteras
Bermuda (Br)
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
BAHAMA IS (Br)
DOM REP
Hispaniola
PUERTO RICO
(US)
WEST INDIES
Caribbean Sea
NETH ANT
TRIN & TOB.
Caracas
VENEZUELA
Georgetown
Paramaribo
BR
SUR
Cayenne
FR GUIANA
Bogota
COLOMBIA
Amazon
Manaus
Belém (Para)
Fortaleza
Natal
C de São Roque
Recife
Salvador
SOUTH AMERICA
BRAZIL
Madeira
Tapajós
Araguaia
Tocantins
São Francisco
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Cuiaba
Brasilia
Belo Horizonte
Tacna
Arica
Iquique
Sucre
São Paulo
Santos
Rio de Janeiro
Asuncion
PARAGUAY
Parana
Tucuman
Cordoba
Rosario
Santiago
Talca
Pto Alegre
URUGUAY
Montevideo
R de la Plata
Buenos Aires
Bahia Blanca
Rawson
Sta Cruz
FALKLAND IS (Br)
Stanley
Tierra del Fuego
C Horn
South Georgia
(Br)
SOUTH SANDWICH IS
(Br)
SCOTIA SEA
Drake Passage
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE


EUROPE
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Capitals of Countries
International Boundaries
Internal Boundaries
CASPIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UKRAINIAN SSR
BYELORUSSIAN SSR
GEORGIAN SSR
ARMENIAN SSR
AZERBAIDJHAN SSR
LATVIAN SSR
LITHUANIAN SSR
EST SSR
MOLD SSR
NORTH SEA
GREAT BRITAIN
BRITISH ISLES
SCOTLAND
WALES
ENGLAND
IRELAND
NO IRELAND
DENMARK
BALTIC
POLAND
EAST GERMANY
WEST GERMANY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
YUGOSLAVIA
ALBANIA
TURKEY
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
SWITZ.
BELG.
LUX
NETH.
MONACO
ANDORRA
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
AEGEAN
MEDITERRANEAN
BALEARIC IS
Minorca
Majorca
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Bay of Biscay
English Channel
St George's Channel
IRISH SEA
Lands End
Skagerrak
Kattegat
Gotland
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Arctic Circle
Lofoten
Kola Pen
White Sea
Northern Dvina
Crimean Pen
SEA OF AZOV
Pyrenees
Caucasus
HEBRIDES
Orkney Is
Shetland Is
Faeroe Is (Den.)
L. Ladoga
Onega
Rybinsk Res
Volga
Kama
Ural
Don
Dnieper
Danube
Vistula
Elbe
Rhine
Rhone
Loire
Seine
Ebro
Tagus
Tobol
Moscow
Leningrad
Kiev
Minsk
Warsaw
Berlin
Prague
Vienna
Budapest
Bucharest
Sofia
Belgrade
Tirane
Athens
Rome
Paris
London
Dublin
Madrid
Oslo
Stockholm
Helsinki
Copenhagen
Amsterdam
The Hague
Brussels
Bern
Istanbul
Baku
Tbilisi
Yerevan
Grozny
Volgograd (Stalingrad)
Astrakhan
Rostov
Krasnodar
Kharkov
Odessa
Sevastopol
Dnepropetrovsk
Donetsk (Stalino)
Krivoi Rog
Gorki
Kazan
Kuibyshev
Saratov
Penza
Voronezh
Kursk
Tula
Smolensk
Kalinin
Yaroslavl
Kirov
Izhevsk
Perm
Ufa
Orenburg (Chkalov)
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Magnitogorsk
Tobolsk
Syktyvkar
Archangel
Petrozavodsk
Pskov
Tallinn
Riga
Vilna
Vitebsk
Gomel
Brest
Lvov
Chernovtsy
Kishinev
Galati
Cluj
Ploiesti
Varna
Plovdiv
Skopje
Salonika
Larisa
Patras
Izmir
Corfu
Sarajevo
Split
Zagreb
Rijeka (Fiume)
Trieste
Graz
Szeged
Brno
Cracow
Lodz
Wroclaw (Breslau)
Poznan
Szczecin (Stettin)
Gdansk (Danzig)
Kaliningrad
Hamburg
Bremen
Essen
Cologne
Bonn
Frankfurt
Nuremberg
Munich
Leipzig
Dresden
Lille
Antwerp
Rouen
Le Havre
Brest
Rennes
Nantes
Tours
Limoges
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Dijon
Nancy
Strasbourg
Geneva
Lyon
St Etienne
Marseille
Nice
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Venice
Florence
San Marino
Naples
Bari
Ajaccio
Cagliari
Palermo
Catania
Tunis
Algiers
Barcelona
Saragossa
Valencia
Murcia
Bilbao
Gijon
Valladolid
Cordoba
Seville
Cadiz
Malaga
Gibraltar (Br.)
Tangier
Vigo
Oporto
Finisterre
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Belfast
Cork
Manchester
Liverpool
Birmingham
Bristol
Bergen
Stavanger
Trondheim
Narvik
Lulea
Umea
Vaasa
Tampere
Turku
Gavle
Norrkoping
Goteborg
Halsingborg
Malmo
50°
40°

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND



GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND

BONNE PROJECTION

SCALE OF MILES

0 10 20 40 60 80

SCALE OF KILOMETRES

0 10 20 40 60 80

Capitals of Countries ⊕

Canals

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

WESTERN AND
...NTRAL EUROPE

CONIC PROJECTION

SCALE OF MILES

0 100 200 300

SCALE OF KILOMETRES

0 50 100 200 300

...Capitals

...ative Centers

...nal Boundaries

...oundaries

...recognized the incorporation of ... Lithuania into the Soviet Union nor does it recog-
nize as final the de facto western limit of Polish ad-
ministration in Germany (the Oder Neisse line)

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE



BALKAN STATES



SOVIET UNION



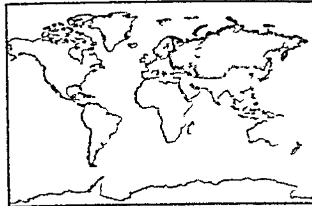
SOVIET UNION



SOVIET UNION

The government of the United States does not recognize the incorporation of Estonia Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union

Post war territorial changes shown on this map do not necessarily represent the final status of such boundaries Only after the signing of peace treaties can changes be considered official and definite



ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS NOT NAMED ON MAP

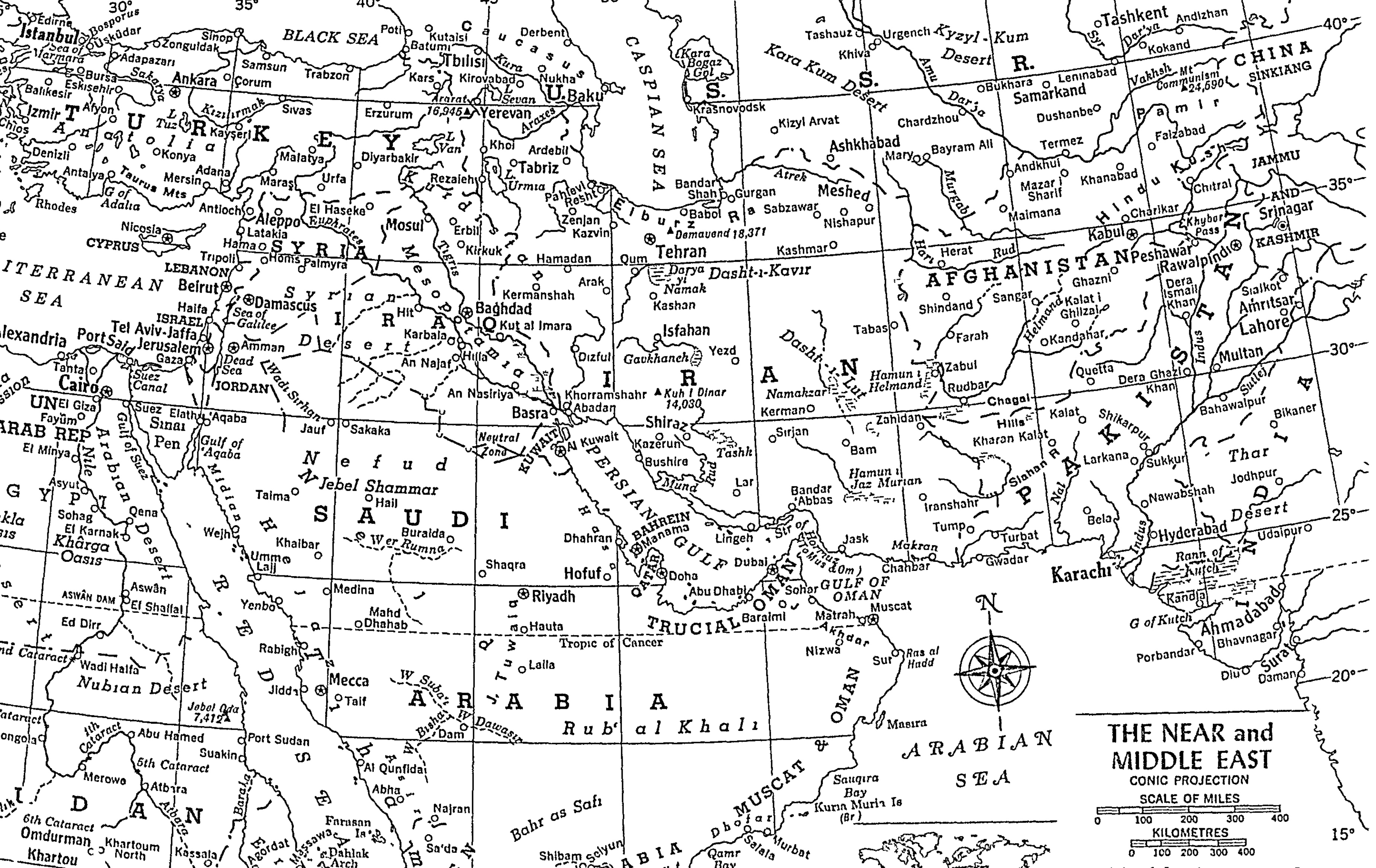
Division		Division	
1	Abkhaz A.S.S.R	13	Khakass Aut Oblast
2	Adygey Aut. Oblast	14	Komi Permyak Nat'l Okrug
3	Adzhar A.S.S.R	15	Mari A.S.S.R
4	Aginsk Nat'l Okrug	16	Mordvinian A.S.S.R
5	Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R	17	Nagorno Karabakh Aut Oblast
6	Chuvash A.S.S.R	18	Nakhichevan A.S.S.R
7	Gorno-Altai Aut. Oblast		

ASIA

ASIA
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETRES

GREENLAND
Iceland
North Pole
ARCTIC OCEAN
Svalbard
SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA
LAPTEV SEA
NEW SIBERIAN IS
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
UNITED STATES
ALASKA
BERING SEA
Anadyr
Komandorskie Is.
Kolyma
Srednekolymsk
Magadan
Kamchatka Pen
Petropavlovsk Kamchatski
SEA OF OKHOTSK
Sakhalin I
KURIL IS
BARENTS SEA
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
KARA SEA
BALTIC SEA
Leningrad
Warsaw
Kiev
Moscow
EUROPE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Nordvik
Dudinka
Arctic Circle
Lena
Yakutsk
Salekhard
Tura
Perm (Molotov)
Khanty Mansisk
Yenisei
Ob
Kirensk
L Baikal
Skovorodino
Nikolaevsk
Komsomolsk
Khabarovsk
Amur
Blagoveshchensk
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Magnitogorsk
Omsk
Tomsk
Krasnoyarsk
Novosibirsk
Novokuznetsk
Barnaul
Irkutsk
Ulan Ude
Chita
Tsitsihar
MANCHURIA
Harbin
Changchun
Mukden
Vladivostok
Hakodate
SEA OF JAPAN
JAPAN
Tokyo
Kyoto
Uralsk
Guriev
Irtish
Semipalatinsk
Karaganda
CASPIAN SEA
Aral Sea
L Balkhash
Uliassutai
Kobdo
MONGOLIA
Ulan Bator
Gobi (Shamo)
INNER MONGOLIA
Peking (Peiping)
Antung
P'yongyang
KOREA
Seoul
Pusan
Hiroshima
Nagasaki
Kzyl Orda
Syr Darya
Amu Darya
Alma Ata
Frunze
Tashkent
Urumchi (Tihwa)
Krasnovodsk
Ashkhabad
Bukhara
Kokand
Samarkand
Meshed
Tehran
Tabriz
Mosul
Baghdad
IRAQ
Basra
Isfahan
IRAN
Shiraz
Kerman
Erzurum
SINKIANG
Aqsu
Yumen
Kiuchuan
Yarkand
Khotan
GREAT WALL
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
YELLOW SEA
GRAND CAN
Huang Ho
Lanchow
Sian
Kaifeng
Nanking
Shanghai
EAST CHINA SEA
Hangchow
Wuhan
CHINA
Herat
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
KASHMIR & JAMMU
Srinagar
Rawalpindi
Lahore
Kandahar
Quetta
Kalat
PAKISTAN
TIBET
Gartok
Lhasa
Himalaya
NEPAL
BHUTAN
Delhi
New Delhi
Jaipur
Lucknow
Kanpur
Varanasi
Patna
Brahmaputra
Dacca
PAK
Myitkyina
Mandalay
BURMA
Chungking
Kiang
Yangtze
Changsha
Wenchow
Foochow
Amoy
Kweiyang
Kweilin
Canton
Kunming
Mengtsz
HONG KONG (Br)
RIUKYU IS (U S Adm)
Taipei
Taiwan (Formosa)
Bandar Abbas
Persian Gulf
QATAR
TRUCIAL OMAN
G of Oman
Muscat
OMAN
Gwadar
Karachi
Indus
Riyadh
Hofuf
SAUDI ARABIA
Rub al Khali
Kuria Muria (Br)
Mukalla
Aden
Socotra (So Arabia)
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
Ahmadabad
Indore
Chandernagore
Calcutta
Diu
Damão
Nagpur
Bombay
Akyab
Poona
Hyderabad
Yanam
BAY OF BENGAL
Rangoon
Moulmein
Pangim
Bangalore
Madras
Pondicherry
Karikal
Mahe
Laccadive Is (India)
Madurai
CEYLON
Colombo
Kandy
MALDIVE IS
Andaman Is (India)
Nicobar Is (India)
Hanoi
Haiphong
Hainan
G of Tonkin
VIETNAM
Hue
Vientiane
Mekong
LAOS
THAILAND
Bangkok
CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh
Saigon
G of Siam
SOUTH CHINA SEA
Luzon
PHILIPPINES
Manila
Mindoro
Palawan
Negros
SABAH
Jesselton
BRUNEI
CELEBES SEA
Georgetown
MALAYA
FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA
SARAWAK
Kuching
Kuala Lumpur
SINGAPORE
Str of Malacca
Borneo
Makassar Str
Medan
Sumatra
Padang
Palembang
Bandjarmasin
INDONESIA
Makassar
FLORES SEA
Flores
JAVA SEA
Djakarta
Java
Surabaja
Sumbawa
Sumba
SUNDA IS
Christmas I. (Austr)
Seychelles (Br)
Equator
INDIAN OCEAN
Chagos Is
Cocos Is. (Austr)
Tropic of Capricorn
Broome
Perth
AUSTRALIA

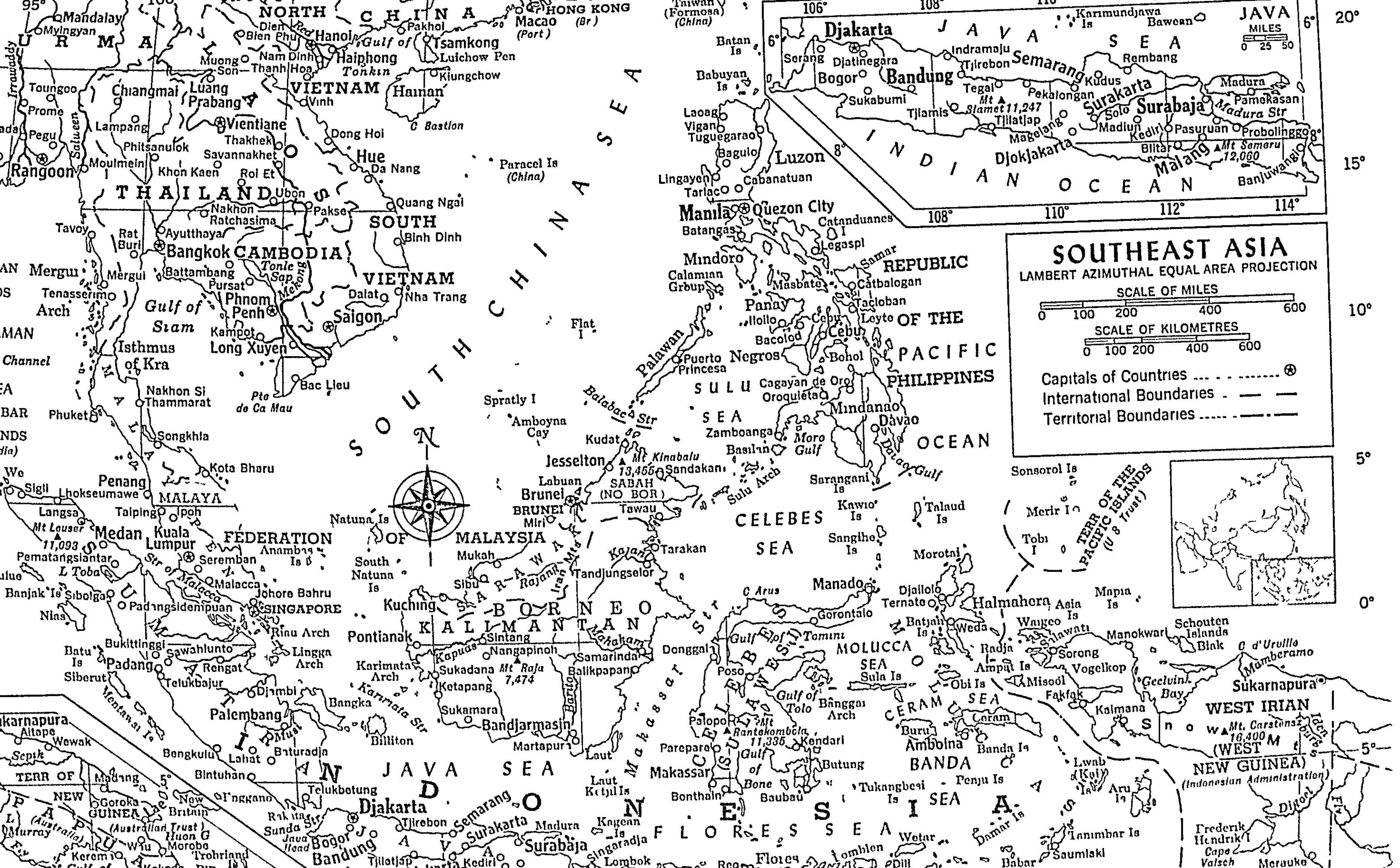
THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST



SOUTH ASIA


LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 300 400 500
Capitals of Countries
International Boundaries
CHINA
TIBET
Kunlun
Trans-Himalayas
NEPAL
BHUTAN
INDIA
PAKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
BURMA
THAILAND
SIAM
LAOS
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
CEYLON
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN SEA
ANDAMAN ISLANDS (India)
LACCADIVE ISLANDS (India)
Gulf of Siam
SOUTH CHINA
CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
New Delhi
Delhi
Katmandu
Lhasa
Thimphu
Dacca
Rangoon
Mandalay
Bangkok
Vientiane
Phnom Penh
Saigon
Hanoi
Haiphong
Hue
Madras
Hyderabad
Bangalore
Karachi
Lahore
Kabul
Rawalpindi
Peshawar
Srinagar
Kunming
Mt Everest 29,028

SOUTHEAST ASIA



EAST ASIA


70°
75
80
85
90°
95
100°
Semipalatinsk
Rubtsovsk
Gorno-Altaisk
Leninogorsk
Ust-Kamenogorsk
Karkaralinsk
Cheremkhovo
Angarsk
Irkutsk
Turan
Kyzyl
Tannu-Ola Range
Mointy
Kounrad
Balkhash
Lake Balkhash
Ayaguz
Samarskoye
Lake Zaysan
Kosh Agach
Suok
Ulangom
UBSA NOR
Turtu
Khadkhal
KHUBSUGUL
Tsagan-Ula
Muren
Chuguchak (Tahcheng)
Tarbagatai Ra.
Kobdo (Jirgalanta)
KOBDO
DZABKHAN
Uliassutai (Jibhalanta)
NORTH KHANGAI
Tsetserlig
Erdeni Dzuu
Novo Troitskoe
Dzhambul
Frunze
Taldy Kurgan
Dzerzhinskoye
Durbuljin (Omin)
Karamai
Hofeng (Khobuk Saur)
Fuhai (Bulun Tokhoi)
Tekeli
Panfilov
Bulak
Ili
Alma-Ata
Issyk Kul
Horgos (Hocheng)
Kuldja (Ining)
Suiting
Wusu
DZUNGARIA
Tushantze
Kunglu
Przhevalsk
Pobeda Peak 24 406
Tien Shan
Hutupi
Fukang
Changki
Urumchi (Tihwa)
Kitai
Jimasa
Chikurting
Barkol
Tonkhil
GOBI ALTAY
Yusun Bulak
Bayan Khongor
Tsagan Gol
SOUTH KHANGAI
Delger Khangai
Chindamani Suma
BAYAN KHONGOR
Khongor Obo
Noyan
Gashun Nor
SOUTH
Uch Turfan (Wushih)
Aqsu
Kelpin
Kucha
Bai (Paicheng)
Qara Shahr (Yenki)
Ushaktal
Toqsun
Turfan
Bogdo Ula
Shanshan
Lukchun
Hami
Turfan Depression
Singsingsia
Artush
Kashgar
Falzabad
Yangi Shahr
Yangi Hissar
Awati
Shahyar
Bugur (Luntai)
Kurla
Bagrach Kol
Qaraqum (Weili)
Maralbashi (Pachu)
Merket
Yarkand (Soche)
Posgam (Tsehpu)
Qarghaliq
Guma (Pishan)
Sanju
SINKIANG-UIGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION
Tarim
Lop Nor
Tunhwang
Ansi
Yumen (town)
Kinta
Tingsin
INNER
Khotan (Hotien)
Qara Qash (Moyu)
Cherchen (Chiehmo)
Cherchen
Charkhliq (Erhchiang)
Lop
Chira (Tselo)
Niya
Keriya (Yutien)
Karakoram
Kunlun
Yumen (city)
Kiuchuan
Kaotai
Alashan
Changyeh
Shantan
Mintsin
Wuwei
Kulang
Yincha
Baba Hatim
Ulugh Muztagh 25 340
Ayagh Kum Kol
Achchik Kol
Yushashan
Mangyai
Mahai
Tardin
Tsaidam
Talsaitan
Telingha
Kara Nor
Koko Nor (Tsing Hai)
Weiyuan
Hwangyuan
Sining
Chungwei
Ladakh
KASHMIR
Leh
Indus
Chushul
Hanle
Tashigong
Rudok
Noh
Rungmar Thok
Demchok
Barkhatu
Gulo Gomba
Kashum Tso
Mami Tso
Jigglta Tso
Lake Montcalm
Chumar
Golmo
Tsagan Usu
Hwangchung
Tulan
Kungho
Tsaring Tso
Oring Tso
Hsinghai (Tahopai)
Tungjen
Linsia
Lanchow
Gartok
Thok Jalung
Changtang
Tibet
Tanglha Range
Ulan Muren
Bayan Kara Shan
Hwanghoyen
Amne Machin
Siaho
Taklakot
Barkha
Tarok Tso
Mendong Gomba
Singi Obo
Thok Daurakpa
Tangra Wompo Tso
Shentsa Dz
Kyaring Tso
Zilling Tso
Ed Dzong
Nam Tso
Khetinsiring
Atak
Memar
Heiho (Nagchuka)
Pachen
Jyekundo (Yushu)
Chendo
Shihchu
Tehko (Dege Gonchen)
Nangtsien
Chimaii
Min Shan
Ahpa
Sungpan
Wenhsien
Bareilly
Trradom
Himalayas
Nyenchhen Tanglha Range
CHAMDO AREA
Denchin
Ngemda
Manikengo
Chamdo (Changtu)
Paiyu (Beyu)
Kantse
Shwakingsze
Pingwu
Lucknow
Mustang
Annapurna 26 492
Pokhara
Lhatse Dz
Namling Dz
Drepung
Sera
Phongdo Dz
Lhari
Shobando
Taichao (Giamda Dz)
Draya
Batang (Paan)
Taofu
Katmandu
Tingri Dz
Chushul
Shigatse
Gyangtse
Ganden
Lhasa
Chomo Dz
Namcha Barwa 25 445
Litang (Lihwa)
Tanpa
Chengtu
Kangting
Yaan
Tzekung
Allahabad
Varanasi
Faizabad
Gorakhpur
Patan
Mt. Everest 29 028
Kampa Dz
Yamdrok Tso
Gyatsa Dz
Sanga Cho Dz
Markham Dz
Taocheng
Minya Konka 24 900
Wutungkiao
Darjeeling
Gangtok
Thimphu
BHUTAN
Lhakang Dz
Chuntse Dz
Dibrugarh
Minutang
Rima
Sadiya
Tehtsin
Sichang
Patna
Darbhanga
Cooch Behar
Brahmaputra
Ganges
Gaya
Bhagalpur
Son
Gauhati
Tezpur
Nowgong
Jorhat
Ledo
Putao
Chungtien
Weisi
Mull
Yenyuan
Chaochueh
Chaotung
Khasi Hills
Shillong
Ranchi
Asansol
PAKISTAN
Pabna
Dacca
Myitkyina
Pikiang
Likiang
Yungsheng
Tali
Erh Hai
Hweili
Weining
Anshun
Bilaspur
Jamshedpur
Howrah
Agartala
Imphal
Tengchung
Slakwan
Pinchwan
Tsuyung
Tungchwan
Kunming
Sambalpur
Kharagpur
CALCUTTA
Khulna
Sundarbans
Katha
Bhamo
Lusi
Paoshan
Lungling
Chengkiang
Titlagarh
Mahanadi
Cuttack
Mouths of the Ganges
Chittagong
Shwebo
Sagaing
Mandalay
Lashio
Lantsang
Kingku
Kienshui
Yuanyang
Szemao
Kokiu
Wenshan
Mengtsz
Lao Kay
Eastern Ghats
Parlakimedi
Bay of Bengal
Akyab
Meiktila
Taunggyi
Yunkinghung
Chenyueh
Lai Chau
Phong Saly
Vizianagaram
Visakhapatnam
Ramree I.
Magwe
Keng Tung
Muong Sing
Ban Houei Sai
Sam Neua
Luang Prabang
Hanoi
Nam Dinh
Thai Nguyen
Prome
Toungoo
Chiangrai
Salween
Irrawaddy
Mekong
BURMA
CHINA
INDIA
NEPAL

EAST ASIA



115°
120°
125°
130°
135°
140°
CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA
and MONGOLIA
SCALE OF MILES
Capitals of Countries
International Boundaries
Provincial Capitals
SEA OF JAPAN
YELLOW SEA
EAST CHINA SEA
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PACIFIC
RYUKYU ISLANDS
(NANSEI SHOTO)
DAITO ISLANDS
Tropic of Cancer
MANCHURIA
HEILUNGKIANG
LIAONING
SHANTUNG
KIANGSU
CHEKIANG
KWANGTUNG
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
Armistice Line 1953
Yablonovy Range
Khingan Mountains
Amur
Skovorodino
Mogocha
Chita
Nerchinsk
Sretensk
Blagoveshchensk
Svobodny
Belogorsk
Khabarovsk
Komsomolsk
Sovetskaya Gavan
Vladivostok
Peter the Great Bay
Ussuriysk
Tsitsihar
Harbin
Kiamusze
Mutankiang
Changchun
(Hsinking)
Kirin
MUKDEN
(Shenyang)
Fushun
Penki
Anshan
Antung
Chinchow
Dairen
Port Arthur
(Lushun)
PEKING
(Peiping)
TIENTSIN
Tangshan
Kalgan
Chengteh
Huhehot
(Kweisui)
Paotow
Tatung
Taiyuan
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Chefoo
Weihai
Chengchow
Kaifeng
Loyang
Suchow
Nanking
SHANGHAI
Soochow
Wusih
Hangchow
Ningpo
Hofei
Wuhu
Hankow
(WUHAN)
Wuchang
Hanyang
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Changsha
Foochow
Amoy
Swatow
CANTON
Kowloon
HONG KONG
Victoria
Macao
Taipei
Keelung
Taichung
Tainan
Kaohsiung
Taiwan
(Formosa)
Penghu Is.
(Pescadores)
Bashi Channel
Formosa Strait
P'yongyang
SEOUL
Inch'on
Wonsan
Taegu
Pusan
Kwangju
Mokp'o
Cheju
(Quelpart)
Hiroshima
Kitakyushu
Fukuoka
Nagasaki
Kumamoto
Kagoshima
Kyushu
Shikoku
Matsuyama
OSAKA
Kobe
Kyoto
Nagoya
Kanazawa
Niigata
Hakodate
Sapporo
Okinawa
Naha
Yangtze Kiang
Yellow River

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Ascension (Br)

St Helena (Br)

Gulf of Guinea

Brazzaville
Pointe Noire
Cabinda
Sto Antonio do Zaire
Ambrizete
Ambriz
Luanda
Novo Redondo
Lobito
Benguela
Moçâmedes (Mossâmedes)
Pto Alexandre
C Fria
Swakopmund
Walvis Bay (S Afr)
Tropic of Capricorn
Luderitz
Port Nolloth
Springboko
Cape Town
C of Good Hope
C Agulhas

ANGOLA
Matadi
S Salvador
Carmona
Maquela do Zombo
Salazar
Malange
Henrique de Carvalho
V Macedo de Cavaleiros
Silva Porto
Nova Lisboa
Sa da Bandeira
V de Aljustrel
V Artur de Paiva
Cubango
Okovanggo
Etosha Pan
Tsumeb
Outjo
Grootfontein

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA
Gobabis
Windhoek
Gibeon
Keetmanshoop
Seeheim
Warmbad
Orange

Kalahari Desert
BECHUANALAND PROT
Okovanggo Basin
Maun
L Ngami
Makarikari Salt Pan
Sorowe
Gaberones
Mafeking

THE CONGO
Leopoldville
Banningville
Port Francqui
Luebo
Lusambo
Luluabourg
Kasai
Kabinda
Kabalo
Kapanga
Sandoa
Katanga
Bukama
Kambove
Jadotville
Elisabethville
Kongolo
Kasongo
Albertville
Bukavu
Uvira
Port Empain

BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Ujiji

TANZANIA
Tabora
Lake Tanganyika
Manyoni
Dodoma
Morogoro
Bagamoyo
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Lushoto
Tanga
Pemba
Moshi
Arusha
Mwanza
Kilindini
Mombasa
Malindi
Voi
Rufiji
Utete
Mahenge
Kilwa Kivinje
Mafia
Lindi
Mtwara
Mikindani
Masasi
Songea
Manda
Ruvuma
C Delgado

ZAMBIA
Malonga
Cazombo
Kasempa
Ndola
Broken Hill
Lealui
Mongu
Lusaka
Mazabuka
Kariba L
Maramba (Livingstone)
Victoria Falls
Wankie
Sinoia
L Mweru
Abercorn
Kasama
Fort Rosebery
L Bangweulu
Ft Jameson
Kasanga
Karonga

MALAWI
Zomba
Blantyre
Limbe
Mlanje 9,843
Nsanje
Ft Johnston
L Nyasa

RHODESIA
Salisbury
Shamva
Umtali
Gwelo
Bulawayo
Ft Victoria
Zumbo
Zambezi
Tete

MOZAMBIQUE
Nacala
Moçambique
Nampula
Namuli 7,936
António Enes
Quelimane
Chinde
Beira
Nova Sofala
Mambone
Inhambane
Vila de João Belo
Lourenço Marques
Maniamba
Pto Amelia

SWAZILAND
Mbabane

TRANSVAAL
Pietersburg
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Germiston
Limpopo
Vaal

ORANGE FREE STATE
Bethlehem
Bloemfontein
Kimberley
Hopetown
De Aar

BASUTOLAND
Maseru

NATAL
Ladysmith
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
Port Shepstone
Umtata
TRANSKEI

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
SOUTH AFRICA
Calvinia
Worcester
Paarl
Cradock
Queenstown
Gr Reinet
East London
King William's Town
Grahamstown
Port Elizabeth
Uitenhage
Oudtshoorn
Mosselbaai

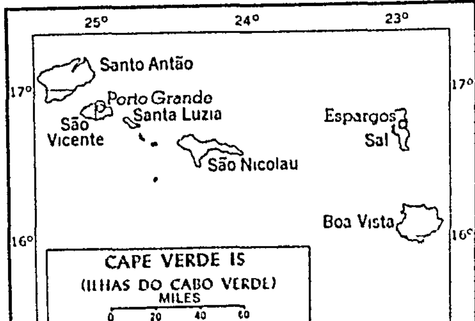
INDIAN OCEAN
Mozambique Channel
Europa (Fr)

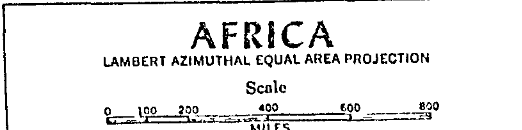
Comoro Is (Fr)
Grand Comoro
Anjouan
Moheli
Mayotte
Aldabra Is (Seychelles)
C Amber
Diégo Suarez
Hell Ville

MALAGASY REP
Majunga
Marovoay
Maevatanana
Maintirano
Tamatave
Tananarive
Tsiafajavona 8,669
Antsirabe
Morondava
Fianarantsoa
Mangoky
Mananjary
Manakara
Farafangana
Tulear
C Ste Marie
Ft Dauphin
Madagascar

10°
20°
30°
40°

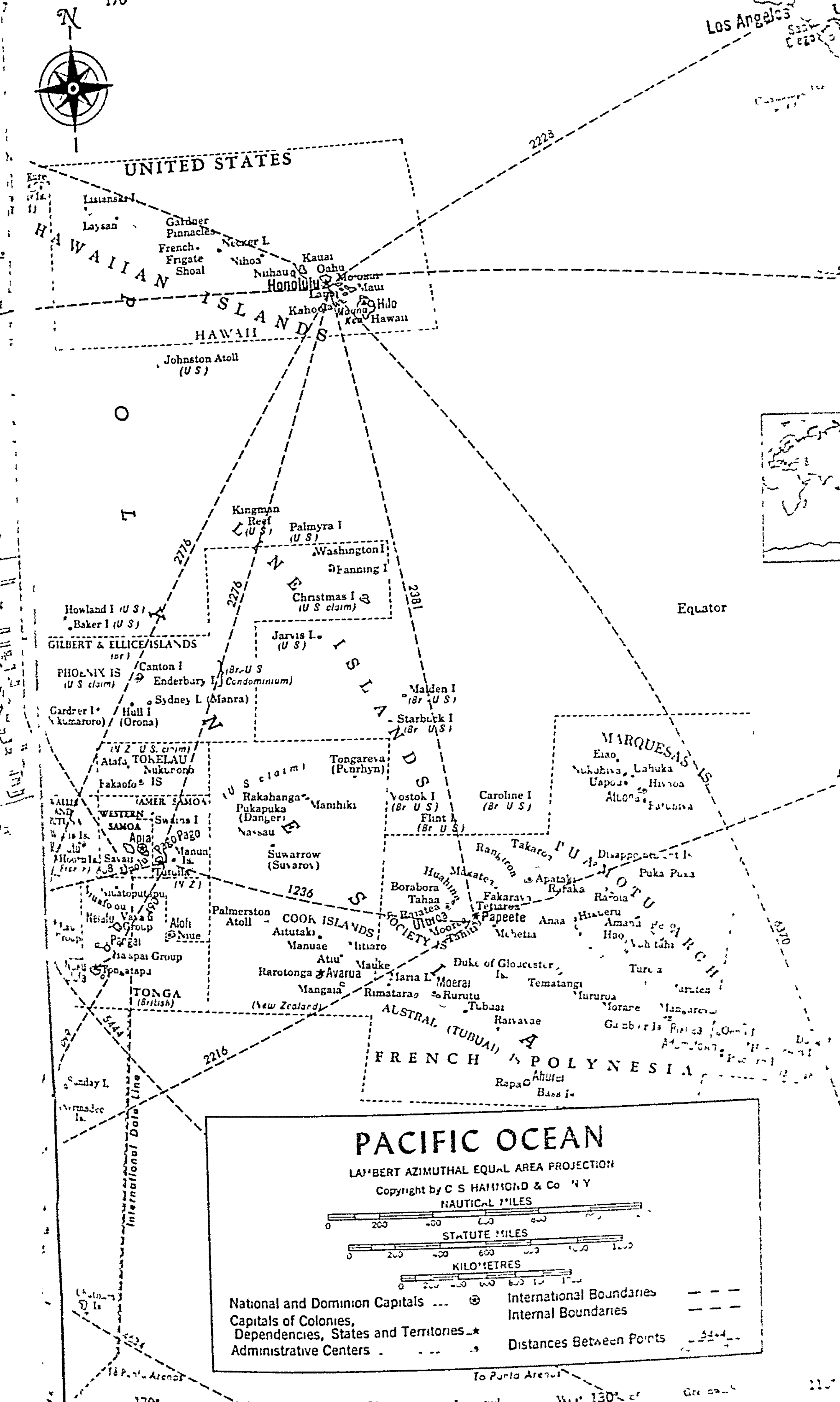








CHINA
Chungking
Wuhan
Nanking
Hangchow
Shanghai
Ningpo
Changsha
Wenchow
Foochow
Amoy
Canton
Hong Kong (Brit)
Macao (Port)
Victoria
Taipei
Taiwan (Formosa)
Tainan
YELLOW SEA
EAST CHINA SEA
Pusan
Tokyo
Yokohama
Nagoya
Osaka
Kyoto
Kobe
Hiroshima
Nagasaki
Kagoshima
Shikoku
Kyushu
Sendai
Niigata
Kanazawa
RYUKYU IS
Naha
Okinawa
DAITO ISLANDS (U S Adm)
BONIN ISLANDS (U S Adm)
VOLCANO ISLANDS (U S Adm)
Marcus I (U S Adm)
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
Parece Vela (U S Adm)
Luzon
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Manila
Quezon City
Baguio
Legaspi
Samar
Leyte
Cebu
Iloilo
Mindanao
Davao
Zamboanga
Palawan
Pto Princesa
SULU SEA
Jesselton
Sandakan
MALAYSIA
CELEBES SEA
BORNEO (KALIMANTAN)
Tarakan
Manado
Ternate
Halmahera
CELEBES (SULAWESI)
Makassar
Molucca Sea
Ceram
Buru
Amboina
BANDA SEA
FLORES SEA
INDONESIA
Timor
Kupang
Sumba
Sumbawa
Bali
Lombok
Flores
PORT TIMOR
Dili
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
MARIANA ISLANDS
Saipan
Tinian
Guam
Agana
Asuncion
Pagan
Mariana Trench 35 640 ft below sea level
PALAU
Yap
Koror
Ulithi
CAROLINE ISLANDS
Truk Is
Ponape
Kusaie
Eniwetok
Kwajalein
MARSHALL
MICRONESIA
MELANESIA
TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (U S Trust Terr)
TERR OF NEW GUINEA (Austr Trust Terr)
Admiralty Is
Manus
Kavieng
Rabaul
New Ireland
New Britain
BISMARCK ARCH
WEST IRIAN (Indon Adm)
Sukarnapura
New Guinea
Wewak
Madang
Lae
Huon Gulf
PAPUA
Port Moresby
Gulf of Papua
Daru
Merauke
Torres Str
SOLOMON ISLANDS
Bougainville
Guadalcanal
Honiara
San Cristobal
Santa Ysabel
CORAL SEA
New Caledonia
Noumea
Lord Howe I (N S Wales)
AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Darwin
ARNHEM LAND
Gulf of Carpentaria
Cape York Pen
Katherine
Daly Waters
Tennant Cr
Barkly Tableland
Alice Sprs
QUEENSLAND
Cooktown
Cairns
Townsville
Mackay
Rockhampton
Bundaberg
Brisbane
Toowoomba
Great Barrier Reef
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Great Sandy Desert
Gibson Desert
Broome
Derby
Wyndham
Port Hedland
Carnarvon
Geraldton
Perth
Fremantle
Kalgoorlie
Albany
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Adelaide
Port Augusta
Nullarbor Plain
Great Australian Bight
NEW SOUTH WALES
Sydney
Newcastle
Canberra
Broken Hill
VICTORIA
Melbourne
TASMANIA
Hobart
Launceston
TASMAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
To Suez
To Singapore
110°
120
130°
150°
160°
30°
20°
10°
0°



PACIFIC OCEAN
LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
Copyright by C S HAMMOND & Co N Y
NAUTICAL MILES
STATUTE MILES
KILOMETRES
National and Dominion Capitals
Capitals of Colonies, Dependencies, States and Territories
Administrative Centers
International Boundaries
Internal Boundaries
Distances Between Points
UNITED STATES
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
HAWAII
Honolulu
Kauai
Oahu
Maui
Hilo
Hawaii
Niihau
Nihoa
Necker I.
French Frigate Shoal
Gardner Pinnacles
Laysan
Lisianski I.
Johnston Atoll (U S)
Los Angeles
Equator
Kingman Reef (U S)
Palmyra I (U S)
Washington I
Fanning I
Christmas I (U S claim)
Jarvis I. (U S)
Malden I (Br U S)
Starbuck I (Br U S)
Howland I (U S)
Baker I (U S)
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
PHOENIX IS (U S claim)
Canton I
Enderbury I (Br-U S Condominium)
Sydney I. (Manra)
Hull I (Orona)
TOKELAU
Atafu
Nukunono
Fakaofo IS
AMER. SAMOA
WESTERN SAMOA
Apia
Pago Pago
Savaii
Tutuila
Manua Is.
Swains I
Tongareva (Penrhyn)
Rakahanga
Pukapuka (Danger)
Manihiki
Nassau
Suwarrow (Suvarov)
Vostok I (Br U S)
Flint I (Br U S)
Caroline I (Br U S)
MARQUESAS IS.
Palmerston Atoll
COOK ISLANDS
Aitutaki
Manuae
Atiu
Mauke
Rarotonga
Avarua
Mangaia
(New Zealand)
Niue
Alofi
TONGA (British)
Haapai Group
SOCIETY IS.
Tahiti
Moorea
Papeete
Borabora
Tahaa
Raiatea
Huahine
TUAMOTU ARCH.
Rangiroa
Takaroa
Makatea
Fakarava
Apataki
Anaa
Hao
Puka Puka
Duke of Gloucester Is.
Tematangi
Rurutu
Tubuai
Raivavae
Rimatara
AUSTRAL (TUBUAI) IS.
FRENCH POLYNESIA
Rapa
Bass Is.
Gambier Is.
Sunday I.
International Date Line
To Punta Arenas
2223
2776
2276
2381
1236
2216
5444


AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND
INDIAN OCEAN
INDONESIA
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
CORAL SEA
TASMAN SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
PAPUA
SOLOMON ISLANDS (Br)
NEW CALEDONIA (Fr)
Honiara
Guadalcanal
Noumea
Port Moresby
Bali
Sumbawa
Sumba
Timor
Dili (Port)
Kupang
Melville I.
Bathurst I
Van Diemen Gulf
Darwin
ARNHEM LAND
Pine Creek
Katherine
Birdum
C Arnhem
Gulf of Carpentaria
Groote Eylandt
Roper
Wellesley Is
Joseph Bonaparte Gulf
C Talbot
Daly
Victoria
Ord
Wyndham
Collier B
C Leveque
Derby
Fitzroy
Broome
St George Range
Goldfield
Newcastle Waters
L Woods
Murchison Ra
Barrow Creek
Port Hedland
Barrow I
Roebourne
Marble Bar
Goldfield
Fortescue
Ashburton
Great Sandy Desert
L Mackay
L Disappointment
Gibson Desert
Alice Springs
Macdonnell Ranges
L Amadeus
Simpson Desert
L Carnegie
Shark Bay
Carnarvon
Murchison
Meekathara
Wiluna
L Austin
Goldfield
Leonora
L Carey
Great Victoria Desert
Northampton
Geraldton
L Moore
L Barlee
Kalgoorlie
Boulder
Goldfield
Norseman
Northam
Merredin
Perth
Fremantle
Narrogin
Bunbury
Collie
C Naturaliste
Northcliffe
Albany
Esperance
C Arid
Great Australian Bight
Fowler s Bay
Streaky Bay
Musgrave Ranges
Oodnadatta
Stuarts Range
Coober Pedy
L Eyre
Barcoo
Marree
L Gairdner
L Torrens
L Frome
Whyalla
Port Augusta
Port Pirie
Peterborough
Port Lincoln
Spencer's Gulf
Kangaroo I
Adelaide
Murray Bridge
Murray
Mildura
Horsham
Bendigo
Castlemaine
Ballarat
Australian Alps
Broken Hill
Cobar
Darling
Bourke
Bulloo L
Warrego
St George
Charleville
Cooper's Cr
Dubbo
Orange
Lithgow
Blue Mts
Newcastle
Sydney
Wollongong
Cootamundra
Canberra
AUSTRALIAN CAP TERR
Wagga Wagga
Albury
Tamworth
Armidale
Moree
Grafton
Lismore
C Byron
Brisbane
Ipswich
Toowoomba
Range
Roma
Gympie
Maryborough
Great Sandy I
Bundaberg
Great Dividing Range
Blackall
Barcaldine
Longreach
Aramac
Emerald
Clermont
Rockhampton
C Manifold
Tropic of Capricorn
Mackay
Boulia
Cloncurry
Camooweal
Hughenden
Charters Towers
Flinders
Normanton
Forsayth
Mitchell
CAPE YORK PEN
Coen
Cooktown
C Flattery
Cairns
Townsville
The Great Barrier Reef
Torres Str
C York
North Cape
Whangarei
Auckland
North Island
Hamilton
Bay of Plenty
Gisborne
New Plymouth
Wanganui
Tasman Bay
Napier
Hastings
Palmerston North
Wellington
Nelson
Cook Str
Greymouth
Christchurch
120°
130°
140°
150°
160°
10°
20°
30°
40°

NORTH AMERICA

LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL AREA PROJECTION

SCALE OF MILES

0 200 400 600 800 1000

SCALE OF KILOMETRES

0 200 400 600 800 1000

Capitals of Countries

International Boundaries

Canals

ARCTIC OCEAN
North Pole
180° 160° 140° 120° 100° 80° 60° 40° 20°
ASIA
Arctic Circle
Anadyr
Wrangel I
BEAUFORT SEA
BERING SEA
Bering Str
St Lawrence I
Norton Sd
Nome
Seward Pen
Pt Barrow
Koyukuk
Yukon
Kuskokwim
Bristol Bay
UNITED STATES
ALASKA
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Alaska Pen
Kodiak I
G of Alaska
ALEXANDER ARCH
Juneau
Ketchikan
Dixon Entr
QUEEN CHARLOTTE IS
Prince Rupert
Aklavik
Inuvik
Dawson
Whitehorse
Norman Wells
Ft Simpson
Liard
Prince Patrick I
Axel Heiberg I
SVERDRUP IS
QUEEN ELIZABETH IS
Ellesmere I
GREENLAND
Thule
Devon I
Lancaster Sd
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Melville I
McClure Str
Banks I
Viscount Melville Sd
Amundsen Gulf
Victoria I
G of Boothia
Foxe Basin
Southampton I
Wager Bay
Hudson Str
Coats I
Hudson Bay
Chesterfield Inlet
Dease Str
Port Radium
Great Bear L
Yellowknife
Great Slave L
Ft Smith
L Athabasca
Fort McMurray
Peace
Athabasca
Reindeer L
Churchill
BELCHER IS
James Bay
Labrador
CANADA
Edmonton
Saskatchewan
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Calgary
Lethbridge
Regina
Medicine Hat
L Manitoba
Winnipeg
L Winnipeg
Moosonee
Timmins
L Nipigon
Ft William
L Superior
Sault Ste Marie
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
L Ontario
L Huron
L Michigan
L Erie
Buffalo
Vancouver I
Vancouver
Victoria
Juan de Fuca Str
Fraser
Seattle
Tacoma
Spokane
Portland
Columbia
Great Falls
Yellowstone
Butte
Boise
Snake
Pocatello
C Mendocino
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
Cheyenne
Casper
Reno
Sacramento
San Francisco
Oakland
Los Angeles
San Diego
Colorado
UNITED STATES
Denver
Pueblo
Platte
Bismarck
Fargo
Duluth
St Paul
Minneapolis
Pierre
Missouri
Sioux City
Omaha
Des Moines
Milwaukee
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Pittsburgh
Peoria
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Louisville
Columbus
Kansas City
St Louis
Wichita
Tulsa
Oklahoma City
Arkansas
Little Rock
Memphis
Nashville
Chattanooga
Atlanta
Birmingham
Jackson
Mississippi
Albuquerque
Amarillo
Phoenix
Tucson
El Paso
Ciudad Juarez
Fort Worth
Dallas
Red
Brazos
Austin
San Antonio
Houston
New Orleans
Mobile
Tampa
Savannah
Charleston
Hermosillo
Chihuahua
Rio Grande
I Guadalupe (Mex)
I Cedros
Lower California
Gulf of California
Yaqui
Tropic of Cancer
Monterrey
Torreon
Durango
San Luis Potosi
Tampico
Gulf of Mexico
Havana
Yucatan Chan
Merida
C Falso
Mazatlan
Aguascalientes
Guadalajara
C Corrientes
Mexico City
MEXICO
Santiago
Balsas
Veracruz
Villahermosa
Oaxaca
Acapulco
Revillagigedo (Mex) Is
GUATEMALA
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
CENTRAL AMERICA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
JAMAICA
Clipperton I (Fr)
PACIFIC OCEAN
GALAPAGOS IS (Ecuador)
Ecuador
60°
30°
20°
10°
0°

CANADA

CONIC PROJECTION

SCALE OF MILES

0 100 200 300 400 500

SCALE OF KILOMETRES

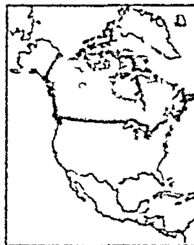
0 100 200 300 400 500

Capitals of Countries ⊛

Provincial Capitals ◎

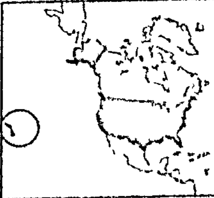
Canals

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UNITED STATES
ALASKA
YUKON
BEAUFORT SEA
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
GREENLAND
DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
HUDSON BAY
James Bay
Hudson Str
ATLANTIC OCEAN
FOXE BASIN
BAFFIN ISLAND
Victoria I
Banks Island
Devon I
Vancouver I
Gulf of St Lawrence
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
Whitehorse
Yellowknife
Edmonton
Regina
Winnipeg
Toronto
Quebec
Halifax
Victoria
Vancouver
Montreal
Churchill
Dawson
Calgary
Saskatoon
60°
50°
40°





UNITED STATES

POLYCONIC PROJECTION

SCALE OF MILES

CANADA

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

MEXICO

Gulf of Mexico

WASHINGTON

OREGON

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

IDAHO

MONTANA

WYOMING

UTAH

ARIZONA

COLORADO

NEW MEXICO

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA

NEBRASKA

KANSAS

OKLAHOMA

TEXAS

MINNESOTA

IOWA

MISSOURI

ARKANSAS

LOUISIANA

WISCONSIN

ILLINOIS

MICHIGAN

INDIANA

OHIO

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA

GEORGIA

FLORIDA

SOUTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA

VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW YORK

MAINE

Lake Superior

Lake Michigan

L. Huron

L. Erie

L. Ontario

ALASKA

ARCTIC OCEAN

Brooks Range

Arctic Circle

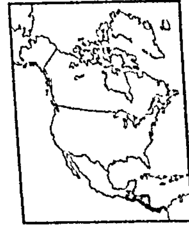
Kauai

Oahu

Molokai

BAHAMA IS


MEXICO
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300
SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 300 400
States Indicated by Numbers
1 Tlaxcala
2 Morelos
6 Querétaro
7 Guanajuato
PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Gulf of California
Gulf of Campeche
Campeche Bank
Tropic of Cancer
REVILLAGIGEDO IS
(Colima)
I S Benedicto
I Socorro
Tres Marías Is.
BAJA CALIFORNIA
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR (TERR)
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
COAHUILA
NUEVO LEON
TAMAULIPAS
SINALOA
DURANGO
ZACATECAS
SAN LUIS POTOSI
JALISCO
MICHOACAN
GUERRERO
OAXACA
VERACRUZ
PUEBLA
TABASCO
CHIAPAS
CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
QUINTANA ROO (TERR)
UNITED STATES
GUATEMALA
BR HONDURAS
Gulf of Honduras
Sierra Madre Occidental
Sierra Madre Oriental
Sierra Madre del Sur
Río Bravo
Río Grande
Río Conchos
Río Yaqui
Río Sonora
Río Mezquital
Río Balsas
Río Grande de Santiago
Mexicali
San Vicente
Rosario
Cedros
B Ballenas
Cabo S Lázaro
I Sta Margarita
La Paz
San Antonio
San José del Cabo
Cabo S Lucas
Sta Rosalía
Mulegé
I Carmen
Tucson
Nogales
Bisbee
Douglas
Agua Prieta
Pto Peñasco
Pitiquito
Cananea
Magdalena
Casas Grandes
Cumpas
Nacozari
Hermosillo
Moctezuma
Ures
Sahuaripa
I Tiburón
Guaymas
Empalme
Ciudad Obregón
Navojoa
Alamos
Huatabampo
Los Mochis
Topolobampo
El Fuerte
Guasave
Culiacán
Mazatlán
Rosario
Las Cruces
El Paso
Ciudad Juárez
Buenaventura
Madera
Chihuahua
Aquiles Serdán
Ojinaga
Manuel Benavides
Cusihuiriáchic
Parral
Jiménez
Santa Bárbara
Guanaceví
Gómez Palacio
Lerdo
Torreón
San Pedro
Durango
Abilene
San Angelo
Del Rio
Eagle Pass
Ciudad Acuña
Piedras Negras
Zaragoza
Allende
Monclova
Laredo
Nuevo Laredo
Monterrey
Saltillo
Parras
Reinosa
Brownsville
Matamoros
Linares
Ciudad Victoria
Santander Jiménez
Matehuala
Zacatecas
Fresnillo
Sombrerete
San Luis Potosí
Tampico
Ciudad Madero
Aguascalientes
Tepic
Guadalajara
León
Guanajuato
Querétaro
Irapuato
Salamanca
Pachuca
MEXICO CITY
Toluca
Morelia
Uruapan
Colima
Manzanillo
Puebla
Tlaxcala
Cuernavaca
Taxco
Iguala
Chilpancingo
Acapulco
Jalapa
Veracruz
Orizaba
Tehuacán
Oaxaca
Tehuantepec
Juchitán
Coatzacoalcos
Minatitlán
Villahermosa
Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Ciudad de las Casas
Campeche
Carmen
Mérida
Progreso
Valladolid
Cozumel
Chetumal
Belize City
Corpus Christi
Tuxpan
Papantla de Olarte
GULF OF MEXICO
Coyotepec
Zumpango
Azcapotzalco
Texcoco
Teotihuacán
Coyoacán
Xochimilco
D F
Cuernavaca
MORELOS
TLAXCALA
PUEBLA
VERACRUZ
Amecameca
Cholula
Atlixco
Izúcar de Matamoros
Tepeaca
Huamantla
Coatepec
Jalapa
Córdoba
Orizaba
Veracruz
Soledad de Doblado
Huatusco de Chicuellar
Ciudad Serdán
Ciudad Mendoza
Zongolica
Popocatépetl 17 887
Citlaltépetl 18 700
Naucampatepetl 13 471
99° 98° 97° 96°
19°
30°
26°
22°
18°



CENTRAL AMERICA

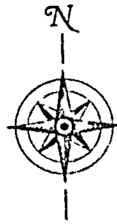
CONIC PROJECTION

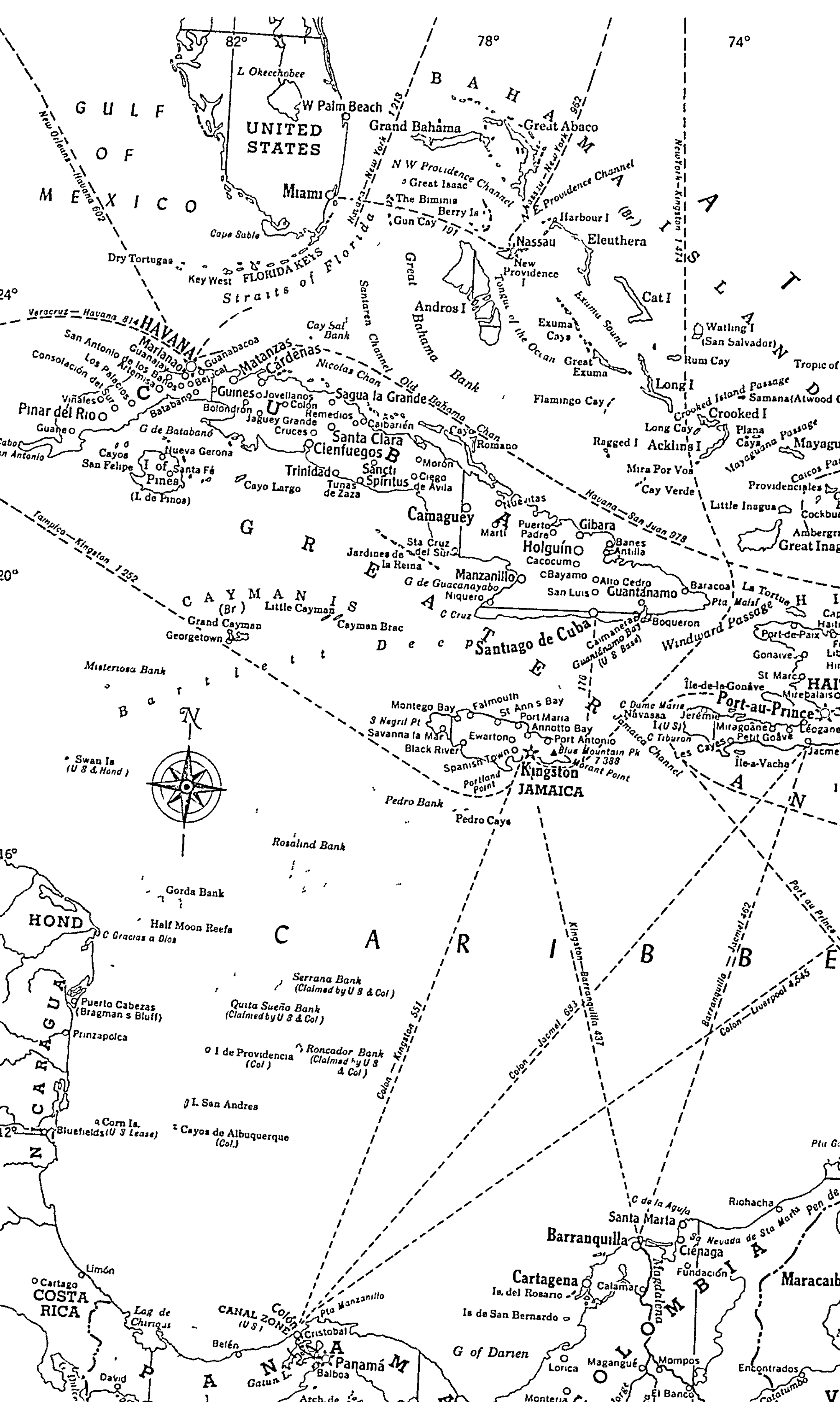
SCALE OF MILES

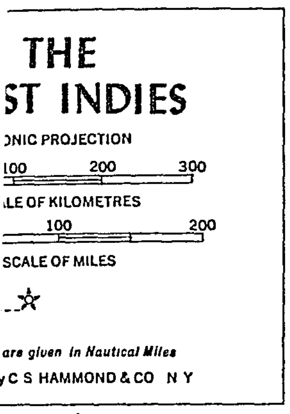
0 25 50 100 150

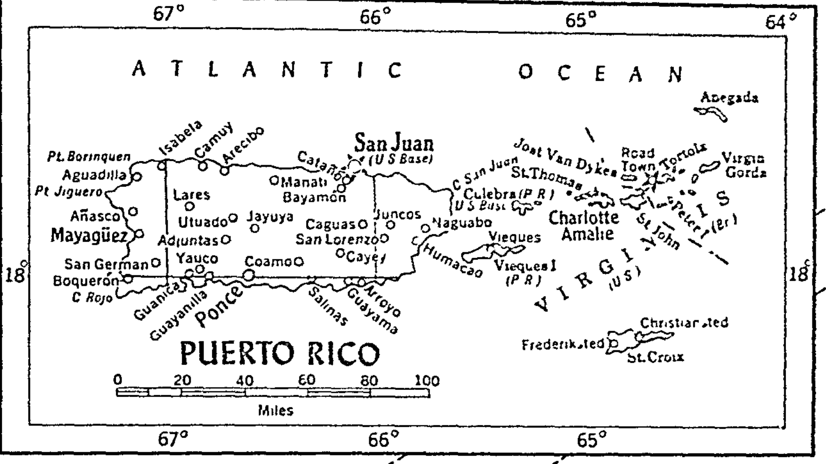
SCALE OF KILOMETRES

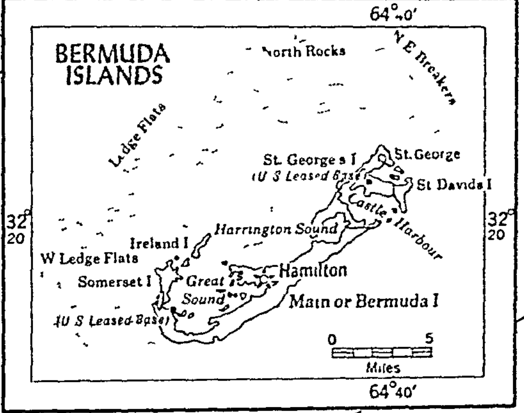
0 5 50 100 150



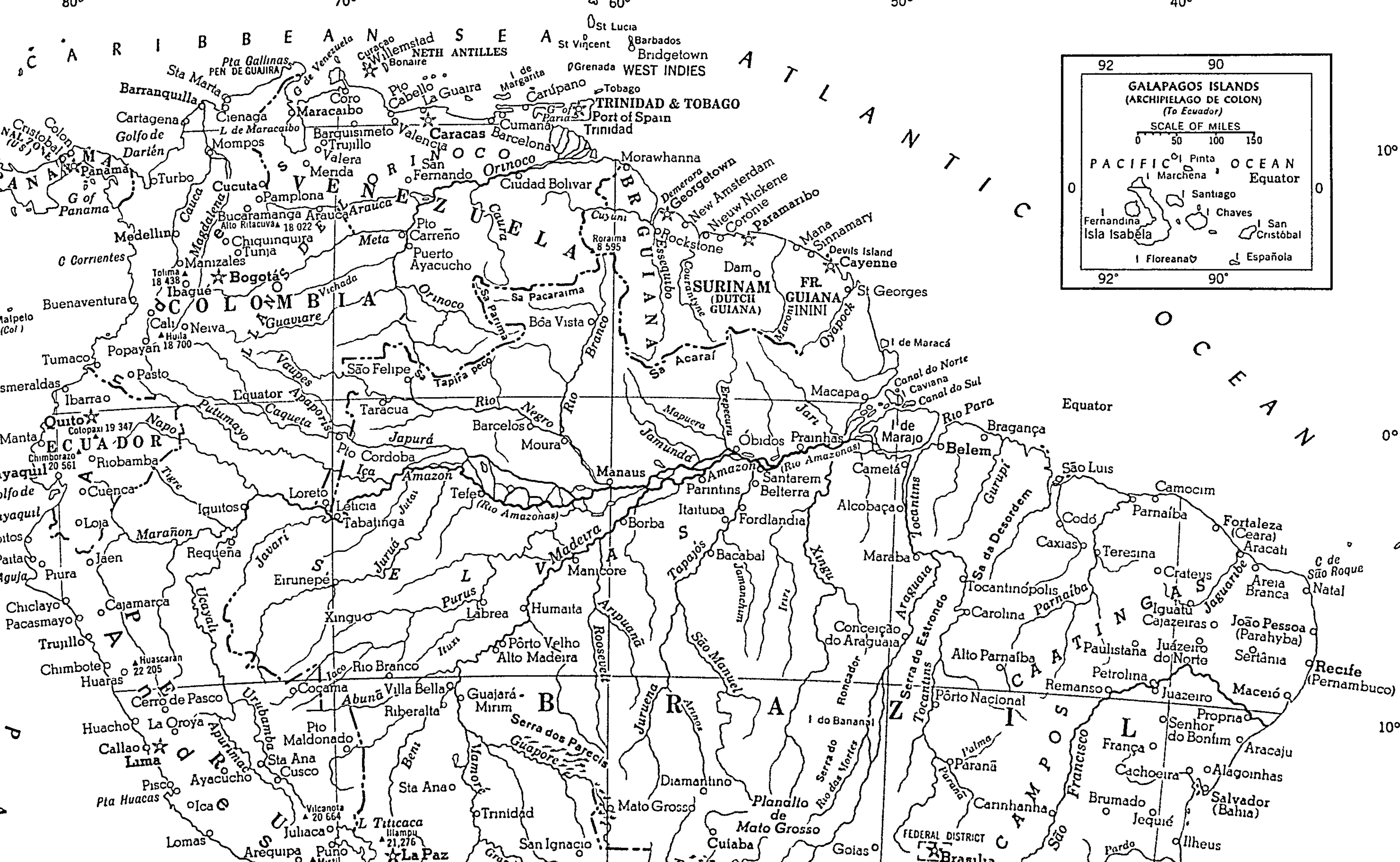

GULF OF MEXICO
UNITED STATES
L Okeechobee
W Palm Beach
Miami
Cape Sable
Dry Tortugas
Key West
FLORIDA KEYS
Straits of Florida
New Orleans—Havana 602
Veracruz—Havana 814
Havana—New York
New York—Kingston 1471
Nassau—New York 962
Miami—New York 1213
82°
78°
74°
24°
20°
16°
12°
BAHAMA ISLANDS (Br)
Grand Bahama
Great Abaco
N W Providence Channel
N E Providence Channel
Great Isaac
The Biminis
Berry Is
Gun Cay
191
Harbour I
Nassau
Eleuthera
New Providence I
Andros I
Great Bahama Bank
Tongue of the Ocean
Exuma Sound
Exuma Cays
Great Exuma
Cat I
Watling I (San Salvador)
Rum Cay
Long I
Tropic of
Crooked Island Passage
Crooked I
Samana(Atwood
Long Cay
Acklins I
Plana Cays
Mayaguana Passage
Mayagu
Ragged I
Flamingo Cay
Mira Por Vos
Cay Verde
Caicos Pa
Providenciales
Little Inagua
Cockbu
Ambergr
Great Inag
Cay Sal Bank
Santaren Channel
Nicolas Chan
Old Bahama Chan
Havana—San Juan 978
HAVANA
Mariano
Guanabacoa
Matanzas
Cárdenas
San Antonio de los Baños
Guanajay
Bejucal
Consolación del Sur
Los Palacios
Artemisa
Viñales
Pinar del Rio
Guane
Cabo
an Antonio
Batabanó
G de Batabanó
Guines
Jovellanos
Colón
Bolondrón
Jaguey Grande
Cruces
Remedios
Caibarién
Sagua la Grande
Santa Clara
Cienfuegos
CUBA
Cayo Romano
Morón
Ciego de Avila
Sancti Spiritus
Trinidad
Tunas de Zaza
Cayo Largo
Cayos San Felipe
Nueva Gerona
Santa Fé
I of Pines
(I. de Pinos)
Camaguey
Nuevitas
Puerto Padre
Marti
Gibara
Banes
Antilla
Holguín
Cacocum
Bayamo
Alto Cedro
Sta Cruz del Sur
Jardines de la Reina
Manzanillo
G de Guacanayabo
Niquero
C Cruz
San Luis
Guantánamo
Baracoa
Pta Maisí
La Tortue
Windward Passage
Santiago de Cuba
Caimanera
Guantánamo Bay (U S Base)
Boqueron
GREATER ANTILLES
CAYMAN IS (Br)
Little Cayman
Cayman Brac
Grand Cayman
Georgetown
Tampico—Kingston 1252
Bartlett Deep
Misteriosa Bank
Swan Is (U S & Hond)
N
Montego Bay
Falmouth
St Ann s Bay
Port Maria
Annotto Bay
Port Antonio
S Negril Pt
Savanna la Mar
Ewarton
Black River
Spanish Town
Blue Mountain Pk 7 388
Morant Point
Kingston
Portland Point
JAMAICA
Pedro Bank
Pedro Cays
Rosalind Bank
C Dame Marie
Navassa I (U S)
Jeremie
C Tiburon
Jamaica Channel
Les Cayes
Petit Goâve
Miragoâne
Léogane
Île-a-Vache
Jacme
Port-de-Paix
Gonaive
St Marc
Île-de-la-Gonâve
Mirebalais
Port-au-Prince
HAITI
Port au Prince
Jacmel 462
Barranquilla
Colon—Liverpool 4,545
Colon—Jacmel 683
Kingston—Barranquilla 437
Colon—Kingston 551
170
Gorda Bank
HOND
Half Moon Reefs
C Gracias a Dios
CARIBBEAN
Serrana Bank (Claimed by U S & Col)
Quita Sueño Bank (Claimed by U S & Col)
Roncador Bank (Claimed by U S & Col)
I de Providencia (Col)
I. San Andres
Cayos de Albuquerque (Col.)
Corn Is.
Bluefields (U S Lease)
Puerto Cabezas (Bragman s Bluff)
Prinzapolca
NICARAGUA
Limón
Cartago
COSTA RICA
Lag de Chiriqui
David
PANAMA
Belén
CANAL ZONE (U S)
Colon
Cristobal
Pta Manzanillo
Gatun L
Panamá
Balboa
Arch de
G of Darien
Is de San Bernardo
Is. del Rosario
Cartagena
Calamar
Barranquilla
Santa Marta
C de la Aguja
Riohacha
Pen de
Pta Ga
Sa Nevada de Sta Marta
Ciénaga
Fundación
Magdalena
COLOMBIA
Maracaib
Lorica
Magangué
Mompos
El Banco
Montería
Encontrados
Catatumbo







LEEWARD ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLANDS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
LESSER ANTILLES
VENEZUELA
Colon—Liverpool 4,545
Charlotte Amalie—Plymouth 3,527
Charlotte Amalie—Hamburg 4,071
Charlotte Amalie—Azores 2,259
New York—La Guaira 1,847
New York—San Juan 1,399
Pointe-à-Pitre—Bordeaux 3,541
Bridgetown—Southampton 3,622
Ponce—Fort de France 381
Charlotte Amalie—Port of Spain 518
La Guaira—Charlotte Amalie 479
Port au Prince—Bridgetown 1,070
Curaçao—Port of Spain 467
Bridgetown—Georgetown 380
Port of Spain—Georgetown 376
Mona Passage
Anegada Passage
PUERTO RICO
San Juan
Ponce
Mayagüez
Anegada (Br)
Tortola (Br)
St.Thomas
St.John
VIRGIN IS
Virgin Gorda (Br)
Charlotte Amalie
Christiansted
Frederiksted
St.Croix (U S)
Sombrero (Br)
Anguilla (Br)
St.Martin (Fr & Neth)
St-Barthelemy (Fr)
Barbuda (Br)
Codrington
Saba (Neth Ant)
St. Eustatius (Neth Ant)
St Christopher (Br)
(St. Kitts)
St Johns
Antigua (Br)
Basseterre
Nevis
Charlestown
Falmouth
Redonda
Montserrat (Br)
Plymouth
Port-Louis
Guadeloupe (Fr)
Pointe à Pitre
Basse-Terre
Marie-Galante
Aves I (Bird I) (Ven)
Portsmouth
Dominica (Br)
Roseau
Mt Pelée
St-Pierre
Martinique (Fr)
Fort-de-France
Castries
St. Lucia (Br)
Soufrière
Vieux Fort
Speightstown
Barbados (Br)
Bridgetown
Georgetown
St Vincent (Br)
Kingstown
Bequia
Cannouan
Union
Carriacou
Grenadines
Gouyave
Grenada (Br)
St George's
Tobago
Scarborough
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Port of Spain (U S Leased Base)
Galera Pt
Sangre Grande
Arima
Trinidad
San Fernando
Siparia
G of Paria
Dragons Mouth
Serpents Mouth
Orinoco Delta
Orinoco
Maturin
Los Testigos
Los Frailes
La Asunción
Porlamar
Isla de Margarita
Carúpano
Rio Caribe
Cumaná
Guanta
Barcelona
La Tortuga
I Blanquilla
La Orchila
Los Roques
Cayo Grande
Bonaire
Kralendijk
Puerto Cabello
La Guaira
Carenero
Rio Chico
Turiamo
Maracay
CARACAS
Valencia
La Victoria
Villa de Cura
Ocumare del Tuy
Camatagua
Ortiz
Calabozo
Onoto
Aragua
Zaraza
62° 58°

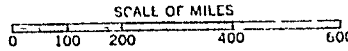

80°
70°
60°
50°
40°
10°
0°
10°
C A R I B B E A N S E A
A T L A N T I C O C E A N
Pta Gallinas
PEN DE GUAJIRA
Sta Marta
Barranquilla
Cienaga
Cartagena
Golfo de Darién
Colon
Cristobal
Panamá
G of Panama
Turbo
Mompos
L de Maracaibo
G de Venezuela
Maracaibo
Coro
Curaçao
Willemstad
Bonaire
NETH ANTILLES
Pto Cabello
La Guaira
Caracas
Valencia
Barquisimeto
Trujillo
Valera
Merida
Cucuta
Pamplona
Bucaramanga
Alto Ritacuva 18 022
Arauca
Chiquinquira
Tunja
Manizales
Medellin
C Corrientes
Tolima 18 438
Ibagué
Bogotá
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
Cauca
Magdalena
Meta
Vichada
Guaviare
Vaupes
Apaporis
Caqueta
Putumayo
Napo
Buenaventura
Malpelo (Col)
Cali
Neiva
Huila 18 700
Popayan
Tumaco
Pasto
Esmeraldas
Ibarra
Equator
Quito
Cotopaxi 19 347
Manta
ECUADOR
Chimborazo 20 561
Riobamba
Guayaquil
Golfo de Guayaquil
Cuenca
Tigre
Loja
Jaen
Piura
Paita
Chiclayo
Pacasmayo
Trujillo
Chimbote
Huaras
Huascaran 22 205
Cajamarca
Marañon
Iquitos
Requeña
Ucayali
Cerro de Pasco
Huacho
La Oroya
Callao
Lima
Pisco
Pta Huacas
Ica
Lomas
Ayacucho
Apurimac
Urubamba
Sta Ana
Cusco
Vilcanota 20 664
Juliaca
Puno
Arequipa
L Titicaca
Illampu 21,276
La Paz
PERU
Cumaná
Barcelona
I de Margarita
Carúpano
G of Paria
Tobago
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
Port of Spain
Trinidad
Grenada
St Vincent
St Lucia
Barbados
Bridgetown
WEST INDIES
ORINOCO
San Fernando
Orinoco
Ciudad Bolivar
Pto Carreño
Puerto Ayacucho
Caura
Sa Pacaraima
Sa Parima
Bóa Vista
Tapira peco
São Felipe
Taracua
Rio Negro
Barcelos
Moura
Rio Branco
Roraima 8 595
Cuyuni
Morawhanna
Demerara
Georgetown
New Amsterdam
Nieuw Nickerie
Coronie
Paramaribo
Rockstone
Essequibo
BR GUIANA
Courantyne
Dam
SURINAM (DUTCH GUIANA)
FR. GUIANA
ININI
Maroni
Mana
Sinnamary
Devils Island
Cayenne
Oyapock
St Georges
I de Maracá
Sa Acaraí
Mapuera
Erepecuru
Jari
Macapa
Canal do Norte
I Caviana
Canal do Sul
I de Marajo
Rio Para
Bragança
Belem
Gurupi
São Luis
Camocim
Parnaiba
Fortaleza (Ceara)
Aracati
C de São Roque
Natal
Areia Branca
João Pessoa (Parahyba)
Recife (Pernambuco)
Sertânia
Maceió
Propria
Aracaju
Alagoinhas
Salvador (Bahia)
Ilheus
Jequié
Cachoeira
Senhor do Bonfim
França
Brumado
Juazeiro
Petrolina
Remanso
Paulistana
Juázeiro do Norte
Cajazeiras
Iguatu
Jaguaribe
Crateus
Teresina
Codó
Caxias
Parnaiba
CAATINGAS
Alto Parnaíba
Carolina
Tocantinópolis
Sa da Desordem
Maraba
Alcobaça
Cametá
Tocantins
Araguaia
Serra do Estrondo
Conceição do Araguaia
Porto Nacional
Palma
Paraná
Paranã
Carinhanha
São Francisco
CAMPOS
FEDERAL DISTRICT
Brasilia
Goias
I do Bananal
Roncador
Serra do Rio das Mortes
Planalto de Mato Grosso
Cuiaba
Mato Grosso
Diamantino
Juruena
Arinos
São Manuel
Tapajós
Jamanchim
Iriri
Xingu
Bacabal
Fordlandia
Itaituba
Parintins
Santarem
Belterra
Óbidos
Prainhas
Amazon
(Rio Amazonas)
Jamunda
Manaus
Borba
Madeira
Manicore
Aripuanã
Roosevelt
Humaita
Porto Velho
Alto Madeira
Guajará-Mirim
Serra dos Parecis
Guaporé
Mamoré
Trinidad
San Ignacio
Sta Ana
Beni
Riberalta
Villa Bella
Abunã
Iaco
Rio Branco
Cocama
Pto Maldonado
Ituxi
Purus
Labrea
Xingu
Eirunepé
Jurua
Javari
Jutai
Tefe
Ica
Japurá
Pto Cordoba
Loreto
Leticia
Tabatinga
BRASIL
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS
(ARCHIPIELAGO DE COLON)
(To Ecuador)
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150
92
90
92°
90°
0
PACIFIC OCEAN
Equator
I Pinta
I Marchena
I Santiago
I Chaves
I Fernandina
Isla Isabéla
I San Cristóbal
I Floreana
I Española

SOUTH AMERICA

LAMBERT AZIMUTHAL EQUAL AREA PROJECTION

SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 400 600

SCALE OF KILOMETRES
0 100 200 400 600







20° Longitude West of Greenwich 0° Longitude East of Greenwich 20°

